

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1852.

NO. 16.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

SERMON BY THE RIGHT REV. DR. GILLIS.

(From the Glasgow Free Press.)

A sermon, in aid of the funds of the above institution, was, on Sunday evening, delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis, in St. Andrew's Church, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, to a large and respectable audience, who filled every corner of the spacious edifice.

The Right Rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit about half-past six o'clock, and took his text from the 13th chapter of the Gospel of St. John—"By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one to another."

It was kind and merciful in the extreme of our blessed Redeemer, beloved brethren, to place the essence and the perfection of our holy religion in the practice of a virtue which is eminently calculated to promote the happiness of society at large, and our own individual felicity. For, what virtue can we possibly imagine more congenial to the generous heart than that of Christian charity and brotherly love? or what disposition of the soul better fitted to enlarge the sphere of our personal enjoyments, as well as to cheer us on in our domestic and social intercourse with the world. And, oh, how wise was not that choice of our Lord, and how wonderful His counsel! for He knew well to what an extent we must on this earth ever depend one upon another for assistance in the midst of our many and mutual wants. He knew, also, the blindness and the infinity of our nature, and the many sad differences of opinion that were likely to arise, even amongst the most upright of his disciples. With the view of providing a remedy against all such evils, He declared before leaving this world, that the whole doctrine which He had come to teach mankind was summed up in that one commandment—"That you love one another as I have loved you." And, hence, that no creed whatsoever should ever establish its claim to His Divine sanction, or to His indulgence, that did not rest upon Divine charity as upon its foundation. I know of no subject, then, on which I could address you this evening more worthy at all times of your most serious attention, or more strictly in unison with the blessed and charitable object which has brought you together, than, in a few short and necessarily imperfect words to speak to you of the practice of Christian charity. Bear with me then, while briefly, and very imperfectly, I endeavor to trace the source as well as the development of that blessed virtue, through the history of that great Church, which is our Mother—the history of that holy religion which it is our pride and glory to profess. Apart, my dear brethren, from that special mission which God had given to His Incarnate Son, to be the victim offered up for the guilt of this fallen world; and apart from those wondrous works of His power, I mean His miracles, intended to establish His claim to teach, Christ received a double mission from his Divine Father. He was found, as he says himself, every day teaching in the synagogue and in the temple; but He was found also, everywhere going about doing good, and healing them that were sick. This was his double mission. And a similar mission he made to devolve on that most wondrous Institution which the world has ever seen, which he established for no other purpose than to continue His own work, and to be the medium through which his merits were to be made available to every individual soul believing in His name. The Church, then, He sent to teach; but to that command He also added another, "to heal the sick, cleanse the leper, cast out devils, raise the dead. Freely you have received, freely give." Such was the noble mission of the Church, twofold in its nature, to teach and to heal. During the three first hundred years of the existence of the Christian Church, she had little in her power, comparatively speaking, at least in as far as history has left us a record of the same, except everywhere to bear testimony to the name of Him that had sent her to be the instructress of all nations, and to seal her divine preaching in the blood of her martyrs. No sooner was her voice raised in this world to teach mankind than, in order to show the work was of God, the whole world rose in opposition to her. Every motive that could induce the most powerful nations of the world to oppose her teaching was made hostile to it, and the most tremendous physical and moral power—the whole power of the Roman empire—was arrayed against her for 300 long years, in order to drown the Christian name in the blood of her children. Nothing that the ingenuity of Hell could invent was spared to crush the very birth of that doctrine which went in direct opposition to all the most cherished tendencies of corrupted human nature. But in vain. For at length the Caesars of Imperial Rome were obliged to lower their sceptre before the emblem of our salvation, and at last were numbered in the

Christian ranks, as the most docile and devoted.— Even during that period, so fraught with perils endangering the existence of the infant Church, the power of its supreme pastors, every one of whom for 300 years, with few exceptions, sealed his faith in his own blood, was such as scarcely to be credited, but for the unmistakeable and innumerable evidences which have handed down to us the records of that period. They were rich even in the goods of this world, in order that they might have, through the influence of Divine Providence, the means of implementing their second mission in this world, that of healing the sick. In proof of this the right reverend gentleman read an extract from "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in reference to the pontificate of Gregory the Great—that Pope, who sent over the first Christian Monks to England to preach the Christian faith to our benighted ancestors. Such, he continued, are the remarkable terms in which even the most infidel writer of modern days has been forced to speak of a Bishop of Rome, who was no more in his day than a faithful type of those who had preceded him in his exalted office. Such were from the beginning the attempts of the Catholic Church—such her successful endeavors to fulfil that mission of hers. "Freely you have received, freely give." It would be endless to attempt to enter here upon details of the charities of the Catholic Church during the last eighteen centuries; but let me fix your thoughts on one particular institution in the extract I have just read to you, that is, the institution of hospitals, inasmuch as it is more in harmony with the object in which you are especially interested this evening. Hospitals were generally considered asylums in which the poor, the sick, and the aged—those who had outlived their every friend in this world except the Church, that ever welcomed them to her bosom. And there is no species of human misery that the world has ever heard of for the last 1800 long years for which the Catholic Church has not at one time or another provided a sufficient remedy. The best way I can give you a general idea of the charity of the Church in this respect, will be by attending to some of those more marked of the innumerable monastic orders of the Catholic Church. Let us go back for a moment to that awful day of divine vengeance, when the gigantic power of the Roman empire filled the world, and filled it for no other purpose than to make humanity possible, that is, possible only by Divine power, but through human instruments, the preaching of one and the same faith to the whole world. That power was allowed to stand for 300 years, in order, as it were, to test the nature of that doctrine; to bring to bear down upon it all that perverted ingenuity and human malice could invent. And when it had even thus facilitated the preaching of that same Gospel, the vengeance of the Omnipotent descended upon it, and from that moment the whole of Europe lay in a mass of ruthless ruins, fit for nothing but to be trampled on. Who then saved the world from the horrors of barbarism? It is an illustrious Protestant historian, Guizot, who tells us, it was the Catholic Church, as a Church, that not only saved the world from perpetual barbarism, but laid down the first foundations of that European civilisation the fruits of which we now enjoy. Then it was that that noble Roman, Benedict, forsaking all his great worldly prospects, retired from amidst the busy scenes of this world, and out of whose solitude, in the course of a few years, came that glorious Benedictine order—an order which has disseminated throughout the world the blessings of education, and which alone numbers upwards of 1,500 archbishops and bishops, all elected to their office because of their singular gifts of mind and singular virtue. In course of time we reach another period when society seemed to have entered on a new era—when new wants were created, and new ideas sprung up in men's minds. For several centuries the crescent and the cross had been declared enemies. On both sides, humanly speaking (I speak not here of the divine element of Christianity) there were great chances of victory and defeat—on both sides great and able men—on both sides powerful armies determined to push to the last their chances of success. And there came at last a moment when it was the business of some one to decide the triumph of the crescent or the cross. Who decided that great question? It was the Catholic Church. It was a bishop of Rome who first gave his sanction to that great event in European history from which has flowed the whole of modern civilisation, however many lies may have been invented to the contrary—the great movement of the Crusades, set on foot to free the sepulchre of Him who made the world. At this period, strange as it may seem, the Catholic Church, ever looking with a vigilant eye to the destinies of that world confided to her charge, saw the necessity of blending together two things, which her genius only could have invented—the vows of the monk with the sword of the war-

rior. Then came into existence those glorious military orders which have been of such eminent service in the Church. Then, as new wants arose, came into being those other orders, animated with a charity so heroic, that they sold themselves to reduce the captive; and these, and the many others then called into existence, founded hospitals into which they received the poor, the sick, and the stranger. His lordship then proceeded to enumerate the wondrous events of the thirteenth century, and the glorious career of St. Francis of Assisium, whose mantle of charity covered, as it were, that whole century with a robe of glory; and pursuing his inspiring theme through subsequent centuries, glowingly discoursed on the life of that wonderful impersonation of charity, St. Vincent of Paul. Then came those other orders, he continued, one of which you have in your own city—the Sisters of Mercy, the White Nun, the Order of the Magdalene, the Order of the Good Shepherd. In a word, from the beginning to the present hour, the world has been filled from end to end with the exertions of the Catholic Church in the cause of Christian charity. Who will doubt, then, that it is a sacred and imperative duty to comfort the poor. And if it is our bounden duty to care for them that suffer, what species of human misery is more deserving of our interest than those poor little orphans for whom I have this night come to plead. Oh, my dear brethren, had you any idea of the importance of such a charity, I feel certain that you never would be satisfied with yourselves, whatever offering you may have hitherto given. When we see a poor infant child left in this world without a parent and without any means of subsistence, we would be tigers, not men, if we did not feel within our hearts an imperative command to do everything in our power to satisfy its physical wants. Besides, there is in this charity, beyond all others, a future for the world, for the country which we inhabit, and for the faith which we profess, which is of itself sufficient to induce us to become heroic in our exertions to sustain it. For we have not only their physical wants to satisfy, but we have their minds to instruct and their immortal souls to lead into the narrow paths of virtue. We live in an age which boasts of sickening of the means it possesses of education, while in nine cases out of ten it has shown that it has never understood the meaning of the term. We are complaining daily that notwithstanding all our efforts we are never allowed to put our schools in a proper condition, owing to the withdrawal of the children before it is possible for us to complete their instruction. Now, if you want a model school, to prove to the world that you belong to that church whose special mission it was to instruct the world, as well as to heal its infirmities, here you have the opportunity, where, alas! there are no parents to withdraw the children. If advantage is taken of this opportunity, what words can express the great moral influence these children will one day exert in the future extension of your creed. This, then, is the noble charity for which I now come to appeal to your generosity. Your bishop has not thought it necessary to make any further call upon you this night than the purchase of an admission ticket, which many of you may have done for the gratification of an idle curiosity, though, I trust, no such unworthy motive has been yours; but I have come here for another purpose. I, too, am a bishop of the Christian Church, however unworthily, and I here take upon myself to call upon you all in the name of God, and his orphan poor, as you value the instruction that has been given you, as you value the future of the Christian world, and the honor of belonging to that great Church which you are proud to call your mother, to empty your purses for the moral and physical wants of these poor little children. It is now twenty years since your Orphan Institution began.— It was founded at a time when the curse of God seemed to have fallen on your city, during the ravages of an eastern plague. Who knows but that calamity is again approaching our shores? Who can tell whether the angel of God's vengeance may not be again spreading his dark wing over our country, preparing to strike with that fatal sword of Divine justice the innocent and the guilty, the sickly and the strong, the aged and the young. If you would escape that fatal visitation of an offended God, offer up to Him this evening a generous holocaust, and, perhaps, you will have marked your doors as did the Israelites of old; and when the angel of death shall pass these doors, he will, perchance, acknowledge the mark, and wing his awful course another way, because you have endeavored to provide for the precious existence of the helpless little ones of Jesus Christ.

The above is but a feeble and imperfect outline of the brilliant discourse which the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis addressed to his numerous and attentive audience. It will be needless to remark on the dazzling rhetorical display, the graceful outbursts of impassioned feeling, the mental vigor, scholastic polish, and elegance of manner, which have long ago placed this distinguished champion of Catholicity amongst the first of pulpit orators. Nor will it be necessary to do more than refer our readers to the above outline for a full appreciation of the sacred objects and pre-eminent usefulness of this benevolent institution.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ENGLISH BISHOPS.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

Two or three cases seem to provoke comparisons between the bishops of the Established Church, now that it is Protestant, with the bishops and abbots of the Church when it was Catholic. There is now in all large towns in England an acknowledged deficiency of "church accommodation," as it is called by our Protestant friends, who conceive that "spiritual provision" consists very much in church building. In London, of course, the deficiency is tremendous, and the Protestant bishop has been extremely active in promoting what Father Faber calls "the brick and mortar apostolate; getting up public subscriptions, and so forth; of course subscribing himself, and calling on the laity to follow his example. This is better than the way they took fifty years ago, or even thirty, when they went to work by act of Parliament, and our Anglican friends would call the church building subscriptions "signs of life." But they had a better way of doing all this in the olden time. They did these things very differently then. What became of the revenues of the bishops and abbots in those days? There was an abbey at Glastonbury—the lands of which, in 1717, were worth £500,000 a-year. Sir B. Inglis stated this on the Mortmain Committee last year. "Half a million per annum!" exclaimed that excellent Churchman; and immediately thanked God he was not as other men, yea, even as those awful abbots! But what did these abbots of Glastonbury do with their money? Let one specimen suffice. In the thirteenth century one Richard de Bury was abbot, and devoted the surplus revenue to repairing and rebuilding churches in Somersetshire. Conceive the amount of church building which might be done with half a million of money! Why, poor Mr. Pugin would have been glad to build five hundred churches in his best style for the money. Or, again, how many churches could have been endowed for the money!—how many schools erected and endowed!—how many almshouses or hospitals erected and endowed! One may go on tantalising one's self for an hour, conceiving of all the good, and great, and glorious things that might be done with half a million of money! And fancy that annually devoted to the purpose!—and in the west of England alone! In the east there was such another at Peterborough; and another at Croyland. Half a million would build a cathedral; and there are half a hundred towns risen up since the Reformation which want cathedrals, and are likely to want them, so long as Protestantism lasts. In olden times the bishops and abbots dedicated all their surplus income—(that is, all that was not expended on hospitals—for they had no families to provide for, and no domestic establishments to keep up)—in founding and endowing churches and colleges, or erecting and repairing cathedrals. And, of course, the laity emulated and imitated their prelates, and the land was amply and abundantly enriched with magnificent foundations of piety and charity. Now-a-days the case is altered. Protestant bishops have families to provide for, and thus, though they have enormous incomes, somehow they don't build or endow churches or colleges, but get up subscriptions for them; and the laity naturally enough want to know what is done with the church money, which they have a notion ought to go for church purposes; and thus, the other day, Sir B. Hall, one of the London members writes a very cutting letter, in answer to an application for his "subscription" to a church building fund, wanting to know what his bishop does with £33,000 a-year—just £23,000 more than that same bishop, in 1838, as Ecclesiastical Commissioner, declared was an adequate income—just as Lord John Russell's Bishop of Durham was detected, a year or two ago, in having drawn for years some thousands of pounds over and above the income settled as sufficient by those Commissioners. For, be it observed, the Anglican superintendents, beyond an occasional "subscription," had not the grace to devote even their surplus incomes to Church purposes, but applied it all in the accumulation of private fortunes, inasmuch that the late Protestant Primate died worth a million in hard "money!"

And so, some twenty years ago, an Act of Parliament was passed to make the Protestant bishops pay over to "Commissioners" their surplus income over and above such sums as the Parliamentary Commissioners should settle as sufficient (for it is clear that on their own estimate Protestant prelates never would

have had a surplus), in order to its being applied for Church purposes. This was the Act of Parliament way of compelling Protestant bishops to spend some part of Church revenue for Church purposes. This was the compulsory process substituted for the voluntary charity of Catholic prelates. And even this process is not sufficiently secure. The Anglican prelates continue to receive ten or twenty thousand a year in some cases more than they ought; and then hawk about subscriptions for church building. And now, to crown all, the very men who complain of this system—Sir B. Hall, for instance—will declaim against the "corruptions" of Popish times—times in which the far greater portion of Church income was expended exclusively in Church purposes, and churches were erected and endowed, and the colleges and hospitals founded, and the poor provided for, out of the revenues of religious houses—and there were neither poor rates nor subscription lists! But as the cases of the Bishops of London and Durham are, however, there are far worse cases in the Establishment which Henry VIII. founded, and which has done its best to emulate the peculiar virtues of its founder. The Bishop of Rochester has just been compelled by his assessors, Barons Parke and Patterson, to order the Dean and Chapter to re-admit Mr. Whiston, as Master of the Cathedral School, they having dared to dismiss him for endeavoring to enforce the cathedral statutes, under which they ought to have disbursed, for the benefit of the cathedral and the school, large sums of money they have immemorially appropriated to their own purposes; and the Bishop is obliged to acknowledge that the charge is, in substance substantiated, although he himself, as Dean of another see, has been charged with exactly the same conduct; and the same Dean and Chapter were convicted not long since, in Chancery, of having, for a long series of years, pocketed the income of an hospital endowed, in Catholic times, for the benefit of the poor.

Only the other day there was an exposure of the case of another hospital in the diocese of Winchester, the revenue of which, for nearly half a century, has been appropriated by the sons of a late Bishop—Pretyman by name—and against whom a decree was lately issued in Chancery calling on him to refund to the tune of £100,000—at least this was what the Attorney-General applied for; but the poor pluralist (he had, of course, half a dozen livings) pleaded poverty, and so was partly let off. These things are so much the practice, that it appears hard to bear upon particular cases. Not a term elapses but some case of the sort turns up in Chancery, and now that Chancery is a little cheaper, those cases will be more frequent.

