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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1851.

NO. 7.

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

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman terminated his lectures on Catholicism in England on Monday evening last in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Birmingham, many of the Clergy, and a considerable number of highly respectable and influential Protestants. The following is a mere skeleton of the most important of this extraordinary series of lectures, the effects of which will be felt throughout the length and breadth of England, and put to shame the hired defamers of the Church. The Rev. Doctor, in defining Protestants, proceeded to say :- " By Protestants I mean the heirs of the traditions of Elizabeth; I mean the country gentlemen, the Whig political party, the Church establishment, and the Wesleyan Conference. I cannot over-estimate their power; they and their principles are established. Yet I should be unjust, on the other hand, to whole classes in the community, if I made Protestantism, thus explained, synonymous with the mind and the philosophy of the country. Well, I say, we are menaced by this tremendous power. This is the condition of things: what must we do? Put ourselves on the defensive. This, then, has been my scope. I have not been aggressive, but on the defensive; and what is the first step of those who are getting ready for their defence against a foe ?- to reconnoitre him. It is simply this that I have been doing in these lectures." various subjects of his preceding lectures, as a survey of the position of one reconnoitering the field of operations. He then came more immediately to the subject of the present lecture, observing-" And now what are our duties at this moment towards this enemy of ours? How are we to bear ourselves towards it? What is to become of the survey we have taken of it? With what practical remark and seasonable advice am I to conclude this attempt to determine our relation to it? Protestantism is fierce, because it does not know you; ignorance is its strength; error is its life. Therefore bring yourselves before it, press yourselves upon it, force yourselves into notice against its will. Make it so clear what you are, that they cannot affect not to see you, nor refuse to justify you. Do not let them off with silence, but give them no escape from confessing that you are not what they have thought you were. They will look down, they will look aside, they will look in the air, they will shut their eyes, they will keep them shut. They will do all in their power not to see you; the nearer you come, will they close their eyelids all the tighter. They will be very angry and frightened, and give the alarm, as if you were going to murder them. They will do anything but look at you. Many observe, if you once touch it, you have done your work. There is but one step between you and sucthey do this, I do not say they will become Catholics, but they will cease to have the means of making you a by-word and a reproach, of inflicting on you the cross of unpopularity. Wherever Catholicism is known it is respected, or, at least, endured by the people. Your one and almost sole object, then, will be to make yourselves known. This is what will do. This is what will do everything for you; it is what your enemies will try might and main to hinder. They begin to have a suspicion that Catholicism, known to be what it really is, will be their overthrow. The post must be carried; in it lies the fortune of the day. They must be made to know us as we are; they must be made to know our religion as it is, not as they fancy it; they must be made to look at us, and they are overcome. As far as defamation and railing go, your enemies have done their worst. They have put you beyond the pale of civilised society; they have made you the outlaws of public opinion; they serve you in the way of reproach and slander, worse than the convict or the savage. Next, look at the matter more closely; it is not so bad as it seems. Who are these who so obstinately refuse to know you? When I say they have done their worst, what is their "worst," and who are "they?" Consider, then, that "they" means in the main, certain centres of influence in the metropolis; first, a great portion of members of both houses of parliament; next, the press; thirdly, the societies, whose haunt or home is Exeter Hall; fourthly, the pulpits of the establishment, and of a good part of the Dissenters. These are our accusers; these spread abroad their calum-