There is not a town in England in which there is not some foundation of the ages of faith plundered by some Protestant ecclesiastic; and the aggregate of those incomes would amply suffice (with the surplus episcopal revenues) to erect and endow all the churches and schools required in every place where spiritual and educational provision is required, and to make ample provision, in addition, for the aged and infirm, the sick and the poor. As it is, these enormous frauds go to keep up that corrupt family interest which alone sustains the Establishment, and which, if not destroyed, will infallibly lead to a revolution. Things cannot go on with a system under which Parliament provides for the education of myriads of destitute children eighty thousands a year—less than the amount which the son of a Protestant Bishop embezzled out of one charity, and not half as much as a Bishop has embezzled out of a single see.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PRIMATE.—The consecration of the Most Rev. Joseph Dixon, Doctor of Divinity, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, is appointed to take place at the Royal College of Maynooth, on Sunday the 14th instant, at which most of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland will attend.—*Newry Examiner.*

SEE OF ACHONRY.—We have heard on good authority that the Bulls for the consecration of Dr. Durcan, as Bishop of Achonry, were received a few days ago by his Grace the Archbishop.—*Tuam Herald.*

DR. CAHILL.—The Catholics of London are to be honored early in December with an intellectual treat by the celebrated and eloquent Dr. Cahill, who has entered into an engagement with the City of London Catholic Literary Society to deliver a course of lectures on astronomy at the Hanover-square Rooms. We earnestly recommend our friends in the metropolis to take advantage of this highly accomplished scholar's visit, and we are satisfied from the reports which have reached us, that unless tickets are applied for immediately many hundreds will be disappointed. The fame of the Rev. gentleman having long preceded him, the demand for tickets must be immense, especially as the course is limited to six lectures.—*Tablet.*

The Catholic soldiers of Limerick garrison have subscribed £9 for the Jesuit mission of Rev. Mr. Strickland in British India.

THE ORATORY OF ST. PHILIP NERI, LONDON.—The Rev. Father Faber, having returned from his Irish tour in renewed health, has recommenced his labors at the London Oratory, where he preaches on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the present month. The Schools of our Lady of Compassion have commenced, and are working admirably. An evening school for young women is also about to be formed. This will be a great boon to many poor girls who are unable to attend day schools, or been taken from them at too early an age.

STOCKPORT CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 31st of October, the Catholic Church in Edgeley, which suffered so severely in the late lamentable riots,

was reopened for Divine Service with something of its former neatness and beauty. The altar and tabernacle, with reredos, have been restored and redecorated. New and substantial benches have replaced the former pews, and the fearful ravages committed by the sacrilegious wreckers on the long-to-be-remembered night of the 29th of June have been, as far as possible, repaired. The organ still remains a shattered wreck, until the compensation shall be awarded by which we shall be able to replace it. It was a day of holy joy and congratulation to the numerous poor Catholics of this town, and many a big tear stole down the cheeks of the pious flock to see once more the ruined sanctuary restored, and to witness the Holy Sacrifice once more offered up on that spot, where late the abomination of desolation was seen standing. A deep and lasting wound has been made upon the hearts of the poor Catholics of this place by the unchristian conduct of their fellow-townpeople, which though they may beg of God to forgive, yet will never be wholly effaced from their recollection. The Rev. Father Sheehan, of Manchester, preached the morning sermon, and delighted his auditory by an elaborate and eloquent exposition of the nature and institution of sacrifice. In the evening the Rev. Father Forby, of Birmingham, late a minister of the Established Church, preached with equal eloquence and fluency on the importance of education in the true and Catholic sense of the term. Collections were afterwards made in support of the schools in which upwards of seven hundred children receive gratuitous education. The liberal sum of £35 was collected on the occasion, for which the Rev. R. Frith and the Rev. J. Jones, the Pastors of the congregation, tender their warm thanks and acknowledgments to the generous contributors.

CONSECRATION OF THE CLEVELAND CATHEDRAL.—This large and beautiful structure was consecrated on the 7th inst. by the Archbishop of Cincinnati. The Bishop of Louisville preached the sermon, and the Bishop of Cleveland celebrated High Mass. The edifice is 175 feet in length and 75 feet in width. The architecture is ornamental Gothic. *Philadelphia Catholic Herald.*

CONVERSIONS.—Mr. Jeremiah Connell, of this town, abjured the errors of Protestantism, and having received instructions in the doctrine of the Catholic Church from the Very Rev. B. J. Roche, V.G., was baptised and received a member of the true church on the 19th ult. by the Very Rev. the Vicar General.—*Galway Packet.*

On Monday last Denis B. Potter, Esq., solicitor, and senior proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court of Tuam, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. E. Coyne, R. C. C., and the Rev. P. J. O'Brien, Professor, St. Jarlath's College. Mr. Potter belongs to one of the oldest Protestant families in this county. On Wednesday his eldest son, Mr. D. Potter, was received in the Cathedral by the Rev. Messrs. Conry and O'Brien.—*Tuam Herald.*

We have to announce to our readers the conversion to the Faith of Mrs. Dayman, who was received into the bosom of Holy Church very recently, at Spetisbury Convent, in the county of Dorset. This amiable lady is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dayman, Rector of Shillington, near Blandford, a clergyman of High Church principles, and who was lately sent as Proctor to Salisbury to represent the Archdeaconry of Dorset.—*Cor. of Catholic Standard.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BOSS ELECTION.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow-Countrymen—A great crime is meditated against the dearest and most hopeful of the remaining rights and privileges of Ireland—the free use of the elective franchise.

No sooner had you taken your stand upon constitutional ground, and practically announced your resolution to look again to the British senate to right the wrongs of your country, and to redress her grievances than measures swift and shameless (and destructive if successful) were set on foot by her hereditary oppressors to close the House of Commons against the real representatives of the people.

A conspiracy has been organised by the landlords of Ireland—Whig and Tory—not only organised but audaciously gazetted!—to keep the entire representation of the country among themselves and their supporters.

An outrage so unconstitutional would be almost too scandalous for belief, if we learned it from a less sure source than the recognised organ of the present government of these realms. But here it is, in the very words of the *Morning Herald*. Read it, if you can without indignation and alarm. Immediately before speaking of the "petition" said to be lodged against Gavan Duffy's election, the *Herald* states, coldly and authoritatively, as follows:—

"If we be at all rightly informed, men of property and substance in Ireland are weary of this class of candidates, and, totally irrespective of party, are determined that the country shall no longer be the prey of Priests and bigots, &c., &c."

"This class of candidates!" That is, the "Irish party." Your masters are already weary of "this class of candidates." In the name of Heaven, then, upon what "class of candidates" are you to rely for liberty to live in your own land? What "class of candidates" do you hope will stand between you and exile; between you and the poorhouse; between you and unpitied destruction?

Who sympathise with the suffering people? Who weeps when they weep; and is glad when they rejoice? Is he of the "class" that is meant by the *Herald*, when he speaks of "men of property and substance?"—the men who for centuries robbed you and lied against you; the men who have brought you down from an honorable and proud people to be a nation of paupers, and slaves, and miserable strugglers? An infidel and beggarly "class," unrestrained by honor, by policy, or by religion; and who are willing by any outrage against your rights, or your lives, to maintain the power they have so long abused, and still to keep their heels upon your necks? In a

word, the "class" that is coupled in every mind with ideas of cruelty, and extermination, and wrong?

These are the men who are "weary" of the candidates of the people's choice. True, they have as yet not met them face to face in parliament. It is possible that such a meeting, should they wait for it, might refresh the gentlemen. But no; such meeting must be made impossible. They tremble at the contemplation of such a meeting; and Whigs and Tories, "totally irrespective of party," of every clique, and club, and coterie in Ireland, and in England too, are ready to lavish their money in concert to destroy the party it has cost you so much labor and so many sacrifices to create.

The first blow at your national rights—that particular right which makes all the difference between a free and an enslaved people—the right to choose your own members of parliament—is nominally aimed at Charles Gavan Duffy, against whose return to parliament a "petition" has been concocted. They will move Heaven and earth to drive him from the representation of New Ross; but let there be no mistake nor delusion upon this point.

The petition against Mr. Duffy's election is not altogether dictated by personal animosity. Doubtless their knowledge of the man—his fearless, able, and untiring advocacy of everything humane and honorable, have earned for him the distinction of their first and fiercest assault. But if the member for New Ross be unseated on the grounds that are alleged against him, then we warn you distinctly that the Irish party is at the mercy of the foes of Ireland. Because, the parliamentary qualification of the member for New Ross is exactly similar to that by which most of your most valued representatives—without whom the party would cease to have your confidence—expect to hold their seats; the same by which some of the greatest men in parliamentary history held them; and therefore whatever argument will prevail against him now, will be sufficient to unseat them at a future election.

No doubt the power which would thus accrue to the bitter and contemptuous enemies of every cause that is dear to you, would be used sparingly, and, above all, judiciously. It is not every Irish member in the same position as Mr. Duffy that would be assailed forthwith and driven from his seat with indecent and despicable triumph. That would be obviously inconvenient, and would be moreover unnecessary.

No; depend upon it, that none will be removed but those who cannot "learn to betray!"

Thus would vanish all our hopes of parliamentary protection and redress. Thus we should be doomed to another cycle of oppression on one side and despondency on the other—still represented by declared enemies, or by a "class" of friends still more treacherous and formidable.

Fellow-countrymen, will you permit this? The cause is yours, and a great and important cause it is. Is this country to be free to select as its representatives the men most fit to serve it, or must it, of necessity, elect them from a limited and hostile "class?" The issue of the attempt to set aside the New Ross election will be the answer to this question; and thus, like the memorable Clare election, it will form a turning point in our political and social history.

Fellow-countrymen, we have the opinion of eminent counsel, that Mr. Duffy's qualification is thoroughly valid. But you are aware that owing to the bad system of parliamentary committees, before one of which it is to be dragged for inquiry, the validity of his title can be maintained only at an expense which cannot, without unfairness and injustice, be thrown upon him personally. The country is, in this case, the real defendant, and should bear the cost.

We call upon you, then, to prepare for this struggle. Let us rally round the first intended victim of the new conspiracy. Let every parish that still hopes in a constitutional agitation meet upon an early day, and subscribe to the funds necessary for the fair and impartial trial of the question that is now forced upon us by the enemies of civil and religious liberty. Is the right to elect members of parliament to be any longer a pillow for hope to rest upon, or must we recognise in it only "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare?"

We, the undersigned, have been appointed by the Council of the League treasurers to the funds necessary to be raised for the New Ross election; and if, by the withdrawal of the petition, the money that shall reach us in that capacity should become unnecessary for the specific purpose intended, it will become our duty—and we undertake the responsibility—to return each subscription to the address of the subscriber.

Such withdrawal of the petition will be probable in exact proportion to the interest evinced in the question by the country.

Signed,

THOMAS O'SHEE, C.C., Callan,
BERNARD DALY, C.C., Rathfarnham,
JAMES PLUNKETT, T.C., James's-street,
Secretaries.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CORONER'S INQUIRY ON THE PEOPLE KILLED AT SIXMILEBRIDGE.

The Attorney-General applied on the part of the crown that the inquisition had before the coroners of Clare and Limerick on the bodies of Jeremiah Crowley and others, and which had been returned into the Queen's Bench, should be quashed. The inquisitions had all reference to the same transactions; the depositions and evidence taken before the coroner had been returned into the court, and he (the Attorney-General) submitted that the findings of the jury were wholly unwarranted by the evidence recorded in the depositions. It was a singular fact that, with the exception of the case of Mr. Delmege, the magistrate, there was not a particle of evidence as to the identity of any one of the soldiers against whom a verdict of wilful murder had been found.

The Chief Justice observed that different considerations arose when the objection was as to the want of evidence, and when it had reference to the weight of the evidence.

The Attorney-General said that he was perfectly prepared to show that the verdicts were radically and essentially wrong; but besides that there was actually, no proof of identity as regarded the men who had been charged with murder. The only person who spoke at all with reference to the question of identity was Mr. Cronin, the resident magistrate, and the evidence he gave was to this effect:—All the soldiers were charged with the murder of the different persons killed on the occasion in question at Sixmilebridge, and Mr. Cronin stated that, after the firing had taken place, he got a list of the names of those soldiers whose guns appeared to have been recently discharged; but some of the soldiers allege that the soiled appearance was from

rust, and not from gunpowder, and the magistrate could not swear that in some instances this was not so. He had asked the names of the men in an under tone not to attract the attention of the people around him; but he could not at the inquest identify any of the soldiers as being those whose names he wrote down on the previous occasion. But, irrespective of this question of identity, there was not evidence to warrant the finding of the jury, and he (the Attorney-General) felt it to be a duty incumbent upon him, on the first occasion that presented itself to apply to quash these inquisitions. It was right to say that there was no imputation upon the coroner, for in his charge to the jury he told them that there was not evidence to warrant a verdict of murder; and that the evidence of identity was insufficient. The findings were radically and thoroughly bad.

Judge Crampton asked if the objection to be relied on was as to the form of the inquisition?

The Attorney-General replied that there were objections in point of form, especially to the Limerick inquisition; but he relied upon the ground that the evidence did not warrant the verdicts given by the juries.

The Chief Justice said that the preliminary question was, as to whether notice of this application ought to be given to any person.

The Attorney-General thought that the question was one between the court and the crown. If, however, it was thought at all desirable he was prepared to discuss the question in any way their lordships might suggest.

Judge Crampton remarked that the crown could not appear on both sides, and it would be desirable to have persons representing third parties.

Judge Moore asked if any persons appeared for the next of kin at the inquest.

Judge Crampton—Or did counsel attend?

The Attorney-General understood that there did, but the question was, had any one a right to intervene between the court and the crown?

The Chief Justice wished it to be understood that the court did not mean to say he could not carry the motion, but the question was, ought they to decide it *ex parte*, the principal objection being that the finding was against evidence.

The Attorney-General observed that the depositions having been returned were on record, and could be examined by the court.

The Chief Justice remarked that the only question was as to the giving of notice. Had not parties attended for the next of kin at the inquest?

The Attorney-General replied that this was to be collected from the cross-examination of the witnesses.

The court then ruled that notice should be given to those who appeared for the next of kin, and the motion to be heard on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION INTO MAGISTERIAL CONDUCT AT CASTLEBAR.—Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, who had been sent down specially by the Lord Lieutenant, held an investigation on Saturday, in Castlebar, for the purpose of ascertaining what evidence, if any, could be adduced to sustain certain grave charges of improper conduct, in their capacity as magistrates, which had been made against Mr. George Henry Moore, M. P., Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, Mr. Mark Blake, and Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart. These gentlemen were alleged to have acted in the improper and unjust manner charged, whilst presiding at the Castlebar petty sessions, on the 25th of last July. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien took his seat on the bench, in the Record Court, which was open to the public. The learned gentleman having ascertained that reporters were in court, intimated to them his desire that they would undertake not to publish any account of the proceedings until the final results of the inquiry was made known. The reporters gave the required assurance, and we accordingly abstain for the present from placing before our readers the report of what took place. Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Blake and Sir Samuel O'Malley, were in attendance, as was also Mr. Keogh, M. P., who acted as counsel on their behalf. The Earl of Lucan occupied a seat on the bench beside the learned Sergeant for a considerable portion of the day. Amongst the other magistrates present were—Sir R. L. Blosse, Colonel McAlpine (lately a candidate for the parliamentary representation of the county), Mr. H. J. H. Browne, Mr. Dominick Browne, Mr. Singleton, R. M., &c. The investigation terminated on Saturday night.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing in reference to the above, says—"No attempt to disgrace honor and integrity has ever recoiled so satisfactorily upon its originators as this latest and certainly most disgraceful, most ridiculous, and most contemptible dodge of Mayo Toryism, betrayed as we all believe here, into the attempt to gratify their wretched vindictiveness by the partial success in the case of Mr. Kirwan. The toothless, impotent monster has, however, in this instance at all events seized upon a file for mastication and I need scarcely assure you that whilst despair reigns in Torydom here, joy and satisfaction prevail amongst us, what we all regard as the triumph of the truth."

EXTENSION OF THE INCOME TAX TO IRELAND.—It may be stated, on highly competent authority, that a semi-official communication has reached Dublin, conveying the comforting assurance that her Majesty's present advisers mean to submit a proposition, on the opening of the present session, for the extension of the income tax to Ireland. According to the plan in contemplation, it is intended that the tax shall be levied at the rate of five per cent; on incomes from £50 a year and upwards, the imposition, however, not to be extended to incomes derivable from profits in trades or manufactures.—*Correspondent of Times.*

ATTEMPTS AT PROSLYTIUM.—A "reverend" gentleman, rejoicing in the strange name of Blackerdyko, has, for some time past, aided by two others, been endeavoring to pervert the poor Catholics of Kells and vicinity. In their perambulations, Mr. Bickerdyko, being refused admission to the huts of the poor Catholics, proceeded to hold forth in the open air. This naturally collected a crowd, who endeavored to drown the "ghostly remonstrances" of the preacher by hooting. Three of the crowd were arrested for their vocal manifestations, and appeared on summons at the Kells petty sessions on Monday last; but there being only one magistrate present, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

The quantity of Irish butter received in London from 1st May last to 1st November inst. amounts to 234,368 firkins, showing an increase of 75,015 over the quantity in same period of last year. Beside the above, 20,000 firkins of Irish butter have been consigned this week to the same destination.—*Dublin Telegraph, Nov. 6.*

THE TENANT LEAGUE—THE BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

Fermoy, Oct. 29th, 1852.

Dear Mr. Lucas—Methinks I need scarcely tender you an apology for the trouble I am about to give you on the present occasion—namely, that of handing over to the treasurer of the Irish Tenant League the accompanying sum of £5; three of which are from the parish of Fermoy, and the other two from Cloyne, through its reverend pastor, the Very Reverend Dr. Russell.

The contributions, owing to a variety of causes, is, I regret to add, unusually slender; however, it may be of value, inasmuch as it seems to mark our unabated sympathy with the remnant of that most valuable class which still lingers in the land, and without the legal recognition of whose just rights and interests all hopes of prosperity for Ireland are vain and illusive.—I am, my dear Mr. Lucas, yours very faithfully,
T. MURPHY.

BELFAST CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—In establishing such an association the Catholics of Belfast have given an example worthy of imitation in every great town of Ireland. Not only will such an institution help to keep alive the patriotic spirit of the people—to maintain their independence—to secure them against aggressive, intimidation, or corruption; but it will also aid in curing that which is a great defect in Ireland—the want of good libraries—of libraries containing good instruction, and useful books—of libraries accessible to the poorer classes of the community.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

ELECTION PETITIONS.—It is no longer a secret that a regular scheme has been organised at the Carlton Club for the purpose of harassing, by petitions, members who have been returned by the popular party in Ireland. Under the experienced guidance of the Minister-at-War and Secretary of the Treasury, a plan has been matured which has for its object the practical disfranchisement of the Catholic constituencies of this country. The government despair of Catholic votes in the house; their numbers, therefore, are, if possible to be thinned, by every means or at any cost. Petitioners impeaching the return of fifteen or sixteen members of the Irish party will, it is said, be presented during the first week of the session, and these gentlemen, because they are Catholics and friends of tenant right, will be put to the vexatious trouble and expense of defending their seats in February next, should the present government continue to exist so long.—*Freeman.*

The first meeting of the tenth session of the revived Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, was held on Wednesday night, Nov. 3, in the College Dining-hall, which was densely crowded in every part, chiefly by the alumni of the University. It was this society, in its palmy days, which fashioned the eloquence of some of the greatest of Irish orators.—The Lord Chancellor occupied the chair; the Attorney-General delivered an address; the second chair was taken by Baron Greene, and assembly (*N quantum valuit*) separated.

Lord Nass has this week addressed a circular to the Irish magistrates in which he condemns the practice of magistrates, nearly related, sitting on the bench together at sessions. He enforces his remonstrance by sending to each bench a copy of a circular formerly issued by the late lamented Under Secretary, Mr. Drummond.

The Earl Marshal, through his deputy, offered twenty-five seats in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to afford the sixty gentlemen who compose the Dublin Corporation an opportunity of attending the "Duke's" funeral; but his Grace refused any place in the procession to the Municipal Council of what is humorously called "the second city in the empire." Of course, the "grain of curry-powder" was accepted, with all due thankfulness, by the incorporated independence of "the second city," &c.

The Cork and Bandon Railway Company are about to extend their line westward to Drimoleague, with a branch to Clonakilty, which will cost £200,000, to be advanced, Sir Matthew Barrington proposes, by an English company, at four per cent. for the outlay.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY.—This is a pleasing subject, and one which, we are glad to say, the circumstances of the country fully justify us in bringing under the notice of our readers. Accounts from all sides represent the present as a plentiful harvest. The grain crops were excellent, and the blight of the potato crop has been, on the whole, only partial. Reuts are being well and cheerfully paid—at least in this county—and, notwithstanding the abundance, prices are remunerative, and looking up.—*Sligo Chronicle.*

THE TRADE OF BELFAST.—The *Banner of Ulster* gives the following account of the state of trade, throughout all its branches, in the "Irish Manchester":—"We believe that at no period in the history of this town has trade generally been in a more active state; in fact, the great difficulty experienced—and it is a difficulty which in not a few departments of business is seriously felt—is where to obtain sufficient to discharge the orders pressing on our manufacturers. Our great staple trade is in a remarkably healthy condition, and would, in the coarser branches, be still better if, even at the advanced rate of wages, weavers could be had. In the cotton trade, too, there are many more orders in the hands of merchants than can be executed for a considerable time, owing to the same cause; and in our iron foundries business is so brisk that the orders on hand, especially in connection with mills, cannot be easily overtaken. Building is quite as general as it has been during the past two years, and that is saying not a little, when it is taken into consideration that not less than between 20 and 30 new streets, more or less extensive, have been added to the town during that period. On the Botanic, Falls, and Crumlin roads, large blocks of superior class houses are now being erected, and in these and other districts of the town ground has been mapped out for ranges still more extensive. This circumstance, as well as the fact that large numbers of vessels have been withdrawn from the traffic to convey emigrants to the U. S. and Australia, has considerably increased the value of timber at our market, and the probability is, considering the season, that prices will tend still further in the same direction. In the shipping trade there is quite as much doing as usual at the season."

FLAX IN FLOWER IN NOVEMBER.—We have just seen a curious evidence of the extreme mildness of the present season—three plants of flax, in flower, from the farm of Mr. William Ireland, of Dromoro.—*Belfast Paper.*

MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of the Parent Board of Irish Manufacture and Industry was held in the assembly rooms, 2, Essex-bridge, Dublin, on the 1st inst. There was a crowded attendance—C. Grey, Esq., in the chair. It was agreed that a committee would meet on Thursday at eight o'clock, p. m., to receive suggestions for the establishing new branches of manufacture or revival of others.

MANUFACTURES IN GALWAY.—Measures have been taken to form a company (£25 shares), to promote the manufacture of woollen goods in Galway. We understand that a northern firm is about to establish a branch of their linen manufacture in this town.—*Galway Packet.*

On Wednesday last upwards of three tons of cheese, manufactured at Lord Lucan's and Mr. Lindsay's agricultural farms in the county of Mayo, were forwarded through Tuam to Dublin.—*Tuam Herald.*

THE MAGNETIC ELECTRIC COMPANY.—The Magnetic Electric Telegraph Company are at the present time engaged delivering poles and wires at the Belfast station of the Ulster Railway, in order that the communication between Belfast and Dublin may be at once established.—*Banner of Ulster.*

CARLINGFORD HERRINGS.—A sudden flush of prosperity has been visiting the pleasant old town of Carlingford. Its herring fisheries have this season been unwontedly productive and profitable. It appears there has been a failure this year in the herring fishery along a part of the Scotch coast, while the take is unprecedentedly abundant along our north-eastern shore. "The King of all Fish" would appear to have abandoned billowy Jura and the heavy waters of the Mull, to revel in the banging billows of Cooley, or lap the sweet pastoral waters of the Boyne. Outside and inside Carlingford Bay the waters swarm. So is it at every favorite fishing point up to Clogher Head. But at Drogheda Bar there is a perfect glut of fish. One would fancy the herring hog had never raised his fell snout in those waters, so dense thereabouts is the finny population. Night after night the long line of boats lit like shadows down the bay and out beyond the bar and with unvarying, uninterrupted success; night after night the tackle spreads, the shoal is smashed, mazes after mazes are hauled safely on board. Thousands of mazes are nightly circumvented. Eighty, ninety, one hundred mazes is an ordinary load for a common fishing smack to capture, and a mazes counts 500 distinct and individual peas, or melts as the case may be. Then begins a new scene of activity. Two enterprising Scotch herring merchants, finding the season bad at home, came over and took up their quarters at Carlingford last week. The new pier is their office, dock curving-yard, and store. At its verge you see a smack unloading; a little further on is a group of women eviscerating and cleansing the fish; then the pickling tub at work; then the final packing in layers of salt, and close under the ivied parade of King John's old castle the long rows of tidy barrels packed, headed, and ready for the market. A correspondent says he counted on Monday night 200 barrels filled and ready to dispatch to Belfast, and that upwards of a 100 hands had been employed in the operation. Not a bad week's work that for the fishermen and the bangers.—*Lough Pilot.*

Carlingford herring fisheries have this season been unwontedly productive and profitable. It appears that there has been a failure this year in the herring fishery along a part of the Scotch coast, while the take is unprecedentedly abundant along our north-eastern shore. Outside and inside Carlingford Bay the waters swarm. So is it at every favorite fishing point up to Clogher Head. But at Drogheda Bar there is a perfect glut of fish.

IMPORTATION OF FRESH HERRINGS TO THE GALWAY MARKET.—On last Thursday 60,000 fresh herrings, packed in barrels arrived in Galway from Dublin; and we have just heard that the person to whom they were consigned has contracted for 100,000 more, which are to be delivered here in the course of a few days. Although our bay, at present, swarms with herring-shoals, our market is badly supplied with this article of food.—*Galway Packet.*

CAPTURE OF WHALES IN LOUGH FOYLE.—Two whales, bottle-nosed species, having got into shallow water at Redenside a day or two ago, were attacked by Mr. Carey, of Shandy-hall, who lodged no less than thirty musket bullets in the body of one of them.—Becoming exhausted from loss of blood, they were easily captured by the country people, who mastered them with knives and other deadly weapons. One of them measured twenty-six feet in length, and the other sixteen feet. The blubber of both, which has been purchased by Captain Coppin, of this city, weighs thirty-one cwt.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

A GOOD LANDLORD.—The Rev. Nicholas Devereux of Ballyrankin House, rector of the parish of Kilrush, always anxious for the welfare of his tenants and to promote their comforts, after having reduced his rents considerably, has paid on this year all the poor-rates on his whole estate, such rates being 6s. 8d. to the pound on part of the estate. Such acts as these, besides benefitting his own tenants, will, I hope, be the cause of other landlords taking the example.—*Correspondent of the Westford Independent.*

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish a magistrate for the county Cork.

PEACEABLE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Assistant-Barrister for Kilkenny, in addressing the Grand Jury, at the quarter sessions, in the town of Kilkenny, last week, said—"I had to congratulate them on the comparative quiet and peace of the country. He had the same to say of Thomastown, and he was very glad of it."

The local Tory paper now bears testimony to the peaceable state of the proclaimed barony of Tyreragh. It says—"We feel much pleasure in stating that this barony is at present almost as peaceable as ever. In the western portion of it, touching upon Ballina, we have not to record the commission of any description of crime beyond that of the ordinary kind."

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—In consequence of what took place between Mr. Henry McDermott and Major Fairfield on Monday last, these gentlemen proceeded on Saturday morning to St. Catherine's, near Lucan. Major Fairfield was attended by Captain J. A. O'Neill, and Mr. McDermott by Captain Robinson. Mr. McDermott received Major Fairfield's fire, and discharged his pistol in the air. Explanations then took place, which proved perfectly satisfactory to all parties.—Major Fairfield and Mr. McDermott having shaken hands, the affair terminated.

Sir Edward Stanley, died on Wednesday 3rd inst., at his residence in Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.—Sir Edward acted as second to Mr. D'Estre, in that gentleman's fatal duel with the late Mr. O'Connell.

THE TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.—It is rather a remarkable fact, that whilst a very material falling off is taking place in the number of the stock exhibited at Ballinasloe, the October fair of this town is gradually and rapidly on the increase. In the space of little more than a dozen years, the number of sheep exhibited for sale in Tuam has increased from a few thousand up to the extraordinary figure of sixteen thousand. The same increase has taken place in horned cattle, the number of which exposed for sale at the late fair was upwards of six thousand. Within nearly the same space of time the number of sheep exposed for sale was 51,000. The same or a proportional decrease, may be pointed out regarding horned cattle. As an evidence of the rising importance of the Tuam fair, it may be stated that a great many of the principal Leinster farmers, who were hitherto in the habit of making their annual Connaught purchases at Ballinasloe, attended here last week, and expressed themselves well pleased with the variety and quality of the stock of all kinds exhibited, and in proof of their satisfaction with the same made very extensive purchases.—*Tuam Herald.*

The Royal Dublin Society's Agricultural Show, which was opened on Wednesday, excels last year very much in the quality of the products exhibited.—*Telegraph, Nov. 6.*

In the market commission at Castlebar Lord Lucan exposed a curious fraud upon the corn buyer, and which was called "churning." They put a churn without a bottom in the centre of the sack, and fill it up with inferior corn. Outside the churn good corn is placed. This fraud cannot well be detected until the corn is emptied into the merchants' stores. If the buyer suspects it, he can detect the fraud by thrusting a knife into the sack. Many disputes arise in consequence.

THE LATE GALE.—During the past week each returning tide brought with it mournful testimonies of the recent disasters at sea to our coast. Beams, planks, spars, chests, and numerous minor mementos of those who "traffice on the great deep," have been found along the shore in the neighborhood of Bonmahon.—Watches, clothes, wines, candles, and quantities of foreign coin, have been found among the spoils which have rewarded the wreckers for their midnight vigils.—*Waterford Paper.*

ASSAULT.—An assault took place between two solicitors, Pierce H. Dolphin and Patrick Joseph Kelly, Esqrs., during the sessions, on Tuesday last. The quarrel arose, as we are informed, out of some former legal dispute in a court in Dublin. Mr. Dolphin having heard while in court that Mr. Kelly was in town, immediately left the court to look out for that gentleman, and made a charge upon him in reference to the former dispute, which he denied, and laughed at him. Mr. Dolphin then called Mr. Kelly opprobrious names, and struck him, and he resisted the assault by a thrust of his umbrella. Mr. Thomas Rigney was present at the assault; and the parties having been brought before Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., R.M., Mr. Rigney gave his depositions, the result of which was, that Mr. Dolphin was held to bail, himself in £5 and two sureties of £2 10s. each to stand his trial for the assault at the next January quarter sessions.—*Western Star.*

John Hartigan, late clerk to Mr. Richard Raleigh, corn merchant, Boherbuoy, Limerick, who absconded with a sum of money belonging to his employer, took passage in the packet ship, Henry Clay, for New York, when he was arrested and sent back. Some of the missing money was found on the prisoner.

A PICTURE OF THE WEST.—We yesterday published one of those painful communications in which the helpless appeal to the helpless, in behalf of the helpless, and the result, of course, can be nothing. An English Roman Catholic gentleman travelling through the county Mayo comes, apparently without being prepared for it, on one of those terrible scenes on which the British public has long spent and almost exhausted its compassion. He finds himself in the midst of lordly domains, in which grass and plantations, cattle and park walls, supply the place of swarming myriads, who may be supposed to have been sometimes happy, and were at least human beings with immortal souls. In some places the population has disappeared, leaving only mounds to denote the site of their cottages, and blackened stones, which, casually embedded in the masonry of park walls, have a far more interesting significance than the Roman tablets we sometimes find in the like situation. In some places gaps are left in the rising walls to allow passage for the materials of some desolated village. In other places the work is incomplete, the furniture stands at the cottage doors, and the wretched inhabitants are not yet expatriated or dead. By next spring the chapel yard, the union burying-ground, or the ditch, will have buried their griefs and the Most Noble This, and the Most Hon. That, will no more be bothered with them. All this is very heartrending and they who have recently been crying like children over the suffering of imaginary slaves must feel rather ashamed of the apathy with which they read these actual narrations of wrongs as terrible, but, unfortunately, much nearer home. But what is to be done? The poor creatures can do nothing for themselves, except go to the workhouse. Our correspondent does not appear able to do anything, for otherwise he would hardly have written to us. We can do nothing. It is of no earthly use to go on abusing the Irish landlords. Their names stink already to the ends of the earth, and we might as well go on expatiating for ever on the vices of tigers and wolves as to be saying every day what we think of a class, which for selfishness and cruelty has no parallel, and never had a parallel, in the civilised world. What the "English Catholic" says is all true enough; it is too true, for it has long ceased to be news. The Irish landlord's only notion of Government, as the payer of rent; his only notion of Government, as the squanderer of grants. When the cottiers can pay no rent he turns them out to die; and when Ministers will give no more money, he turns round and blackguards them. But every body knows this. What is to be done? Our correspondent might, perhaps, do something. He might go to the spot, accost some of the poor creatures dying by the roadside, hear their tales of woe, and give us a book which will prove to the British people that the Louisiana planters are not the only monsters that molest and disgrace the human kind. That may do some good; and according to our correspondent, no time should be lost, as the martyrs of Mayo are fast passing from the scene.—*Times.*

The *Northern Whig*, in reference to the letter on which the *Times* above comments, says—"Such is a stranger's picture of the west of Ireland. Others who have seen the place can bear testimony to the truth-

fulness of the description. Queer things are said of France, and queerer still of other lands that lie under the hand of despotic government. But we may well pause and doubt of our own superior advantages, when we think of the happy and contented state of the swarming population of that same turbulent France—when we think of the comforts they enjoy on their little homesteads, with destitution unknown to them, and every simple want supplied—we may pause and doubt, when we compare their condition with the trim and verdant solitude of depopulated Mayo. It is a very natural and just thing, too, that we should, angrily and indignantly, denounce the foreign despotism that lords it over Northern Italy; but when tourists who visit the populous plains of Lombardy tell us, not of countless acres, untenanted by a single soul, but of happy homes, where a contented peasantry enjoy every humble comfort of life, and rest in secure possession of the fruits of their own industry, what wonder if we should ask in what way better off than those plains, ruled despotically though they be, are the wastes of Connaught, where thousands of the human race have starved and died, but where first-class stock grow fat under the management of improving proprietors? We estimate beyond price the liberties of the glorious British realm; but it is terribly saddening to think that, within a day's journey of the very heart of British wealth and grandeur, the desolation of our western province remains as a mark of miseries unparalleled in the history of the world."

MINISTERIAL MEASURES.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* writes as follows on the subject of the expected ministerial measures of the ensuing session. Some people tell you they are going to extend the franchise—some, like Lord Granby, "that they will impose a moderate duty on spring corn," while others boldly assert that Disraeli will signalise his reign by an attempt at an entire re-construction of the financial system—an attempt which would indubitably cost him his official life. From all that I am able to collect I think it is very probable the following will be among the measures which are to reconcile classes, and have such other wonderful effects as their author has prognosticated.

There will be a material modification of the income and property taxes, the principal features of which will be—the tax of 7d in the pound now imposed on trades, incomes, and professions in England is to be reduced to 2d; to be extended to all incomes over £50 per annum, and in that shape to be applied to Ireland.