truth, honesty, purity, humanity. If this be so, you may ask me what I can mean by saying that the "worst" is not so bad as it looks, but, after all, things might be much worse? Think a moment: what is it to me what people think of me a hundred miles off, Dr. Moore, President of Oscott College, rose and compared with what they think of me at home? It is nothing to me what the four ends of the world think of me; I care nought for the British empire Bishop in the chair, for the purpose of expressing more than for the Celestial in this matter, provided I can be sure what Birmingham thinks of me. The question is, what does Birmingham think of me?and if I have a satisfactory answer to that, I can bear | Catholic body will have an opportunity of expressing to be without a satisfactory answer about any other town or district in England. This is a great principle to keep in view. Popular opinion only acts through local opinion. The opinion of London can only act on an individual through the opinion of his own place; metropolitan opinion can only act on me through Birmingham opinion. London abuses Catholics. "Catholic" is a word: where is the thing ?-in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Birmingham, in Leeds, in Sheffield, in Nottingham? Did all the London papers prove that all Catholics were traitors, where must this opinion be carried out? Not in the air; not in leading articles; not in editors' studies; puts the question in a position where it must not rest, but in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and where all the power of Great Britain cannot Sheshield, and Nottingham. So, in order to carry out your London manifesto, you must get the people we have seen but skirmishing hitherto; the battle is The lecturer then recapitulated at some length the of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and the rest, still to begin. to write their names after it; else, nothing comes of its being a metropolitan opinion, or an imperial opinion, or any great idea whatever. You must get Birming- question. You are not shown its true bearing, but all ham to believe it of Birmingham Catholics, and its bearings together; "you cannot see the wood for Manchester to believe it of Manchester Catholics; trees." Every speaker is ambitious to take up unocso you see these great London leading articles have cupied ground, and taxes his faculties to say something only done half their work, or, rather, have not begun new; and, in the chaos of ingenious speculation, it is it, by proving to the world that all Catholics are traitors, till they come out of their abstractions and generalities, and for the word 'world' substitute Irland at this moment know their real position, as it Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, and for 'all is laid down in this momentous document.-There is Catholics' substitute Catholics of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool; and get each place, in particular, to accept what the great metropolis says, and of where the danger lies, and where the battle must the empire believes, in the general. You see, then, brothers of the Oratory, where our success lies, and how you are to secure it. Never mind the London press; never mind Exeter Hall; never mind perambulating orators or solemn meetings; let them alone; they do not affect local opinion. They are a blaze amid the stubble; they glare and they expire. Do not dream of converting the public opinion of London-you cannot, and you need not. Look at home -there lies your work; what you have to do, and | England is concerned! This is the gravamen of what you can do, are one and the same. Prove to the whole case. Here we take our stand; the interof them are half conscious they have been wrong, but the people of Birmingham, as you can prove to them, pretation put upon the bill by English and Irish fear the consequence of learning it, and will think it that your Priests and yourselves are not without con- lawyers of high characters is, that it illegitimatises our best to let things alone. I know it is a most grave science, or honor, or morality; prove it to them, and children, and robs us of the bones of our fathers. problem how to touch so intense an obstinacy, but it matters not, though every man, woman and child While this interpretation stands, it must be resisted within the London bills of mortality were of a different opinion. Such, then, is that defensive system human spaniels tame enough to submit to it. If the cess. It is a steep one, but it is one. You have but which I think is especially the duty of Catholics at interpretation is not correct, if it is overstrained, to aim at making men look steadily at you; when this moment. Men may attempt other weapons, and what lawyer has denied it? We know of none. It the more serious you are will make the greater efforts | stands at present on the authority of men eminent in to pour contempt and ridicule upon you. But ridicule their profession, and speaking in their professional will not hurt you, as it hurts other religious bodies; they hate and fear Catholicism-they cannot really laugh at it. They may laugh at individuals, or details connected with it, but not at Catholicism itself. Indeed, I am disposed, in one sense, to allow the maxim of the unbeliever, which has before now given rise to so much discussion, viz., that ridicule is the test of truth. Methodism is ridiculous, so is Puritanism; it of Ireland shall hereafter exercise under their bulls, is not so with the Catholic religion; it may be, and briefs, or rescripts, will, in legal contemplation, be is, maligned and defamed; ridiculed it cannot be unlawful and void, although of a mere episcopal This may not be the age of saints, but all times are character and having no reference to any temporal the age of martyrs. The arrow is on the string, and right or matter such as the ordination of a Priest, the arm is drawn back, and 'if the Lord give the and although the episcopal title of the Catholic word,' great will be the multitude of His champions. Oh, my brothers, it is difficult for you and me to realise this; it is difficult for us to believe that we have it in us, being what we are-but we have. And it is difficult for us to believe that this can be a time Badelay, in May last, upon that clause of the bill, for testing it, nor do I say it is; I think it cannot be. I only say, that if it were to be a time for calling out section of the bill as now passed. the martyr's spirit, you and I, through God's grace, have it in us. It would be well for our opponents to recollect, that there is a certain principle, which we which the episcopal title and authority was conferred call zeal, and which they call fanaticism. Let them beware of awaking what they would in scoffing call additional clause was introduced (section I.), enacting the fanatical spirit of the Catholic. For years and years the Catholics of England have borne personal or letters apostolic, and all and every the jurisdicslander, and insult, and injustice. They have borne, tion, authority, pre-eminence, or title, conferred, or and they bear an ill-usage which in its mildest and most amiable form has never risen higher than pity

Catholicism, and all Catholics, are professed and ha-tendance, beseeching the latter to think over what he bitual violators of the moral law, of the precepts of had said, and entreating them to believe that he had uttered nothing at random, but had reasons both for what he had said and his manner of saying it.