A penal measure against the Roman Catholic Clergy will be proposed.

A landlord bill (properly so called) for Ireland will be introduced.

The malt duty to be repealed.

The income tax in England to be divided into a property and income tax, and the property tax to be raised from seven pence to one shilling in the pound.

Some readjustment of local rates, which will have the effect of transferring some of the "burthens on land" to the consolidated fund will be proposed.

A considerable reduction in the wine duties to be made.

The Irish measures are those about which there is least uncertainty. Mr. Napier's landlord bill has been publicly promised, and so far as I can hear, a very good bill for the landlord it will be. The tenant may look in vain for justice from the Treasury benches. He may expect nothing from them, and he will not be disappointed. Mr. Napier and his territorial associates are not the men calmly to give up the advantage which the law in its injustice accords them, and those who expect to take it away must wing it from them.

As to the imposition of an income tax on Ireland it is so markedly and palpably unjust that, under ordinary circumstances, it could hardly be contemplated as probable; with Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, however, nothing is improbable—nothing too strange and unaccountable. Unfortunately the legislation of the imperial parliament has made such dreadful inroads on Irish professional incomes, that the preliminary and necessary direction—"First catch your income"—would be by no means one easy of fulfilment—that the result of the late elections has shown the government that all good men in Ireland, not only the Clergy and the people, but the intelligence, respectability, and influence of the middle classes, are so firmly arrayed against them that no mercy will be shown, and no attempt made to conciliate them.

A similar reason has dictated the measure for the purpose of depriving the Pastors of the Catholic Church of their rights as citizens. It is well known that before the general election the government expected to reinforce their ranks largely from Ireland. Intimidation had been carefully organised and relentlessly pursued, and their organs loudly boasted that from no part of the kingdom would so strong an expression of opinion in favor of the Stockport ministers come as from Ireland. The superhuman exertions of the Irish Clergy, and the noble verdict of the Irish people speedily showed them how foul was the calumny. The government was sadly disappointed at the result, and they resolved to try how intrigue might have the effect of stifling public opinion on the occasion of another like appeal to the country. Accordingly, the worst articles that appeared in the English papers—the most garbled accounts of the behavior of the Clergy at the electoral struggle that malice and ingenuity could suggest, were gathered together. As soon as a good brief could be made out, these documents were brought to the Foreign Office, there translated, arranged in apple-pie order, and transmitted to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer to Florence, with a suggestion that his health would not suffer by a journey to Rome, and that the interests of England would not be endangered by his having an (unofficial) interview with Cardinal Antonelli, bringing in his pocket those precious translations to his Eminence for the instruction of the Vatican. Lord Derby, however, erred as egregiously in expecting that the Pope would abet his plot, as that the Irish people would adopt his political jugglery. Sir Henry Bulwer the most subtle of diplomatists, went to Rome, and exerted all his abilities to induce his Holiness to prevent the Priests of Ireland from fighting the constitutional battles of the flocks, of whom they are almost the sole friends and protectors. As all the world knows, however, the Pope indignantly refused to become the instrument of Lord Derby's infamous designs, and Sir Henry Bulwer has returned from Rome a wiser if not a better man. Intrigue having, therefore, miserably failed, bold aggression was resolved upon, and hence the proposed measure for making political helots of the Irish Catholic Clergy.

FOR SALE,
DRAFTS AT THREE DAYS' SIGHT, on Messrs. OVER-
END, GURNEY & Co., LONDON, from
ONE POUND UPWARDS,
Negotiable at any Town in Great Britain or Ireland.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
St. Sacramento Street.
Montreal, Oct. 1852.

THE TRUE WITNESS
AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 26; 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The first Session of the new Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on Thursday the 4th inst.—The members of the House of Commons mustered pretty strongly upon the occasion, and immediately after the reading of the Commission proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. R. Palmer, seconded by Lord Grosvenor, moved that the Right Hon. Shaw Lesferre be elected Speaker; this was carried by acclamation; nothing but the usual routine business, connected with the swearing in of members and preparing for the approaching campaign, has as yet been transacted. The speech from the throne was to have been delivered on the 12th inst.; the address will be moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Bath, seconded by Lord Donoughmore; in the House of Commons by Lord Loraine, seconded by Mr. Egerton. So many delays had occurred in sitting up the interior of St. Paul's, and in making the other requisite arrangements, that the funeral of the Duke of Wellington was not expected to take place before the 21st inst.

The long-talked of Free Trade Banquet came off at Manchester on the 2nd inst., and was attended by the leading Free Traders, and many of the Irish Catholic members. Messrs. Cobden and Bright announced the system of tactics which they, and their followers, intend to pursue towards the Derby Government. "We want," said Mr. Cobden, "to make the Government declare its principles." This will be no easy task, for the only principle of the present administration seems to be, not to have, or if having, not to avow, any decided principles. Their principles seem to be like those of the Hon. Member for Verbosity—"Britannia and her Sea-King Trident," as written in the faces of the British Lion and Unicorn . . . together with a revision of something speaking generally, and a possible readjustment of something else not to be mentioned more particularly." However, Mr. Cobden seems sanguine that he will bring them to make a good confession—"If the Queen's speech does not contain a distinct renunciation, and recantation of Protection, then I think," continued Mr. Cobden, "that the Free Trade members are bound; either by an amendment to the address, or by a substantive resolution in the House, to declare that no Government will have the confidence of the House of Commons which does not avow its determination to adhere to the policy of Free Trade, and to carry it out in every practicable way." Mr. Bright followed suit, and played out his great trump card of Parliamentary Reform, including a very general extension of the elective franchise.—Mr. Keogh, the member for Athlone, responded to the toast of—"Prosperity to the Industry of Ireland," and pledged himself, and his friends, to support the commercial policy of the former speakers, as well as the great measure of Reform, the necessity of which had been so strongly insisted upon by Mr. Bright. Thus the Free Traders hope, by adopting this line of action, to compel the Derby Ministry, at the very commencement of the Session, either to renounce their ancient Protection principles, or else to resign office. We don't think that Ministers will do the latter, and the former they have pretty well done already; if rumor may be believed, Protection is dead, and the Queen, in her speech from the throne, will sing its requiem.

Father Leahy, the great champion of evangelical Protestantism on this continent, being as it were under a cloud,—that is, likely to be very speedily glorified on the gallows,—the white cravatged gentry have set about improving this "mysterious dispensation," as they would call it, in the best manner possible. For this purpose another apostate monk—the ex-Barnabite Gavazzi—has been invited over to America to fill the place from which his lewd predecessor has just fallen. The ex-reverend Father is, we understand, about to visit America for the purpose of promulgating the Protestant evangel, and inculcating what Kirwan calls a "holy horror" of Popery, Priestcraft, and Chastity; to facilitate this object the worthy gentleman is to deliver a series of lectures, in choice Italian, to a set of gaping boobies who, unable to understand a word of the language spoken, will yet be moved to joy unutterable at the spectacle of a grimacing buffoon d—g the Man of Sin in an unknown tongue, and expatiating on the pleasures of perjury and impurity in the soft bastard Latin of the South.

The 10th of December is spoken of as the day fixed for the installation of the Empire. Little reliance is placed on the pacific professions of the future Emperor, and his Bourdeaux speech, "*L'empire c'est la paix*," is irreverently spoken of as Bunkum. The French Government is making extensive additions to its steam-navy, and putting the coast fortifications in a state of thorough repair. Havre is to be fortified on the same scale as London and Brest, and a permanent levy of sailors has been ordered, 400 of whom are destined for service in the Cherbourg and Brest arsenals. If Louis Napoleon desires peace, he is by no means backwards in making every preparation for war, not a defensive war, for the independence of France is not menaced, but ag-

gressive war—a war for the recovery of the limits of the old Empire, and for the purpose of revenging the wrongs of Waterloo on the "*perfidie Albion*."

Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. has addressed a most touching Allocution on the state of the Church in New Grenada. In that Republic the old system of persecution, and spoliation against the Catholic Church has been put in force. The Jesuits have been expelled; the property of the Church confiscated; aid promised to those who, having embraced the religious life, feel moved by the lusts of the flesh to the perpetration of perjury; marriage abolished, and a beastly system of concubinage instituted in the place of the Christian sacrament; the parochial clergy made elective by the laity of the different parishes; the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in matters spiritual superseded by the civil tribunals; and the Prelates punished with imprisonment and exile for their noble resistance to these encroachments of the State, upon the inalienable rights of the Church. Such are a few specimens of the anti-Catholic spirit which has for some time presided over the Legislature of the Republic of New Grenada, and which has called forth the pathetic and indignant remonstrance of the common Father of all the Faithful, who "censures, condemns, and declares utterly null and void, all the aforesaid decrees which have—so much to the contempt of the Ecclesiastical authorities, and of the Holy See, and to the loss and detriment of religion and the holy Prelates—been there enacted by the civil power." The illustrious Prelate, Emmanuel Joseph de Mosquera, Archbishop of Santa Fé de Bogota, now an exile from his diocese, was one of the Prelates whose presence conferred additional lustre upon the Dedication of the grand Cathedral of Albany, which took place on Sunday last, and of which an account will be found in another column. It is hoped that the difficulties so long existing between Piedmont and the Holy See will soon be removed, and that Piedmont is about to return to its allegiance to the Chair of Peter.

The America arrived at Halifax on the 23d inst., bringing Liverpool dates up to the 13th. We have a telegraphic report of the Queen's Speech, but there is not much in it—news unimportant.

DR. BROWNSON AND THE TABLET.

The Tablet of the 6th inst. contains a manly, yet very touching reply from Dr. Brownson, to a letter which appeared in the same paper some weeks ago from the illustrious Dr. Newman, in which the latter reverend gentleman seemed to consider that he had been personally attacked by Dr. Brownson in certain articles upon the "Theory of Development," which have from time to time appeared in *Brownson's Quarterly Review*. In his reply Dr. Brownson disclaims all intentions of saying one word calculated to wound the feelings of Dr. Newman, or of his illustrious brethren, converts to Catholicity from the Anglican heresy, and who have given such signal proofs of their sincerity and attachment to Catholic truth.

"If Dr. Newman?"—says the learned Doctor—"had done me the honor to read what I have written in regard to him and his school, he would have seen that I have, from first to last, been careful to distinguish between the man and the author. I have never doubted his Catholic intentions; I have never impugned his motives; I have never entertained the least doubts of his Faith, or that of his disciples. I have uniformly expressed, my full confidence in the purity of their motives, and professed warm love and reverence for their personal virtues." No one, after this, will suspect Dr. Brownson of being actuated by any ill will towards, or petty jealousies of, the Tractarian converts, because he denounces the dangerous tendencies of the "Development Theory."

Dr. Brownson has denounced this "Theory," first broached by Dr. Newman, when a layman, and a Non-Catholic, as "dangerous to the purity and integrity of Faith;" a Protestant Unitarian minister himself once, though now a Catholic layman, he has freely criticised the writings of a fellow Protestant layman, now an illustrious, and beloved divine of the Catholic Church. In so doing Dr. Brownson has done no more than his duty, and in that which he has denounced, he has denounced only that, which after rigid examination, had previously been condemned by Catholic Bishops and theologians in America. The Doctor's argument was—either the phenomena presented to us by the history of the Church require the aid of the "Development Theory" to account for their existence—or they do not. If they do, then must the Church be in error, for she maintains—that, though in course of time the faith may have gained in evidence, and has, doubtless, been more clearly defined in opposition to the heresies which, from time to time, have disturbed her peace, contradicting, now this truth, now that—yet still she has taken up, enunciated, or evolved no new doctrines, unknown to, or not formally believed by, the Church of the first centuries—that, what the Church believes, and teaches now, she has always believed and taught, as she will believe and teach until the end of all things. If the phenomena, as presented to us by history, do not require this theory, then is it, to say the least, utterly useless. But it is worse than useless: this "Development Theory" started by Dr. Newman when a Non-Catholic, has been urged as a reproach against the Church, as if she had adopted it—as if she, unable to deny that she had corrupted, by adding to, the Faith, were now anxious to account for facts which she could not conceal or deny, by inventing the theory of "Development." This theory is dangerous—cries out Dr. Brownson seeing what an argument against the Church it would afford if allowed to pass uncontradicted;—this theory is false—he says again—and opposed to the constant declaration of the Church, which affirms that what her doctrine is now, it has been from the beginning.

Very possibly Dr. Newman meant not; when he wrote his famous book, to assert positively, a theory so fatal to Catholicity; but it must be remembered that he wrote it as a Non-Catholic, and it is therefore most unjust, on the part of Protestant controversialists, to treat it, and quote from it, as if it were, or as if it had the shadow of a claim to be considered, an exponent of Catholic doctrine. In all probability, neither Dr. Newman nor his admirers—(and wherever there are Catholics, there Dr. Newman has sincere admirers, of his rare talents, and his still rarer virtues)—would to-day assert the theory which Dr. Brownson, with so much force and justice, denounces; but, it must be borne in mind, that neither Dr. Newman, nor his admirers, have as yet disclaimed the consequences which can be, nay which must be, logically deduced from the "Development Theory." It is with the view of making them declare their opinions, fully and frankly, that Dr. Brownson returns so often to the charge, calling on them to state what they mean by "Developments," and whether they mean only "Developments" in the sense in which he admits them—a sense undoubtedly true—or in the sense in which he suspects them of asserting "Developments"—a sense undoubtedly false. This is the plain statement of the controversy betwixt Dr. Newman and Dr. Brownson, in so far as it has appeared before the public—and if in the course of it, the latter gentleman has made use of any harsh, or apparently harsh, language—in his letter to the Tablet, he has given all the reparation that a gentleman can give, or that any honorable man has the right to demand.

But there is something more, beneath the surface, which meets not the eye, yet which is the real cause of all the bitterness that has been manifested against the great American champion of Catholicity, by his Catholic brethren on the other side of the water. The fact is, Dr. Brownson has told some plain truths, plainly, without circumlocution; and truth plainly told is not always acceptable. Whilst admitting the worth of the Anglican converts to Catholicity, Dr. Brownson has not failed to distinguish certain peculiarities which cling, as it were in spite of themselves, to some of the converted Tractarians: he has pointed out a certain false estimate of their former position, which these amiable gentlemen too often entertain, viz.—as if, in virtue of their Anglican, or Tractarian heresy, they had been nigher to the Church, and were therefore better Christians than their other Protestant brethren, who more logically, that is, more consistently with their Protestant principles, denied, or Protested against, more of God's revelation to man through Christ. Now one Non-Catholic is just as much a Non-Catholic as another; whether he be called a Puseyite, or a Mormonite, is of little consequence so long as he is outside the Church; and both Puseyite and Mormonite ere they can be recognised as children of the Church, must begin by abjuring their heresies, and then, acknowledging themselves poor and naked, must come as humble suppliants for relief to the treasury of their spiritual mother. In fact, heretics of all sects must commence by putting off, before they think of putting on—"they must be off with the old love ere taking on with the new;" and the very first step the convert must take is to renounce all his Protestantism. Now our Anglican friends—and it is but a harmless vanity so long as they are Anglicans—seem to fancy that to become Catholics they have only to put on a little more: that they are all very well in so far as they go, but that they don't go quite far enough; that they lack but little—another article to their creed—an additional Sacrament or two—and that these obtained, they will be all right. This notion, general amongst High Church Anglicans, is simply provocative of mirth when confined to Anglicans; but it becomes highly pernicious when retained by the convert to Catholicity. True, as an Anglican he wanted but one thing, but that one thing was the one thing needful—Faith—and that he needed just as much as any other Non-Catholic, whether Methodist, or Mormonite, upon whom it is the fashion amongst the Anglicans to look with a kind of highly refined scorn. Our Anglican friends prattle away so glibly about rood-screens, altars, transepts, and groined arches, they are so learned upon the rubrics—indeed we never knew a Tractarian who wasn't death upon the rubrics—that, what with Gregorian chaunt and mediæval architecture, candlesticks and genuflections, they fancy themselves downright Catholics; their young men cultivate an ascetic cast of countenance, and come out strong at evening parties, in satin waist-coats, which, as a witty but wicked writer says, do look, at a distance, very like hair-shirts: the young ladies can calculate the moveable Feasts and Fasts to a nicety, and get themselves up with astonishing accuracy, for the occasion—white scarfs on Festivals of our Lord, and the B. Virgin—violet do. in Lent—and black, terribly black bonnets on Good Friday—and how, with all these pretty fopperies, can our friends deem themselves to be far from the kingdom of heaven? And thus it sometimes comes to pass that when brought by the Grace of God into the Church, they feel shocked at being told that the Tractarian heresy is, in the eyes of Catholics, not a whit less damnable than any other form of heresy—that, whilst outside of the Church, it is of no consequence whether the Non-Catholic be one mile off, or ten: this seems a hard saying, and few there be who can bear it. Now this is just what Dr. Brownson has told the Anglican converts to Catholicity, amongst whom he has seen, or fancied that he has seen, traces of this tendency, to look upon Tractarianism as something less dangerous than the other isms: he has told them that heresy is heresy, whether it be heresy by Act of Parliament as professed by the Anglicans, or some other form of heresy professed by the other Non-Catholic sects; in so doing he has trod upon some corns, shocked some prejudices, but, he has told the truth and has done a deal of good.