At the close of the lecture the Rev. Dr. was most enthusiastically applauded, after which the Very Rev. said a meeting of the Catholics of Birmingham would be held on Friday evening next in that hall, the Lord their approbation and appreciation of the lectures recently delivered by Dr. Newman, The meeting will be held in pursuance of this notice, when the the deep debt of gratitude which they owe to the Rev. Father Superior of the Oratory for his power-

TRUE BASIS OF CATHOLIC DEFENCE.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

"The case and opinion of Counsel" on the operations of the Penal Law, is likely to produce a graver impression than even the Aggregate Meeting. It maintain it. If the doctrines it lays down be correct,

A great public meeting is among the worst possible places to look for the true bearing of a great public nearly impossible to preserve single and exact impressions. We doubt, therefore, if the Catholics of great indignation-a vehement spirit of resistance; but scarcely, we apprehend, a unanimous conviction he fought.

The majority of even educated Catholics still look upon the contest as a defence of the right of Catholic Bishops to use their titles in public. They overlook the incomparably graver fact that experienced lawyers have declared the children of Catholic parents illegitimate—the title to Catholic Churches and burial grounds, in a multitude of cases, void; and the marriages of all Irish Catholics null, as far as the law of in every shape, and at every risk. There are no capacity; and it is unimpugned.

The opinions of the lawyers, indeed, are extremely clear and definite. Mr. Vincent Scully, Q.C., having a case submitted to him to raise this identical question,

"I am clearly of opinion that all acts of jurisdiction or authority which any of the present Catholic Prelates prelate may be one that has not been used by any archbishop or bishop of the Protestant church.

"Such was, in fact, the legal construction placed by Sir Fitzroy Kelley, and Messrs. Brodie and which in substance corresponded with the second

"Since then a recital was added, extending the act to all briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolic, by upon THE PRESENT PRELATES of Ireland, and an in the plainest terms that: - 'All such briefs, rescripts, pretended to be conferred thereby, are and shall be, and be deemed, unlawful and void.

recital which extends the Acts to the briefs, &c., constituting the existing Bishops.

Mr. Badeley, of the English Bar, concurs in Mr. Scully's opinion, and declares:---

"Whether, therefore, they confer holy orders, or grant faculties, or consecrate Churches, or hold visitations, or impose censures, or perform any other acts which are strictly official, though merely spiritual, those acts must directly emanate from, and be parcel of, that jurisdiction and authority which they possess under, and by virtue of those very instruments which the 1st section of this statute renders directly

He then proceeds to affirm that the functions of a priest—the functions, for example, by which he may legally marry two Catholics, cannot be recognised in a court of law, because the jurisdiction and authority of the Bishop who created him a priest is declared unlawful:-

"I certainly do not see," he says, "how any court can give effect to an episcopal act or proceeding which depends upon a jurisdiction or authority declared to be unlawful and void. It will be easy to enumerate many instances in which questions of this nature may occasion very serious difficulties, such, for instance, as the granting of faculties, or the maintenance of necessary discipline amongst the clergy of a diocese by suspension or deprivation, &c., matters which may very probably be brought in various ways before the temporal courts; and though these courts may be willing in many cases to allow such episcopal acts, where an objection is not raised, or not supported by formal proof, yet in those which are sufficiently resisted, according to the rules of law, it seems to me that the objection must prevail, and the proceedings be treated as invalid."

A priest is a priest by right of his ordination; if the ordination be an unlawful act, it vitiates, as far as the law is condemned, every result flowing from it. "For," says Mr. Badeley, "there can be no doubt that if a statute positively declares that certain things shall be, and be deemed unlawful,' it forbids the doing of these things; and if it forbids the things themselves, it forbids everything which is necessarily connected with them-'Quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur omne per quod devenitur ad illud." 3 Co. Just., 158).