This, far more than the "Development Theory"

question, has given rise to the little warmth that has characterised the controversy between Dr. Brownson and his opponents—a controversy which we deplore, but which we should be sorry to see terminated by the sacrifice of truth. The ground that Dr. Brownson has taken up, it is of great importance that he should maintain—misjudged and misrepresented though he will be by those who cannot appreciate the lofty motives by which he is actuated; and 'painsful as it must be to the Doctor himself to take up such a position with regard to so good; so great, and so deeply revered a man as Dr. Newman, now perhaps suffering unmerited punishment for his zeal in the cause of that Church, which we are sure, is not more dear to one, than she is to the other. Gladly would we have avoided all allusion to this unpleasant topic, but we have been much surprised; and still more shocked; at the almost flippant tone which some few of our Catholic cotemporaries in the United States—unintentionally we hope—have adopted towards one, who is as justly venerated for his learning and devotion to the cause of Catholic truth, on this side the Atlantic, as Dr. Newman is in England: we feel it our duty publicly to disclaim all sympathy with those who think to show their respect for Dr. Newman, by depreciating Dr. Brownson—for such conduct is as unjust towards the latter, as we are certain that it must be, distasteful to the former. Dr. Brownson, we well know, needs no praise from us, nor from any layman; he has received the public, and formal, approbation of the venerated Prelates of the Catholic Church in America, and higher praise, on earth, no man can receive, no man can desire; but he will pardon us if we put on record our disapprobation as Catholics, of the ungenerous, supercilious manner in which he has been treated, by fellow-laborers in the same vineyard, and who, having but one object, should all learn to labor as brethren, with one mind; and in singleness of purpose, cultivating feelings of mutual good-will, and carefully abstaining from all petty jealousies and rivalries. Dr. Brownson it is true is only a layman, but he writes under the direction of his ecclesiastical superiors; the matter is theirs, the manner only is his own—and this constant submission to the Church is the Doctor's boast, as it is in the eyes of Catholics, his chief merit. As a writer, we may safely say, that no layman in America has rendered such important services to the cause of Catholicity as has Dr. Brownson: he it is, who first in this country taught Catholics not to be ashamed of, not to apologise for, their religion, as if it were almost, if not altogether, as good as Protestantism: he it is who, more than any other Catholic layman, has imparted a healthy vigorous tone to the Catholic literature of North America, and who has set us all an example, which, if we imitate, we shall do well. No man need be ashamed to admit that he has learned something from Dr. Brownson, for there is no lay-Catholic writer on this continent who is not deeply indebted to the learned gentleman, to whom it is no exaggeration to give the title of the father of the lay American Catholic press; we see not therefore, why any should be too proud to acknowledge the obligation. Dr. Brownson's works are about to be published in London, and when they are as well known to the reading public of England, as they are to the Catholics of America, the learned author will be as highly appreciated on the Eastern, as he already and most deservedly is on the Western, side of the Atlantic.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

It is a wise proverb which bids us "not look the gift horse in the mouth;" it is a praiseworthy sentiment which induces us not too severely to criticise the performance of those who do their best to cater for our amusement. We will not therefore complain of the barrenness of the November number of the *Missionary Record* now before us, but rather would we return thanks to its compilers for the spiritual provender they have provided. "It is a day of small things" with us, say our evangelical friends, and as a necessary consequence these "small things" are retailed to us in the smallest of all possible small talk. For this falling off in point of interest we fear that we are ourselves to blame. Instead of welcoming the former issues of the *Record* with gratitude to the givers, and "improving the occasion," as the occasion should have been improved—instead of opening our eyes, and ears, quietly accepting the good things which André Solandt, D. Amaron, and other pious lawkers of the Word of God were pleased to let drop—we received their histories with scepticism, not to say downright infidelity; we questioned the truth of pedlars' legends, pointed out discrepancies, and absurdities, and by way of a climax to our enormities, we showed the hardness of our hearts, and our unregenerate state, by convicting, upon the clearest testimony, the F. C. M. Society, its agents, and office-bearers, of malicious falsehood, and deliberate calumny. And thus, by compelling our friends to adhere to a semblance of truth, we have greatly contracted the Society's sphere of usefulness; we have, as it were, broken down the carved work of its Zion, and sadly tarnished the bright gold of its sanctuary. How then, under these circumstances, can we expect anything very amusing in the literature of the evangelical children? and how, after having stopped their tongues from lying, and their lips from evil speaking and slandering, can we expect them to sing the sweet song of the conventicle? Alas! they have no "freedom."

They sing, but their song is a dirge. No more we hear those spirit-stirring and soul-subduing strains which charm the ears of elect vessels, and "wake to extacy the"—professor of vital religion. We hear no more of monstrous, and Herculean priests, Rogging Sisters of Charity, in open day through the public thoroughfares of the city—our sympathies are not appealed to in behalf of apocryphal Jesuits inured to

* The original has it—"the living lyre."—[Liar.—P. D.]

in the gloomy cells of the Montreal Inquisition, nor are we roused to a frenzy of virtuous indignation against nameless curés, who, rushing frantically across the country, armed with ecclesiastical canons ready to go off at a moment's notice, dash furiously, and when least expected, into lying-in-chambers, and despite the protestations of the "sage femme," recklessly administer impossible sacraments to astounded gossips. André Solandt strikes the harp, but gets nothing out of it; the voice of D. Amaron falls faintly, and tremulously on the ear; no shouts of triumph are heard; no getting up of "Ebenezers;" no pulling down of the strongholds of the "Man of Sin." But sad, and solemn, almost reproachful, is the strain in which the F. C. M. Society tells of its—"urgent wants"—of "funds greatly needed"—of "parcels" long delayed, and of expected clothing, which cometh not. Under these melancholy circumstances we are told that—"The beloved Missionaries" would be much encouraged by a "prompt examination of wardrobes, and an immediate sending of the articles selected." The "beloved" call upon the ladies especially as the softer sex—Ah! would they but—"smile as they were wont to smile"—if the ladies would but make up, and send the boxes of articles which they "were wont to make up and send"—the "beloved" indulge the hope that "they may be happy yet."

But as bears are said, during the long period of their hibernation, to nourish themselves by licking their paws, so do our friends seek to find strength under the pressure of their "Urgent Wants" by falling back upon "Promising Results;" what these "Results" are, how far they may be considered "Promising" and what the prospects of the Society to un-Catholicise the French Canadians, we will give our readers an opportunity of judging, by laying before them a few extracts from the *Missionary Record*.

The first "Promising Result" recorded is the marvellous increase in the number of pupils resident at Pointe aux Trembles—though even here there is a something bitter—a drop of gall in the cup—"One thing grieves and humbles me," says Mr. Tanner,—"there has been no distinct revival in either of our schools during the year which has just fled;" but the pupils have increased in numbers since the winter. By the last "Report" the number of resident pupils was—

Males	....	....	47
Females	....	....	35
Total	....	....	82

By the "Report" for the month of November the number is given—

Males	....	....	51
Females	....	....	34
Total	....	....	85

thus showing a net increase of THREE PUPILS!! Of these 85 resident pupils, we are informed that "6 have confessed Christ;" what the remaining 79 have done, or are doing, we are not told; we presume that as yet they have not advanced farther on the way of salvation than "denying the Pope," which, in evangelical theology, is the next thing to, and if stoutly persisted in is reckoned almost as sure a sign of godliness as, "confessing Christ." From some additional details we are enabled to estimate the cost of saring souls at Pointe aux Trembles. "Each pupil costs not far from \$30 per annum;" for 85 pupils this gives us about \$2,550 as the whole cost of the 6 souls that have been brought to "confess Christ," or about \$425 per soul; this will of course include washing and mending.

The next "Promising Result" we find mentioned consists in the additions that have been made to the staff of this noble army of pedlars. At page 22, we read that since the last anniversary meeting in January, "they have added" to their force—

Schoolmasters	....	....	1
Colporteurs	....	....	2
Pious Young Men	....	....	2
Total	....	....	5

N.B.—The 2 "Pious Young Men" are intended for Evangelists, an office for which "they are under training."

We find also that several of the Colporteurs have won for themselves the martyr's crown, or something very like it, so great is the malice of the adversary, and so inveterate his opposition to evangelisation—"Louis Marie—Colporteur—soon after the date of the Annual Report was most cruelly beaten by a Canadian, who made the sign of the cross before he commenced." On another occasion—"a woman, although holding a baby in her arms, attempted to strike heavy blows" at Louis Marie—but didn't. Edward Jamieson, Colporteur, says:—

"I offered to sell a Testament to a woman; she took it, looked at it, then threw it in the stove, and taking the poker gave me a blow with it on the arm."

On another occasion the same Colporteur tells us that—

"One of the men took up a chair, and seemed as though he was going to strike me with it. . . others took up stones and threw them at me."

Upon the whole, the martyrs have got their crowns very cheap, owing to the good nature or *bonhomie* of Jean-Baptiste. That the *habitant* is not easily provoked to persecution is clear from the testimony of Jean Marie, who tells us—

"I spoke freely against the idolatry of the feast of the Holy Sacrament, which had taken place only the day before. As many as 21 people gathered round me, and listened attentively; when I departed, they offered me no insult."

This argues great forbearance on the part of the Catholic population. Were an itinerant Papist to go about the country districts in England and Scotland, telling the people that they were a set of "canting, whining, crop-eared knaves," and speaking "freely against"—the hypocrisy of their worship, we

rather suspect that he would not be able to conclude an account of his adventures with a—"they offered me no insult."

The number of conversions recorded is not great. One or two young men have sent their "dismissals to the priest"—that is, have refused to pay tithes, and "profess to be happy." A few little children have been rescued from "baptism," and allowed to die without the sacrament, a subject of much congratulation to the Colporteurs, though the mothers of the unbaptised children seem hardly to be aware of the extent of their "privileges;" nay—one of the Colporteurs tells us—

"In another house a woman received us with angry words, as having been the cause why her child died before he could be baptised."

The Society complains that the "converts" are apt to become "low in spirituality, and worldly in their course," when deprived of "pastoral supervision and instruction." At Warwick, André Solandt "wonders if there was any Canadian converted"—so many had backslid. Mr. Vernier laments that at L—M—, though "Mr. Amaron had announced there the gospel, the enemy seems to have reaped the harvest;" and at L—I—, the same Colporteur admits that the "meetings were not very numerous—a dozen persons were present; some *Universalists* and *converted Romanists*." Mr. Aubin, stopping for the night in a *habitant's* house, obtains leave from the chief of the family to read to him—"And the more I read," says Mr. Aubin, "the less he was satisfied." Indeed, the only serious effect produced was by Mr. Vessot, who commenced detailing his "experiences" to a Canadian family—

"They were much struck when I told them I had been a Roman Catholic myself, and gave them an account how devout I was."

We should rather think they were.

The members of the Society seem to be conscious that their success for the past year has not been very brilliant, and there are some differences of opinion amongst them as to the best modes to be adopted for converting the French Canadians. The Rev. I. Doudiet strongly recommends "prayer;" D. Amaron puts his trust in "pork;" in fact the latter gentleman seems to have taken a lesson from the Dingle "Soupers"—

D. Amaron's plan for extending the Redeemer's Kingdom: "I think it would be for the glory of God if some Christian friends would send barrels of flour, and pork, and tuck as payment ashes or potash."

We find nothing else specially worthy of notice, except a discovery as to the causes of the terrible conflagration in July last. This was not owing, as carnal-minded persons think, to the wooden houses, the strong wind, want of water, but to the Canadian population having rejected the Word of God; as sold by the Colporteurs, cheap, and for cash. It is our friend, Mr. Jamieson, who makes this notable discovery, which we recommend to the attention of the City Council.

"God had visited the city," says our pedlar, "and the greatest part of its sufferers were Canadians . . . as so many of them had rejected God's Word."

Which fully accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

Acting upon this hint, we hope the Corporation will not delay to lay on a plentiful supply of "Tracts, and that they will prohibit Popery as well the erection of wooden buildings. We regret to be obliged to add, that the office-bearers of the F.C.M. Society have as yet manifested no disposition to repair the wrongs by them inflicted when Directors of the swindling Montreal Provident and Savings Bank; but we suppose that honesty in business is not an essential qualification of a "professor," and that in the moral code of the conventicle, cheating and breach of trust are considered as amply atoned for, by periodical effusions of cant and calumny against the Catholic Church.

DEDICATION OF THE ALBANY CATHEDRAL.

Sunday last, the 21st inst., will long be remembered with joy and gratitude by the Catholics of the Diocese of Albany, for on that day their splendid Cathedral, just completed, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, and thousands of the faithful assembled to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, for the first time offered up beneath its roof.

There were present on this occasion—the Archbishops of New York, and of Santa Fé de Bogota, (the latter an exile from his native land on account of his heroic resistance to the insolent dictation of the ragamuffin demagogues of the Republic of New Granada)—the Bishops of Boston, Montreal, and Richmond, besides the Bishop of Albany; the Archbishop of Cincinnati was prevented by a sudden attack of illness from attending. The services commenced at an early hour on Sunday morning by a solemn procession, within and without the Cathedral, after which came the consecration of the High Altar. His Lordship the Bishop of Boston sang High Mass, and a most eloquent sermon was preached by His Grace the Archbishop of New York. The choir composed of several professional singers from New York, and a large body of amateurs, was admirably conducted; the music chosen for the occasion consisted of selections from Haydn, Mercadente, and Hummel, and excited universal admiration; Vespers in the evening—a sermon from the Bishop of Richmond, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, concluded the exercises of the day.

We know of no more unmistakable signs of the rapid progress of Catholicity in the United States than those afforded by the marvellous increase of Catholic Cathedrals, Churches, and Religious Establishments, throughout the country. Fools and fanatics may talk as they will about the "Decline of Popery," but in spite of all their declamation, and of all that the Leahies and Kirwans can say or do, rational men will argue that that system cannot be on the "Decline" which is continually obliged to erect new

Churches for its rotaries, and whose sole complaint is, not that worshippers are wanting to its temples, but that its temples are—in spite of all it can do, of all the additions it is continually making—quite inadequate to meet the ever-increasing wants of the worshippers. Twenty years ago, a small frame building sufficed to accommodate the poor and scanty Catholic population of Albany; to-day, five of the finest churches in the city can barely suffice for the wants of the Faithful, who number from fifteen to twenty thousand; and the case of Albany is the case of every city throughout the Union. These are stubborn facts which no amount of No-Popery vituperation can overthrow.

The Catholic population of Albany, consisting for the most part of Irishmen, or the descendants of Irishmen, may be justly proud of their magnificent Cathedral, at the sight of which we could not refrain from asking ourselves the question—"If the Catholics of Albany, living in the midst of Heathendom, are able to erect such a glorious temple for the worship of God, what ought not we, the Catholics of the diocese of Montreal to do, with all our many advantages, dwelling in a Catholic country, and surrounded by Catholic influences?" We hope that the future Cathedral of Montreal may, ere long, give a satisfactory answer to this question, and that though it would be difficult for us to surpass the Cathedral of Albany in beauty, the zeal of the Catholics of this diocese may enable us, at least, to equal it. The whole cost of the Albany Cathedral did not exceed £30,000, and though no description can give an adequate idea of its splendor, the following, which we copy from the *Boston Pilot*, will enable our readers to form some conception of the appearance presented by this noble building, which, if not the largest, is certainly the most beautiful Catholic Church in North America—

"It is situated about the centre of the city, on the highest rise of Lydius street, and about 150 feet above the level of the Hudson River, so that the full proportions of the Cathedral is the first grand object that attracts the eye of the traveller coming from any point, for miles before he reaches the city. The building itself is two hundred feet long, eighty feet wide at the nave, and one hundred and twenty feet wide at the transepts. The height of the nave is twenty feet. The towers, when completed, will be at least one hundred and sixty feet high; they are not more than half that height at present. It is built of Connecticut brown free-stone, and presents, exteriorly, a solid, massive, well-proportioned and pleasing appearance. The whole interior is finished in Gothic style, and the ceilings are ornamented with beautiful emblems—ecclesiastical and religious. The nave is supported by ten Gothic columns. There are 250 pews of black walnut, handsomely finished, which will seat from two to three thousand persons, and the building can be made to contain, by seats in the broad aisles, &c., from four to five thousand. There are five altars, one the grand centre altar, and four side ones, which, for richness of material, furniture, and finish, can scarcely be surpassed in this country. Three of them have been imported from France. The sanctuary is about forty feet deep in front of the grand altar, and one hundred and twenty feet wide across. Within the transepts are two chapels, filled up and adorned in the most beautiful style. There are also two sacristies, each twenty-two by thirty-five feet, and underneath the altars and sanctuary is a finely finished crypt for the interment of the Bishops and Priests.

"There are thirty-six large Gothic windows, exclusive of the splendid one in the rear of the grand altar, which are glazed with stained glass of rich and beautiful color. They are gifts from the different parishes of the diocese, and the elastic light which they cast over the interior of the building is evidence of the taste of the donors, while these voluntary and rich contributions, unmistakably and lovingly exhibit the zeal and sincerity with which this glorious undertaking of our beloved and venerated Bishop is seconded and advanced.

"The window in the rear of the grand altar is a masterpiece of art. Its size is about forty by twenty-two feet. The rich stained glass was imported from New Castle-Upon-Tyne, England. It is composed of several thousand pieces or panes, and their combination is a perfect history of the Holy Mother of God; while the minutest piece is a complete figure in itself. The cost of this window, which is said to be much below its value, is \$2,400, and is the united present of St. Mary's, St. John's, and St. Joseph's churches in this city.

"The organ, manufactured expressly for this Cathedral by the celebrated Erieh of New York, is proportioned, in architecture, style and finish, to the grandeur and magnificence of the building. Its frame is of polished black walnut. It is forty-five feet high, twenty-four feet wide and fifteen feet deep. It has two thousand and sixty five pipes—the front ones splendidly illuminated—has three benches of keys and forty-two stops. Its tone, melody, and structure, have been tested and examined by the best judges in New York, and it is pronounced the most superior ever built in this country. Its cost is \$7,000."

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE IRISH DO NOT MOURN FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, Nov. 22nd, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—There is a great deal of talk just now about the strange fact that we Irish do not mourn, as others do, for that great Irishman—the Duke of Wellington. There is nothing strange in this, Mr. Editor; the Duke of Wellington was not very proud of being an Irishman—on the contrary, he publicly avowed that "the only circumstance of his life which he regretted was his having had the misfortune to be born in Ireland." Ireland, therefore, disowned him; he was no son of hers. She, so prolific in great men—she, whose Burkes and Swifts and Sheridans and Grattans and Curran and Sheils and O'Connell and Moores—not to go back beyond the last generation—were so proud of their Irish birth—she, the mother of poets, and statesmen, and heroes—she could well afford to hand Wellington over to the stranger; he denied her—she denies him. Who does not remember the scathing lines of our own Banim, written on the occasion above referred to:

"He said that he was not our brother!—
The mongrel! he said what was true!
No! Erin, our dear Island—mother!
He never drew his blood from you!
And what though the milk of your bosom
Gave vigor and health to his veins—
He rear but a foul foreign—blossom,
Blown hither to poison our plains!"

If this be not enough to shew how Wellington was regarded by the Irish, let us see what Moore says on the subject—

"Is it he—that chief, so coldly great,
Whom fame unwillingly shines upon—
Whose name is one of the ill-omen'd words
They link with hate on his native plains;
And why?—they lent him hearts and swords,
And he, in return, gave scalls and chains?"

Let no one talk to Irishmen of Wellington's greatness, or of Wellington's fame? What is his greatness or his fame to us? To England he was every thing; to Ireland nothing. For her was his prowess in the field, for her his wisdom in the council; for us and ours he did nothing—nothing except what was wrested from him.

Emancipation was not his gift—nor any man's gift—it was an act of justice wrung from a tyrannical and oppressive government by the unanimous demand of a nation, concentrating all its energy and determination into one stern cry for justice. That cry was heard—no thanks to Wellington or to George the Fourth; they both hated Ireland and the Catholics of Ireland with a hatred that nothing could extinguish. But Ireland was "up and doing" from one end to the other; the Catholic nations of the earth were no longer passive spectators of her heroic struggles in defence of their common faith—they poured in money and expressions of intense sympathy to the Catholic Association in Dublin, and the Protestant despots who ruled Ireland, saw that they could hold out no longer. In support of this assertion it is only necessary to quote the very remarkable words of the Marquis of Anglesea, then Viceroy of Ireland; "I believe" said he in a letter to Lord Francis L. Gower; "I believe the final success of the Catholics is inevitable, that no power under heaven can avert its progress." The fact is, that if there be any minister of that day to whom gratitude is due from the Irish Catholics, that man is Sir Robert Peel, who by no means manifested the same opposition to the measure that his colleague (Wellington) did.—So much for the senseless jargon about Wellington and Emancipation.

In one of the late numbers of the *Dublin Nation* we find another admirable proof of Lord Wellington's sympathy for his native land. It appears that during all those miserable years of famine and pestilence, when the whole world was moved to compassion by the sufferings of the Irish people—when even the Turk sent his contribution for their relief, not one penny did Wellington ever subscribe—Wellington, one of the wealthiest subjects of the British realm—Wellington, Irish by birth. Ah! surely they know nothing of the Irish heart who can claim its sympathies for the Iron Duke—iron to his own heart's core!

And then as Catholics—speaking no longer of Irish feelings—how can we profess any extravagant love, respect or honor for the hoary persecutor, one of whose last public acts was that of voting for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—a direct and premeditated insult to our most holy Father, Pius the Ninth? To his last hour, as far as we have seen, the Duke of Wellington was a hater of Ireland and of Catholicity, and for that reason it is that we owe him no sort of honor, either as Catholics or as Irishmen.

We would draw the mantle of charity over the faults of the departed hero, and "let them rest in the shade," were it not that some have found fault with Irish Catholics for refusing "to bear about the mockery of woe" on the occasion of his funeral. Oh what a bitter mockery that would be! No, we are fully sensible of what the British empire owes to the Duke of Wellington—he was one of its greatest statesmen, and undoubtedly its greatest captain—he was wise in the council and of consummate skill in the field; but all his glory belongs to England—we claim none of it—not a particle. We are proud of Gough and of Napier—we are not proud of Wellington, and we willingly make him over to England, with all the splendor of his renown—he served her, he fought for her, he loved her—hers he was to the very last—hers he is in death—let her keep him with all our hearts. Truly has it been said by the Irish journal already quoted—"He was one of the greatest Britons, and the worst Irishmen that ever lived." We could almost imagine that Sir Walter Scott had him in view—and who knows but he had?—when he wrote that memorable obituary notice—

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land—
Whose heart bath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung."

If this be not applicable to the Duke of Wellington, then never was picture faithful to the original!

I am, Mr. Editor,
AN IRISH, CATHOLIC.

We would call the attention of our city readers to Mr. Grant's advertisement on our seventh page, announcing the re-opening of his Class for Vocal Music. We hope it may be well attended, and that Mr. Grant may receive the encouragement which he so well deserves.

Our London Correspondent in our next.

FLATTERING TESTIMONIAL.—The Corporation and citizens of Longueuil have presented an address to Henry P. J. Jackson, General Agent of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, expressing their approbation of his general urbanity, and the impartiality exercised by him in the discharge of his duties as agent of the above line.—*Moniteur Canadien*.

Birth.
In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. William Ryan, Butcher, of a son.

Married.
On Thursday morning, at the Chapel of Notre Dame des Anges, Quebec, by the Rev. Edward Horan, Moore Alexander Higgins, eldest son of the late Captain Higgins, H. P., of Toronto, to Angelina Mary, youngest daughter of the late Gordon Horan, Esq., of Quebec.

Died.
On the 20th instant, of measles, Lewis J. Doherty, aged three years and six months, youngest son of M. Doherty, Esq., Advocate, of this city.
In this city, on the 24th inst., Patrick, youngest son of Mr. Arthur Hammell, Butcher, aged two years and eight months.
In Boston, on Saturday the 13th instant, after a lingering illness of many months, Catherine, the beloved wife of Patrick Donahoe, Esq., proprietor of the *Boston Pilot*. It was our privilege to have known Mrs. Donahoe, and we can truly say, that as a Christian, a wife, and a mother, she was all that a woman ought to be. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

At the Presbytery of St. Grégoire, on the 15th instant, aged 84 years, Charlotte Beau, relict of the late Ls. Harper, Esq. She was the mother of three distinguished Catholic clergymen.
At St. Croix, on the 16th instant, after three months' sickness, the Rev. J. B. Rivin, cure of that parish since 1829.
On the 17th instant, at L'Ancienne Lorette, at the advanced age of 86 years and 3 months, the Rev. Jean Denis Daule, formerly chaplain of the Ursuline Convent of Quebec.
At Quebec, on the 19th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Patrick Pidgou, aged 45 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—It seems certain now that the 10th of December is decided upon for the proclamation of the empire, for orders have been issued for a grand banquet on that day at the Hotel de Ville, and the preparations at the Tuileries are all to be completed by the same day. The report about a dictatorship before the proclamation of the empire gains ground. It is said that Louis Napoleon will be dictator for twenty days, in order that he may be able to do some popular things which would tend to swell greatly the votes for the empire. Amongst other things he will, it is said, create one uniform stock of three per cent. rentes, and reduce the legal rate of interest of money from five to four per cent.

THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION.—The following is said to be the plan settled for the adjustment of the imperial succession:—Jerome Bonaparte and his family are to be nominated in the constitution of the empire as next in succession, but Louis Napoleon is to have the power (failing direct heirs of his own) to supersede their rights by the adoption of any other male member of the Bonaparte family whom he may choose. But, if he does not adopt an heir in his lifetime, Jerome or his heir male succeeds as a matter of course.

A VISIT TO FROHSORFF.—THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.—A gentleman who has been for a long time past one of M. Guizot's particular friends, and a Prefect of a department under Louis Philippe, but who, since the coup d'etat of the 2nd December, has become an ardent disciple of the doctrine of the Comte de Maistre, has lately returned from Frohsdorf, where he was sent on a mission from the Fusionists. Previous to the attempts recently made to bring about a reconciliation between the two branches of the house of Bourbon, the party to which this gentleman belongs has so long been estranged from the elder branch, that the gentleman in question has become a sort of lion among his friends. He passed eight days at Frohsdorf, and gives the following description of his first interview with the Comte de Chambord:—

"Before seeing the Prince (says this gentleman) I must admit that I expected to find him with all the characteristics of a German rather than of a French Prince; and so strong was my feeling on the subject, that I had a certain dread at the idea of an interview, for I feared that the comparison between the Comte de Chambord and the Princess of Orleans, who are so French in manners and in the turn of their minds, would be anything but favorable to the former. I was agreeably surprised to find that my anticipations were unfounded. The Princess of Orleans and the Comte de Chambord are of the same race, and his long residence in Germany has not diminished in the Comte de Chambord the French stamp so remarkable in his cousins. He has the prompt and lively intelligence, the grace, and the *apropos* of his country, and great gaiety of character. In manners he is easy and affable, joined with considerable dignity. Speaking of the present position of Louis Napoleon he said—'If Louis Napoleon do not commit faults—that is to say, if he do not exaggerate his dictatorship, and prolong it beyond measure, and more especially if he do not go to war, he may last. But his very position necessarily leads to faults. He will be forced to overdo the office of government, because he has usurped it; and usurped it, not merely as regards me, but as regards the nation, which is still staggered and stupefied by his proceedings on the 2nd of December. He will be forced to make war, because his name is Napoleon, and because the name of Napoleon has no meaning at all if it do not mean the frontier of the Rhine, and vengeance for Waterloo.' 'What would you do, Monseigneur,' answered the interlocutor, 'if the new empire should have the same fate as its predecessor, as is most probable?' 'I should not hesitate,' replied the Prince, 'if France were not respected by Europe in her territorial integrity, and in her rank as a European power, I should, without a moment's hesitation, renounce the crown, and the name of Bourbon would then die with that of France.' I only found one fault in the Comte de Chambord. He is too liberal. This gives really a perfect picture of the feelings of the son of the Duke de Berry, and hence the disappointment of the Absolutists and ultra-Legitimists, whose ideas have really no better or more complete representative at the present day than Louis Napoleon himself."

The Sardinian minister in Paris has presented his letters of recall.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"It is certain that the warmest friends of the Elysée profit by every occasion to remove the idea of any warlike intention on the part of the President, not merely with reference to the Turkish question, but with reference to European affairs generally. They seem to be quite certain that, with respect to questions of European interest, the more or less absolute maintenance of the treaties of 1815, &c., they will have sufficient influence for the convocation of an European Congress, when, they add, all such matters may be settled *a l'aimable*; but they seem very earnest in repudiating hostile intentions."

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes as follows on Monday evening last:—"This being the Festival of all Saints' Day, the Bourse and public offices are closed, so that all business is suspended, and the Parisians devote the day to their religious duties. It must be said that there is a great change come over the French people in this respect; and M. de Montalembert has good reason for his self-gratulation, on contrasting the position of the Church in 1842, when he ventured to make his first speech in the Chamber of Peers in its favor, with the position of the Church at the present time. From seven o'clock

this morning Mass has been celebrated in every Church in Paris, and to those who remember how empty these same churches were in former times, it is really a matter of astonishment to find the vast crowds which assemble to-day in every place of worship, and the rapidity with which the places of those who have finished their devotions are filled by others hastening to perform the same duty. It is not long since France was set down as a nation of infidels. That day is now past. A remarkable change has taken place, a change to which the venerable Queen Marie Emilie may be considered the principal contributor, for the striking pattern of humble and genuine piety which she exhibited to the nation led many to follow her example. After Mass the crowds directed their footsteps in great numbers to the cemeteries, for the affecting ceremony of depositing their tokens of affection on the graves of those whom they have lost. It is calculated that the number of crowns of everlasting deposited on the graves in the course of the day exceeds 100,000."

BELGIUM.

The *Independance* of the 31st ult., announces the completion of the new cabinet as follows:—"To-day the new ministers will take the oaths at the hands of the King, and to-morrow the *Moniteur* will contain a royal *arrete*, countersigned by M. Rogier, accepting the resignations of MM. Tesch and Hofschmidt; another *arrete*, countersigned by M. Rogier, naming M. H. de Broeckere, Minister for Foreign Affairs; a third, countersigned by M. de Broeckere, accepting the resignation of M. Rogier; and lastly, two others, appointing MM. Piercot and Faider. The position of MM. Liedts, Van Hoorebeke, and Anoul, is in no wise altered."

PRUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA IN BERLIN.—The total number of persons who have been attacked with cholera in Berlin, since the appearance of the epidemic here, amounts only to 195, of whom 126 have died. The disease has been so mild here that it excited no alarm whatever. The medical men at Elbing, where there were a considerable number of deaths, have drawn up a report, in which they state that no case of cholera has come to their knowledge which was not attributable either to improper diet and excess, or to damp and neglect of cleanliness in the dwellings, with want of ventilation.

The Archbishop of Posen has recalled the Jesuits to his diocese, and they have a house at Obora; but the local authorities are opposing them, seeing in that fact a violation of M. de Ranmer's ordinances. The same journals assert that the Prussian Government order that the budget of every church should be submitted to them, and that the Catholic clergy naturally oppose that pretension.

GERMANY.

A court-martial at Schleswig has found one of the Danish officers who entered the service of the Provincial Government in 1848, Captain von Wasmer, guilty of high treason and rebellion. The accused is condemned to be degraded from his rank, to have his right hand cut off while living, to be then beheaded, the body to be quartered and exposed on the wheel, the head and hand to be fixed on a pole near it. The King of Denmark has commuted the sentence into imprisonment for life.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna of the 28th ult., state that it had been officially announced that the conferences respecting the concordat with the Holy See will open shortly at Vienna, and not at Rome, his Holiness having, in this particular, yielded to the wishes of his Imperial Majesty.

A letter from Vienna, of Oct. 26, says that the Princess Wasa, who has so frequently been designated as the future consort of Louis Napoleon, will openly embrace the Catholic religion in the beginning of November. Her abjuration is to be made to the Bishop of Brunn, in the Church of Morawetz, a village belonging to her father, near Gross-Mesevitsch.

PIEDMONT.

English influence has at length received a blow in Sardinia; and the enemies of the Church are out of power. M. d'Azeglio having retired, and M. Cavour, another of the Sicardi party, having failed in his attempt to form an administration, the King sent for Counts Cesar Balbo and Revel, two strenuous opponents of the Sicardi laws, and of the Civil Marriage Act, and sincere friends of the Church. The Radical papers of Turin are confounded by this happy reaction against irreligion and sinister Protestant influences. Under such a Ministry as the one in course of construction when the last accounts left Turin, there will be little difficulty in coming to an amicable arrangement with the Holy See.

NAPLES.

The King of the Two Sicilies—that monarch whom Mr. Gladstone so outrageously libelled and Lord Palmerston and his organs so scandalously traduced both before and after the noble Lord failed in his abominable attempt to dethrone that sovereign or at all events dismember his kingdom—this reviled King has recently signalled his reign by a noble act of clemency. He has spared the lives of all those whose treason had been capitally condemned,—he has mitigated the severe sentences that were pronounced upon others; and he has at one swoop pardoned no less than 750 subjects who had been mixed up with seditious movements against their sovereign. The anti-Catholic press did not dare to suppress this fact, but they have passed it over in sullen silence.

INDIA.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN BOMBAY.—An application was made to the Supreme Court on 27th August in behalf of the Right Reverend Doctor Hartmann, that he might be allowed to administer the property

left in Catholic charities by the late Rose Nesbitt. His Lordship made the application as the constituted attorney of the Rev. Dr. Norris, the last surviving trustee. The court refused the motion; and the trustees who had been appointed to minister the charity being still out of the jurisdiction of the court, as when in 1848 it was placed under charge of the official trustee. In substance the court declared that Dr. Hartmann was unworthy to be entrusted with the management of a Catholic property with an income of about 100 rupees a month.

Can any one believe that if the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Harding, and made an application under the same circumstances for the administration of a Protestant charity, that his Lordship would have been thus refused and insulted? Dr. Hartmann stated, I am a Roman Catholic Bishop; there is Roman Catholic property in the hands of the official trustee to the amount of 100 rupees a month; I have received authority from the last surviving trustee to administer it; allow me to do so. For any breach of trust I am amenable to the jurisdiction of your court. Could anything be more reasonable than this application. Alas! English justice has no ears for Popish Priests.

The court has steadily resisted all attempts made by the Carmelite mission to effect the restoration of the property, placed temporarily under the custody of the court until the arrival of a new Bishop in succession to Dr. Fortini. Two successors have arrived since that period, Dr. Whelan and Dr. Hartmann, both properly qualified, yet the court have refused several applications to restore the property. The poor Friars have had to pay all the costs from their own scanty resources; but the costs of the Advocate-General, the Administrator-General, the official trustee, in short of almost every one who wished to oppose, have been paid out of the fund in court.