To these interpretations of the law, we repeat, no exception has been taken. The opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General in Parliament were delivered before the insertion in the act of the recital extending it to existing bishops. It stands unanswered. If there be any answer, we demand it. While the law is presented to us in this aspect by competent authority, there is no one will presume to say that resistance is not a duty and a necessity. Whatever English or Irish Protestant denounces Catholic agitation while it stands so, virtually declares that we analy to submit to see our wices an wronged in the most vital point that the law can reach.

It will be said Parliament intended nothing so monstrous as this. It is very likely. But what was intended was not of the smallest consequence; the law can only take note of what is done. And Messrs. Scully and Badeley tell us precisely what is done.

It is plain enough that this must be set right. Unequivocally, it must. However painful and degrading the operation may be, England will have to retrace her steps.—For there are scarcely anywhere we fancy, men made in God's image who will endure to see their wives and children disgraced while they have two arms each to protect them. We set aside for a moment the unjust and unprovoked attack on the Prelates of the Church, and take up the quarrel at the extreme point to which it is carried.—From this point England must fall back. It is maintainable neither by reason nor by force. Every family is a garrison against it. How far she will fall back remains to be seen, but a retreat or a collision is plainly involved in this new position.

The day may be postponed, but it cannot be evaded.—Suppose the middle classes look on in sullen silence for the present—let one act of injustice be done under the sanction of this law-let one Catholic marriage be declared invalid, for example, and it will soon be seen it was the stillness of gunpowder before the spark.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The principle of religious toleration presents a tolerably large and extensive front. There can, one would think, be no very great difficulty in recognising it at first sight: fine and imprisonment for doing a thing which is inherent in, and necessary to, the life nies; these are meant by "they." Next, what is their "worst?" Whom do they influence? They but let our enemies remember that while they have altogether removed any legal doubts which might their point to honor we have ours." The lecturer tain and the British empire, so far as it is British, and then thanked his brethren, and "those not of our library and also for the past, by the secution and compulsory religion may not be wrong." Bot Catholic; and they influence it to believe that communion," for having honored him with their at- illegal for the future; and also for the past, by the secution and compulsory religion may not be wrong.

This question opens a large theoretical field, which we are not going to expatiate on. It sounds very pretty to say that the great principle of toleration is not violated—but it needs something more than a pretty speech to make it plain to the world that to fine a bishop for conferring orders is a tolerant proceeding. We have not a word to say at present to gentlemen who think proper to assure us that the Pope is Antichrist, and therefore that it is their duty to burn, fine, and imprison all who do not read history or their Bible with the eyes of Mr. John Knox. With those who admire the policy of Queen Elizabeth towards the Church of England, and who look back wistfully at the Conventicle Act, we have no immediate quarrel; but what we want is, that the public-the public which repealed the Test and Corporation Acts-the public which so freely accepted Catholic Emancipation—should see exactly what it is about, and to what it has committed itself. Let Lord John Russell only be tolerably honest-let him show a little logical consistency—let him put on a State Creed, and erect a State Dagon-and perhaps we will bow down to it. We shall, at all events, know what we are doing. Even a Government based on the principles of strict exclusion, persecution, and "protection"-the existing Spanish theory, for example-presents an intelligible idea; it speaks articulately; we take it or leave it with our eye

"We must say we are glad that things are coming to an issue about which there can be no mistake. A weary world of talk will be got rid of when the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill once begins to work. Already the more intelligent defenders of the statute are beginning to use plain language. We now hear, in connexion with the new Catholic Defence Association, what wonders the armed majesty of England can achieve when it puts forth all its thunders and we are certainly not going to assign any conceivable limits to its success, when it walks abroad clothed with the terrors of many thousand bayonets. One of our contemporaries has begun to enlarge on this agreeable topic. We were assured yesterday that, if Ireland would have her bishops, she must take the legions military of her conquerors along with the church militant of her choice. How far this policy will avail, it needs no clairvoyance or magnetical prevision to anticipate. With the large military forces which are to be quartered in Kilkenny, one may easily suggest all sorts of undeveloped aids to this practical exemplification of religious toleration. It is only a pity that we cannot, consistently with the rules of the service, offer a command to another Marshal Bugeaud. Razzias have not yet received an adequate trial, and there are certain coincident reflections which lead us to inquire whether there are any Hessians, in the market. Perhaps, for that coming campaign which ssome English newspapers forecast with such amiable equanimity, it may be well to remember that the transatlantic passage is shortened, and that a judicious supply of fire-water might even yet enlist a tolerable, if irregular, supply of Red Indians. The famous breed of Cuban bloodhounds are probably engaged for a Carolinian slave-hunt; but a border foray is certainly capable of a judicious revival. We trust that these hints will not be lost sight of at the Horse