The intelligence from Burmah promises us a speedy recommencement of active operations in that quarter. Our latest news is dated the 12th of September. A strong force was about to advance from Rangoon upon Prome. The first division was to have left Rangoon on the 18th September, and the second on the 7th or 8th of this month (October). The two divisions united number about 7,000 men, of whom nearly one-half are Europeans. The Burmese troops were reported to be posted only a few miles from Prome, but out of reach of the steam flotilla. The united British force would therefore attack the Burmese army, leaving the flotilla to deal with Prome. It was supposed that a fortnight would be occupied in the move from Rangoon to Prome. It is probable therefore that by the end of this month Prome will have been captured, the Burmese army in its vicinity defeated, and the British troops in march upon Ava. It is reported that the Governor-General has again offered peace to the Burmese, on condition of their paying the expenses of the war up to the 1st of September. The Bombay correspondent of the *Chronicle* remarks on this—"I think it very doubtful. The Governor-General knows full well that the only mode of bringing these semi-barbarians to believe that we are undoubtedly superior to them is the taking of their capital; and this will, moreover, paralyse the Burmese cabinet, and be, in fact, equivalent to the conquest of the country. The annexation of Burmah will follow, unless prevented by stringent orders from the home authorities. The best-informed men in this country are decidedly in favor of it, and if we do not annex it, it is not improbable that brother Jonathan may pounce upon it. It has been well remarked that in his hands the valley of the Irrawaddy would not be as backward in ninety-five years as the valley of the Ganges has been in ours."

GREAT BRITAIN.

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.—"It seems," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that Lord Derby will have to encounter the new parliament without any accession of strength to his cabinet. He has not been able either to gain valuable allies, or to get rid of those of his friends whose co-operation has been anything but advantageous to his party. Lord Palmerston has not joined him; nor has it been found practicable to remove to a distant region the dangerous activity of injudicious partisans like Major Beresford. The government is exactly as it was at the close of the last session—still hampered by the inconvenient zeal of coaliturers whose only official virtue is a blind devotion to Lord Derby, and who, for that reason, chivalrously undertook duties for which they were altogether unqualified."

The *Law Times* says that Government intend to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The ex-Queen of the French and the Prince de Joinville have arrived at Claremont from Switzerland.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—It is rumored that Lord Ragland (Lord Fitzroy Somerset), the present Master-General of the Ordnance, will be Lord Dalhousie's successor as Governor-General of India.

The *Sunderland News* says that Mr. Hudson, M. P., has more than redeemed his losses, and is now a richer man than ever, through judicious investments in railway shares during the late depreciation.

THE NAVY.—The *Morning Herald* says—"We are glad to hear that the most active exertions are about to be made by the Board of Admiralty to place the country in her proper position, equal to the most complete defence, and, if called on, ready for instant aggression. We must have ships at any cost. We must, as a matter of self-preservation, remember that there are such two and three-deckers as the *Charlemagne*, *Napoleon*, *Anstertitz*, and *Jean Bart*, and that a dozen more are following them off the stocks; therefore, as a matter of precaution and security, to neglect which would be criminal, we must have a fleet of Dukes of Wellington, Royal Alberts, *Agamemnon*s, *Hannibal*s, *Windsor Castles*, *St. Jean d'Acres*, &c. In fact, we must never launch a ship from our dockyards before screw-propeller machinery is ready for her, and we must launch half a dozen line-of-battle ships within the next six months; and, moreover, the contractors must guarantee that their engines will be on board before next April."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL.

The *Chronicle* publishes the following letter:—

"Lambeth, Oct. 29th.
"Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging a memorial which you have addressed to me, as agreed upon at a public meeting of Clergy and lay members of the Church of England, assembled at Stonehouse on the 12th inst.

"The memorial alludes to the introduction of doctrines and practices into the Church during the last few years which cannot be reconciled with the principles of the Reformation. This is a subject upon which, unhappily, I have been so often obliged to declare my opinion, that I need not repeat it now. The memorial, however, proceeds to complain of a practice, originating in these erroneous doctrines, which can scarcely be distinguished from the auricular confession of the Church of Rome.

"I agree with the memorialists in believing this practice to be equally unscriptural in principle and mischievous in effect. But I trust that public opinion is so uniform in condemning and repudiating it, that the continuance of such a system, either at Plymouth or elsewhere, will be more effectually preventive than it would be by the voice of authority or by legal enactments; both which, we know by experience, it is commonly too easy to evade.—I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

"J. B. CANTUAR.

"G. W. SOLTAU, Esq."

The subscriptions for the memorial to the Duke of Wellington, to be erected at Manchester, amount to nearly £7,000.

ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes as follows:—"I understand that Dr. Newman will be brought up for judgment early in the term, which commences to-morrow (Nov. 1st). What his sentence may be is, of course, impossible to say; but it is generally considered that the all-but universal condemnation which his conduct on the bench at the trial called forth will deter Chief Justice Campbell from imposing anything but a nominal sentence on the learned Divine. It is a deplorable thing, however, that he should even receive a nominal punishment. For the credit of Englishmen, I may say that the jury which delivered the verdict—a verdict which shocked all Europe—was to a great extent composed of the very lowest class who are summoned on such tribunals, as those on the special jury panel did not attend in sufficient numbers.—One of the jury when spoken to on the subject alleged as a justification that he believed Achilli was the defendant, and as such he conceived that he was bound to give him the benefit of the very slight doubt which he entertained of his guilt. A writer in *Blackwood* may well ask the question, 'Are there not great boasters among us?' in the face of such a perfect instance of British justice."

MR. MACAULAY IN EDINBURGH.—On Tuesday Mr. Macaulay addressed the electors of Edinburgh for the first time since his election in July last. He received a warm and enthusiastic reception from a very crowded meeting. In alluding to the changes which had taken place in the political world since he was last in parliament, he paid an eloquent and affecting tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, Mr. C. Balfour, and Sir Robert Peel, without the last of whom, he said, he should not know the House of Commons again. He referred to the revolutions and counter-revolutions which had taken place on the Continent, and attributed the tranquility of this country to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the adoption of free trade in 1846. He declared his intention to defend the latter from both direct and indirect attacks, and to help to extend the former in a free and liberal spirit, though he would in no case whatever again be a member of any government. He hoped soon to see a ministry in office which would deal with the franchise in a large and liberal spirit, and that the constituency would be extended—not so much in lowering the franchise to the reach of the masses, as by the course of emigration (of which he drew a vivid and a brilliant picture) enabling the masses to rise to the level of the franchise. He also dwelt with mingled humor and severity on the inconsistency of Mr. Walpole, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Lord Maidstone. The speech, which contained many fine passages, occupied nearly an hour in the delivery.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Last week the Emigration Commissioners concluded another contract for two ships more, to carry out emigrants to Melbourne and Victoria—the vessels to be ready on the 13th December next; one of them to embark her passengers at Deptford, the other either at Plymouth or at Liverpool. Other vessels will be contracted for early next month by the commissioners, also for the conveyance of emigrants, under the government regulations, to our Australian colonies. During the present month no less than fifteen ships have been despatched to Port Philip, Melbourne, Geelong, &c., with agriculturists and their families, mechanics of various trades, the most required in that colony, as well as a number of able-bodied young women of respectable character, but principally those accustomed to the dairy and domestic duties. The application at the chief office in Park-street, Westminster, for a free passage continues unabated, although during the present year the commissioners have sent out upwards of 25,000 emigrants under their regulations of various classes. This next month and in December about fifteen vessels more will be despatched; but as the demands for females for those colonies are so urgent, the greater portion of the emigrants which will be sent out now will chiefly be confined to servants of all work, sempstresses, nursery-maids, &c.

During this month and next, Government will, it is announced, dispatch fifteen vessels to Australia, on the partially-free emigrant ticket; but demands for females for those colonies are so urgent, the greater portion of the emigrants which will be sent out now will chiefly be confined to servants of all work, sempstresses, nursery-maids, &c. There are 25,000 applications at the office at Park street, Westminster, notwithstanding the immense numbers sent off through colonial funds and Government aid.

The Rev. J. Berrington, an Anglican Clergyman, who was remanded to Brighton by the metropolitan magistrates, last week underwent a lengthened examination before the Brighton bench, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Miss Richardson, a governess, on pretence of going to Australia on a religious mission. After hearing the case at great length, the prisoner was committed for trial.

WHAT IS LOOMING.—The Nottingham Journal announces the following, as constituting the ministerial proposals on financial matters:—"The malt duty is to be entirely repealed, and schedule B (of 31d. in the pound on the farmers rental, is to be altogether abrogated. The other schedule in the Income Tax Act, which imposes a tax of 7d. on trades, incomes, and professions, is to be most materially altered—namely, to be reduced from 7d. in the pound to 2d., and the charge to be made upon all incomes at and above £50 per annum, instead of £150, as heretofore. The property tax is to be raised from 7d. to 1s. in the pound—the funds are to be taxed towards the maintenance of the poor, and the tax on carriages, horses, dogs, &c., is to be entirely abolished. Such, as we are given to understand, is to be the grand financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The repeal of the hop duty has been mooted, but not finally decided upon—an alteration in the sugar duties has been contemplated, but still remains in abeyance—whilst a tax upon railways has been fully discussed and may be proposed for the world is many months older."

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE IN NEWCASTLE.—One of the rev. speakers at a meeting of this society in Newcastle a few days ago created a great sensation amongst his audience by pledging his word that at present the Pope had 30,000 prisoners confined in his awful dungeons in Rome. There seems at present a rivalry amongst the "prim Parsons" as to who can coin the greatest lie: no lie is too gross for the dupes who attend their meetings if on the subject of Catholicity.

THE MURDERS NEAR STAFFORD.—The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Blackland have been arrested, charged with the murder of their aged parents. The supposed parasites have been arraigned before the Magistrates, and remanded.

ORANGE DEPUTATION TO FLORENCE.—It is as we had hoped and anticipated. We had good reason, these three weeks, to think that the Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, and the grand reviler of all Catholics, would not be favored with an interview by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In truth, we were shown a letter written by a well informed gentleman at Naples, in which it was stated positively that the audacious intrusion of the "No Popery" brawlers would be repelled by the Grand Duke. Lord Roden, writing to Lord Lytton, confirms our intelligence. The deputation have been refused an audience. We heartily thank the Grand Duke for this rebuff to the Orangemen and bigots. Clemency will, however, be shown to the Madiais—but not in obedience to the insolent demand of those who hate Catholicity, and would, if they could, release the Tuscan courier from prison to make room for his royal master. These unhappy perverts are the victims of revolutionary principles, encouraged by Protestant England, and against which, the Italian Sovereigns feel it imperative to wage war in defence of religion, of order, of law, of life and property,—in a word, of society. We shall rejoice at their release from prison, because we are convinced that Catholic States cannot do better than leave religious persecution to Protestants. The Catholic Church needs not the aid of the sword, the dungeon, or the gibbet; it is only man-made Churches, like our State Establishment, that need such accessories.—Catholic Standard.

THE MADIAL.—A letter from Lord Stanley, Foreign Under-Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from Edinburgh, states that as the Madial family are not British subjects, her Majesty's minister at the court of Tuscany cannot interfere officially in their behalf. Sir Henry Bulwer has, however, been instructed to give every assistance that he can unofficially afford to the deputation which has proceeded to Florence with the view of interceding with the Grand Ducal government in favor of the Madial family.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.—In a private letter from Capt. Kellett to a gentleman in London, he states that when at the mouth of Wellington Channel he and his officers saw a great number of birds perched on what turned out on examination to be square pieces of whale blubber, which were drifting out of the channel. They bore every appearance of having been out from the animal. Capt. Kellett came to the conclusion that the Prince Albert was closely at hand; but that ship was at the time in Regent's Inlet. The blubber must, therefore, have been cut either by Esquimaux, or by Franklin's party. We should state, that when the blubber was seen Sir E. Belcher had not gone up Wellington Channel.—Athenæum.

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia Ledger says of the operations of the mint during the last month:—"The manufacture of three cent pieces has been immense—2,666,800 were coined, representing in value \$80,000. Last month the coinage of this very convenient little piece was over a million and a half, and the amount was then thought to be immense.—Large as this supply is it does not exceed the demand.

OPIMUM EATING.—It is stated in the New York Mirror, that a thousand pounds of opium are sold by retail every week in that city, and that the practice of opium eating is increasing very rapidly.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Buffalo, Nov. 15.—Private advices from Dunkirk report that the propeller Poughkeepsie has foundered on the Lake, and that every soul on board at the time has perished. She had a number of passengers; no list given. Books and papers belonging to the ill-fated vessel, have drifted ashore. Nothing authentic has yet been obtained, but it was feared that the information will prove, unfortunately, but too true.

PROTESTANT JUSTICE.—It appears a man who had been a patient in the Mercy Hospital, where he was treated, while there was any hope of benefitting him, and until his disease, as we understand it, took an insupportable form, and rendered him unable to labor for a livelihood; this man applied to the proper persons for admission into the Poor House, and was refused because he was a Catholic, and came from the Mercy Hospital. The overseers of the poor stated to him, distinctly, that it was their determination to admit no one to the County Poor House who came from that Hospital. To this statement, in effect, we are informed the applicant for admission is prepared to swear.—The Mercy Hospital is a home for the sick of every denomination, and these overseers of the poor were rather hasty, even if Catholics, as they seem to think, would permit their rights to be thus trampled upon with impunity; since they could not know, and had no right to presume that because a man was a patient in this Hospital he was, therefore a Catholic. They prescribe, it seems, the institution, and all who seek its protection. However, this matter shall be further

investigated ere our next issue, and if it turns out as charged, we shall have something more to say.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

The veracity of the Hamburg newspaper Nachrichten will not, we suppose, be questioned by German Protestants. In a recent number of that journal it is stated that a Swedish painter named Neilson, was lately summoned before the tribunal at Stockholm for the high crime of becoming, with his family, a convert to Catholicity, and that for this serious offence against the laws of Protestant Sweden he and his family have been banished from their native country. What will Sir Culling Eardley and the deputation which he and Lord Roden have set in motion to Florence on behalf of the Madiais, say to this? The Madiais, contrary to the law of Tuscany—a law, by the way, enacted by the Grand Duke Leopold, who, with his imperial brother Joseph were, as all the world knows, no especial favorites of the Church—which in truth they heavily oppressed—the Madiais in contravention of one of the Leopoldine laws, which England has used all her influence at Florence to preserve,—introduced into Tuscany forbidden versions of the Scriptures and other illegal books. For this offence they have been imprisoned—a punishment, which, we trust, the Tuscan government will, in its clemency, mitigate or remit,—although we certainly do not sympathize with the Orange and Evangelical deputation to Florence, and shall be glad to learn that their outrageous impertinence has met with a deserved rebuff. Here then are two parallel cases. Tuscan Catholics became Protestants and are imprisoned. Swedish Protestants have become Catholics and are banished to a strange land. Will the Protestant Alliance demand of the Protestant Government of Sweden a repeal of its intolerant law, and a restoration of the exiles whose only offence consisted in their following the Protestant rule and exercising their private judgment in spiritual questions?

It is not, however, in Sweden alone that Protestantism scandalously tramples its own fundamental principle under foot, when Catholicity is to be assailed. The German Protestant paper already mentioned, informs us that in Mecklenburgh Scheverin (the paternal state of the Duchess of Orleans) the Government has taken severe measures for the purpose of checking the conversions to Catholicity which have of late become frequent in that little Protestant state. And an instance of this energy and a sample of these severe measures are given in the case of the Baron Ketterburg, a convert who built a Catholic chapel on his own estate, for his own use, and obtained the services of a naturalised priest. The Government interfered, and the baron having declined to pull down his chapel or dismiss the priest, the chapel was forcibly removed and the priest forcibly expelled. Come Sir Eardley, tell us what you think of these proceedings of Bible-circulating, notes-abominating, —private-judgment protecting Protestantism? This affair at Scheverin occurred last month. Will Exeter Hall and St. Martin's Hall resound with indignant Protestant reprobation of these evidences of Protestant inconsistent intolerance supplied by a Protestant newspaper? Where is Lord Lytton? Will he be mute while Protestantism persecutes men for exercising their private judgment,—although so voluble in his denunciations of "Popish bigotry?"—Catholic Standard.

LUTHERAN INTOLERANCE.—Baron Von Kettenburg, the illustrious German convert, has left Mecklenburg with his wife and family, and gone to Frankfort on the Maine. His object was not to so much to change an abode, rendered hateful and almost insupportable by the tyranny of the Lutheran government, as to lay his complaint before the Diet, and seek redress for the invasion of his civil rights. M. Kettenburg's conversion was a sore annoyance to the Court of Mecklenburg; and its spiteful persecution has attended him ever since. At last, the Baron having had the presumption to send to Mayence for a priest, (the Rev. Mr. Holzhammer) and instal him as chaplain and spiritual director of his family; the fierce torrent of Lutheran zeal burst out more fiercely than ever. A body of gendarmes was despatched to the baronial castle, with orders to seize on the chaplain, and convey him to the frontiers, to chouse his own place of banishment! And for this outrage on conscience and personal liberty what reason was assigned? "That Catholic worship, either public or private, was illegal in all places of the Mecklenburg territory, save the towns of Schwerin and Ludwigslust." Thus does the spirit of Lutheranism reveal itself in the lilliputian territory of Germany; just as clearly as in the larger provinces of Mecklenburg, or the Scandinavian Kingdoms. We should like to learn from some impartial tourist, what is the state of morals in this intolerant little den of Lutheranism, the rulers of which have such a devout horror of Catholic worship! If like begets like, morality in Mecklenburg must have reached that high degree of excellence which it has attained in Prussia and Sweden.

CAMP MEETINGS.—A writer in the Christian Telegraph (Methodist paper) thus decides the question of modern camp meetings. "Is the practice of holding Camp-meetings beneficial or injurious to the cause of religion? This is a question which has been asked very often by those who are, as well as those who are not, opposed to the subject of religion. So far as we are concerned we candidly believe that Camp-meetings, carried out as they are at present, are certainly fatal to the cause of Christ and His religion." The writer then goes on to contrast the difference between such meetings in former times and in our day. They (old methodists) were very willing to put up with cloth tents, cold eatables, and carried nothing with them except what they necessarily would need. They were good old-fashioned Methodists. They attended strictly to the wants of the immortal man; the desires of the soul. But in our day, we cannot be satisfied with such fare as that; we want fine wooden buildings, mahogany chairs and sofas, massive bureaus, hot eatables, soft feather beds, large mirrors, (small ones won't do. They want a view of the whole person,) and in short, people will sometimes go to the trouble of carrying all their chairs, tables, bedsteads, and every thing they can possibly carry with them, so that they may be capable of coping with others, and exhibit their worldly possessions. Every thing is collected, when about to leave their residences, to put up at the Camp-ground, and packed away; occasionally, the brandy bottle is not forgotten. But there is the old family Bible. What is to be done with that? That is indefinitely laid upon the table for further consideration. When at the ground and enquiry is made for it, "unfortunately it is forgot-

ten." Probably the "Revival Hymns" are carried, and if, perhaps, a Bible is taken, it is so carefully stowed away that the diligent searcher is unable to find it. Go to a tent-holder, ask him for the loan of his Bible and you will either find that he has to search for it, or when you receive it, it is literally covered with dust, and upon the lids of it, you may write with your fingers the words "neglected book." The rubbish box is the place where it is generally found. It is generally very hard to tell of the ups and downs of the Lamp of Life. Reader, this is the very reason that when you attend these meetings instead of finding every house a house of prayer, you find so many little Hell houses around the camp—giving unmistakable evidence that some go there to make it a place of "traffic;" and the light and frivolous conversation, which is generally used, goes to prove that others go there for the express purpose of "love, courtship and marriage," and this too, in the presence of tent-holders. The writer is not opposed to Camp-meetings. He is a Methodist, and as such a hearty believer in them when conducted in the spirit of religion. They have accomplished good; for this very reason we write that they may be the means of much more good. And we are of opinion, that if preachers exhort and pray against these meetings, and the editors "rib the gray-goose quill," and use all their influence in opposing them that revivals, such as have never been heard of will take place in every section of our beloved country. Most persons do not attend the Camp-meetings now-a-days with a view to their salvation.

WITCHCRAFT IN INDIA.

The following scene, which occurred in the Supreme Court of Bombay a few days before the departure of the last mail, will give an idea of the strange character of many of the cases which come before judges and magistrates in India. In boldness of conception the Indian quacks have certainly the advantage of their European brethren:—

Sheikh Mahomed Shurf-oo-deen, aged 19, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing certain property in a dwellinghouse. He stated that he had broken open a box and taken from it certain medicine, and 5 rupees only in cash.

Mustan Luteefshaw (the prosecutrix), an elderly woman of a witchlike aspect and grotesque costume, was then called forward and examined. She stated as follows:—"I was born in Sattara. I am a Mahomedan. I wear this singular Poguee as a Padre's badge. This wonderful ointment I have got is called 'moomeea'; it is made of a Seede (Laughter); I saw it made at Kerbelat; it was made in this way:—Bring up a boy, feed him well, give him purgatives, write Arabic characters on his body, and then take him and plunge him into a panfull of hot oil. The bones are then taken out and the ointment is made.

Sir E. Perry.—If all this is true, I believe I should order you into custody as an accessory to the murder.

Witness.—Colonel Davis and Colonel Hughes knew about the medicine. Colonel Davis is blind and Colonel Hughes is shot, and there is no other witness but God. I cured Colonel Hughes of a complaint he had. I got 100 rupees a tola for the medicine; I sold a great part of it at the time of the Cabul war. I have recovered a part of the ointment. A hundred rupees were stolen from me. Why should I tell a lie? What is a hundred rupees to me?

Sir E. Perry.—If I believed the story you have told, which I do not, I would commit you to custody; but as I believe you are merely a quack, going about the world like other quacks, take your ointment and be off.

Prosecutrix.—I shall sell it in Arabia—not here.

Sir E. Perry.—Very well; so much the better. The prosecutrix then walked out of the box, and took her precious ointment away with her.

Sir E. Perry.—Prisoner, the sentence upon you for stealing the ointment of this old witch is, six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

In consequence of a counter-agitation got up at Moreton Bay, Port Phillip, and other places near the "gold field," against the anti-transportation agitation in West Australia, it is expected that the English Government will dispatch in a short time to those "diggings" a large number of the best behaved convicts (those especially whose crimes seem more the results of impulse than of settled depravity.)

VOCAL MUSIC.

MR. GRANT has the honor to inform the CONGREGATION of St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, that he proposes, in the course of a few days, to resume his class of VOCAL MUSIC. Persons desirous of joining the Class, are requested to meet at the St. PATRICK'S HOUSE, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at HALF-PAST SEVEN P.M. Montreal, November 24, 1852.

TAILORS! TORONTO TAILORS!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SIXTY TAILORS, COAT, PANT, and VEST MAKERS. Constant Employment, the Best Wages, and all Cash paid. Apply to HUGHES & Co., New York and Liverpool Houses, Toronto, C. W. Oct. 23, 1852.

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.

A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY.

DE LIGNEY'S CATHOLIC LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

D. & J. SADLER & Co. have just published THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, from his Incarnation until his Ascension. To which is added—THE HISTORY OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Translated from the French of Father De Ligney by Mrs. J. SADLER; with the approbation of the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"We have received the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th numbers of this splendid edition of the Life of Christ. This book is translated from the French of Father Francis de Ligney, S. J., by Mrs. Sadler, a lady well known to the readers of the Pilot. The numbers are illustrated with engravings of the following subjects: Jerusalem, the Prodigal Son, the Wiseman's Offering, and the incredulity of St. Thomas.

The Life of Christ is concluded in the 9th number and the history of the Acts of the Apostles commences, being intended as a sequel to the Life of Christ, by the same author.

We cannot too strongly recommend this book to the Catholic community."—Boston Pilot.

"We cordially congratulate the Catholics of the United States on the appearance of a work, at once so important and interesting, as Father de Ligney's Life of Christ. It is already widely known and appreciated on the continent of Europe, where it has long been prized as one of the most useful and devotional works. Mrs. Sadler, to whom the Catholics of the United States are already much indebted for her valuable contributions to our Catholic literature, has rendered Father de Ligney's work into our tongue with singular felicity, and a nice regard to the original text. The work is superbly printed, and appears in parts, at the very low price of twenty-five cents per number. The steel engravings are done in the best style of the art, and are after designs by Rubens, Vandyke, De Caisne Scheller, and other eminent masters of the old school. We know no Catholic publication of more general utility, and really so cheap. It has already attained a wide circulation in Europe, and we doubt not but that it will be soon found in every Catholic home in the new world."—N. J. Truth Teller.

"History of the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Sadler & Co., New York. This is a new edition of the life of our Divine Saviour from His Incarnation to His Ascension, compiled in French from a careful examination of the sacred Scriptures by the learned and pious De Ligney, and translated by Mrs. J. Sadler. The merits of this work are universally recognised, and its reputation yet increasing. This edition is elegantly translated, beautifully printed on fine paper, and illustrated with splendid engravings. The engraving in this first issue is 'The Descent from the Cross,' and is worth the price of the number."—Philadelphia Catholic Truth Teller.

"We have received the first number of De Ligney's Life of Christ, translated by Mrs. Sadler, and published by D. & J. Sadler & Co., New York, with the approbation of Archbishop Hughes. The work is held in high esteem in Europe, and has already been translated into three languages from the original French. It is issued in quarto form, printed on star type and on fine paper.—Each number contains 64 pages, and is illustrated with a fine steel engraving. The price is twenty-five cents a number, and twelve or fourteen numbers will complete the work. We have no doubt that it will sell very readily."—Shepherd of the Valley.

The work is a small 4to of 736 pages, elegantly printed from new type, on fine paper, and is illustrated with thirteen highly finished steel engravings, executed expressly for the work.—It may be had in the following styles of binding:—

Table with 2 columns: Binding style and Price. Muslin, gilt backs, 20; Roan, marbled edges, 25; Million Morocco, gilt edges, 30; Turkey, extra, 35.

A liberal Discount made to parties clubbing together, and ordering six or more copies.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec, Montreal, Oct., 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY; OR, THE LILY OF ISRAEL,

TRANSLATED from the French of the Abbe Garbet; to which is added a Treatise on the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—18mo. of 400 pages, with an exquisite engraving of the Immaculate Conception. Muslin, gilt backs; price only 2s. 6d.

This is a Life of the Blessed Virgin, written in the form of a story. It is both interesting and instructive, and the price is so low as to place it within the reach of every person.

J. & D. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec, Montreal, Nov. 3, 1852.

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

Table with 2 columns: Book title and Price. Cottage Conversations, By Mary Monica, 2 6; Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 18mo, muslin, 1 10 1/2; The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs, By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press; 18mo, muslin; price only 1 3; Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life, 1 3; The Spawite, By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2 1 3; The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols., 20 0.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec.

BLANK BOOKS,

COMPRISING Ledgers, Journals, Letter, Day, and Cash Books, substantially Bound. Only ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE THE QUINX.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School-Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any school in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lecture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good opportunity. References—Rev. Messrs. Pilonneau, Freyrot, and the Clergyman of St. Patrick's Church. W. DORAN, Principal. September 25th, 1852.

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.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Peas, Buckwheat, Rye, Potatoes, Beans, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents for the True Witness in various locations: Alexandria, Aylmer, Beauharnois, Brantford, Bytown, Buckingham, Carleton Place, etc.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE GOOD COOK;

CONTAINING EIGHT HUNDRED FIRST RATE RECIPES, selected with great care and proper attention to economy.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec, Nov. 24, 1852.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, 13 ALEXANDER STREET.

MR. FLYNN respectfully informs the Public, that he has OPENED a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing a collection of books from the best Catholic Authors...

Mr. FLYNN wishes publicly to contradict the malicious report that Protestant female servants are refused admittance into his establishment...

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. 164, Notre Dame Street...

ROBERT McANDREW.

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...

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

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 inst.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years...

Montreal, May 6, 1852.

M. P. RYAN.

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.

- List of Catholic works for sale, including 'Religion in Society', 'The Catholic Pulpit', 'The History of the Variations of the Protestant Sects', etc.

ALICE RIORDAN, the Blind Man's Daughter, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo of 280 pages, in muslin; price 1s 3d.

WILLY BURKE, or the Irish Orphan in America, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 24mo, muslin; price 1s 3d.

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...

THE ORPHAN of MOSCOW, or the Young Governess, (fifth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier...

THE CASTLE of ROUSSILLON, or Quercy in the Sixteenth Century, (fourth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier...

BENJAMIN, or the Pupil of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier...

THE DEVOUT SOUL, by the Very Rev. J. B. Paganani, 1s 10d.

THE CATHOLIC OFFERING, by the 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.

Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, Ligouri's Preparation for Death, 2s 6d.

Do. on the Commandments and Sacraments, 1s 10d.

Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky, 3s 9d.

Lectures on the Doctrines of the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Dr. Spalding.

Festival of the Rosary, and other Tales on Commandments, Ward's Cantos, a Satire upon the Reformation, 2s 6d.

Pope and Maguire's Discussion, (New Edition), 3s 9d.

The Catholic Choir Book, price reduced to 10s.

The Catholic Harp, do to 1s 10d.

Butler's Lives of the Saints, (Cheap Edition), 4 vols., 20s.

Do. Fine Edition, illustrated, with 25 Steel Engravings, and Four Illuminated Titles, at from 35s to 60s.

Douay Bibles, at from 5s to 50s.

Douay Testaments, at from 1s 10d to 3s 9d.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- List of newly received works: 'Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China', 'Missionary Priest', 'Another Edition', etc.

Also, just received, A large assortment of Holy Water Pots, Beads, Religious Prints, &c.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec, June 14, 1852.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

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

Montreal, August 20, 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 LOGGIE, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU Nunnery Church, No. 154, St. PAUL STREET.

DEVLIN & HERBERT,

ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal. B. DEVLIN, ALEX. HERBERT.

M. 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. Thérèse 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, Sep. 11, 1851. 25, College Street.

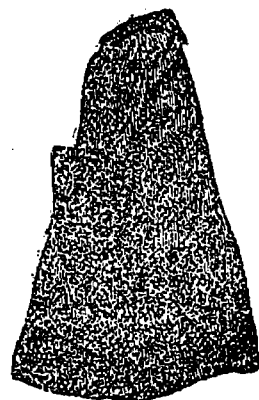
L. P. BOIVIN,

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.

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES.



THE Undersigned invites public attention to his Stock of LADIES' CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, &c., &c.

All of which are warranted to be made of the best materials, and according to the

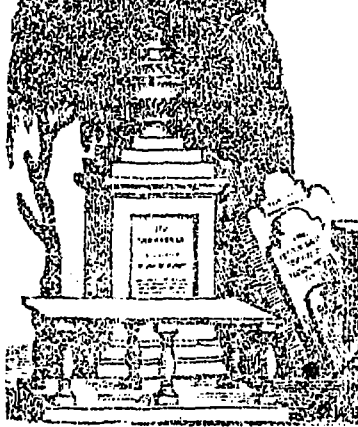
LATEST FASHIONS,

Together with an entirely New Assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Which will be Sold AT THE LOWEST PROFIT.

W. McMANAMY, 206 Notre Dame Street, (West End.) Montreal, Nov. 11, 1852.

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 SADDLERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE,

Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

More's Catholici; or, Ages of Faith by Kenelm H. Digby; complete in 3 large 8vo. vols. £4 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. Wkerworth. 3 vols. 1 10 0

Compitium; 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. Jute Frances De Chantal. 2 vols. 0 15 0

A Treatise on Chancel Screens and Roof Lofts, &c. by A. W. Pugin, Architect, illustrated. 1 0 0

Contrasts; or, a Parallel between Noble Edifices of the Middle Ages and Corresponding Buildings of the present day, showing the present Decay of Taste, by A. W. Pugin, illustrated. 1 5 0

The Present State of Architecture in England, by Pugin, with 36 illustrations. 0 11 3

The Pope; considered in his Relations with the Church Temporal Sovereigns, Separated Churches, and the Cause of Civilization. Translated from the French of Count Joseph DeMaistre. 0 7 6

Lectures on Science and Revealed Religion, by Cardinal Wiseman, new edition with illustrations, 2 vols. 0 12 6

The Life of St. Theresa, Translated from the Spanish Symbolism; or, the Doctrinal Differences between Catholics and Protestants, by J. A. Maehler, D.D., 2 vols. 0 13 4

Peach's Sermons for every Sunday and Festival. 0 11 3

St. Ligouri's Sermons for all Sundays in the Year. 0 10 0

Morony's Sermons for all the Sundays and Festivals. 0 10 0

Alban Butler's Discourses. 0 12 6

St. Ligouri's Exposition of the Council of Trent. 0 7 6

Wheeler's Sermons on the Gospels for Sundays, &c., 2 vols. 0 16 0

Life of Henry the Eighth, and History of the English Schism. Translated from the French of Audin, by E. Kirwan Browne. 1 vol. 8vo. 0 10 0

Milner's Letters to a Prebendary. 0 1 10 1/2

The Soul on Calvary, meditating on the Sufferings of Christ. 0 2 6

Challoner's Meditations for Every Day in the Year, 2 vols. 0 7 6

Spiritual Retreat for Religious Persons. 0 2 6

Practical Meditations on Christian Perfection. 0 2 6

Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Holy Week. 0 5 0

A True Account of the Hungarian Revolution, by William Bernard McCabe. 0 3 6

Hierurgia, by D. Rock. 1 0 0

As we have only a few copies of each of these Works, persons requiring them should not delay. MOORE'S Complete Works, with his last Prefaces, Notes, &c. 0 12 6

Moore's Melodies Set to Music, by Sir John Stevenson, in parts of Twelve Pages of Music, price 1s 3d each.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS,

and will shortly be ready:—LEGENDS ON THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy.

Legends on the Seven Capital Sins. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy.

APPROBATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. "We have caused them to be examined, and, according to the report which has been made to us, we have formed the opinion that they may be read with interest and without danger."

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec.

CANTON HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders scrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate dispatch. June 12, 1851. 109, Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS, 103 1/2, Notre Dame Street.

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

The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved to the public the utility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well assorted Stock, the quantities suited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor. All goods delivered free of charge.

A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE and CLARET, now on hand. And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLD JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

AMERICAN MART,

Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

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

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

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become Customers for the future. Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS.

The rule of Quick Sales and Small Profits, strictly adhered to. Every article sold for what it really is. Cash payments required on all occasions. Orders from parties at a distance carefully attended to. Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MART. Quebec, 1850. T. CASEY.

Printed by JOHN GILLIES, for the Proprietors.—GEORGE E. CLARK, Editor.