"Oh for a forty Carlyle power of invective to expose this miserable hypocrisy, this base unreality, this ghastly hollowness, this sham and mockery, of a Liberal Government and a Liberal press calmly speculating upon the certainty of putting down by armed force the appeals of conscience! War and famine -the bleaching bones of our brethren-the screams of Irish widows and orphans—this is the price which England is asked to pay for the pleasure of punishing Dr. Cullen for styling himself Archbishop of Armagh. Here is the commodity, and this is its market value. We must put the illegal episcopate down-and, if need be, we will put it down at the sword's point. Let the fact be known; it is made no secret of; one of the most influential journals of the day has counted the cost—sees it way—and accepts even this path to trimph. For we are not prepared to say that it will not be a triumph—at least for a time.

"But where are we-in, what age or country are we living? Has time gone back, and have the poles reversed their axis? Is the sun of progress stationary in the heavens? Is this the country which has proclaimed freedom of conscience? Are we the men who side by side with Peel and Russell, have won the great cause of free trade? Is it conceivable that, even as a mere theory—as an academic exercitation --- for the sake of intellectual gladiatorship-we can consent to defend so monstrous a thesis? Are we to go back to school-boy commonplaces, and to enlarge upon the results of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes? Martyrs and heroes may be made of very contemptible stuff indeed, if there is a good solid amount of persecution to back their claims to distinction. The secret of the late Mr. O'Connell's strength lay, after all, in the substantial justice of his cause. For a Government which in a manner owes its existence to the Emancipation Act, to the Reform Bill, and to the repeal of the corn laws, actually to threaten Ireland with military occupation, on a question of voluntary ecclesiastical organisation, is an insult to common sense."

(From the Spectator.)

In entering upon a sectarian contest with the Catholics, Ministers mistook both the ground and the spirit in which the Government of England must act. Mr. Richard Burgess, who officiated in "the Granary" used as a place of worship by the English Protestants at Rome, corrects the claim which had been made by some of his party for a better recognition in the Eternal City, on the score of indulgence shown to the Roman Catholics under the Emancipation Act and the Relief Act of 1847. The compa- impressive and instructive discourse to a thronged and

rison, he admits, between aliens in Rome and native inhabitants of England fails; but the comparison between St. Peter's Church in London, for the Italian residents here, and the English in Rome, holds good; and he claims a Protestant St. Paul's in Rome. But this claim is not less idle. The very fundamental principle on which the Roman Government stands is its infallibility—its right, its duty of absolute dicof the utmost personal freedom, the widest tolerance: and it is placing our position low indeed if we measure that which is possible to a free government, animated absolute and absolutely intolerant government.

But the mistake has prevailed throughout the past now, for the purpose of preparing for the sequel which is likely to ensue in the future. The real 'aggression" lay in the animus and tone of the Roman Catholic manifestoes, and in the assumption of with the treasures of the Church. The Rev. Mr. an air of authority; an aggression which would have M'Hale, to whom so much is due, is nephew to his been most adequately met by a grave proclamation of Grace of Tuam. On Thursday the Bishop and its spurious character. But Ministers chose to descend into the arena of sectarian contest, and to be of the Rev. Mr. Conway's parish, of whom I have parties in the unseculty brawl. They were warned already spoken. This is a most romantic and picof the consequences; they were reminded of the ugly turesque locality. Here the slaves of Mammon devices to which they would be driven in making good their hostile position. They might have learned as much even from their own beginning, Lord John Russell's own Durham bull; which could not abstain They accordingly built a church, a school, and a parfrom a sectarian vituperation of a sect to which Lord John does not happen to belong. They were reminded how awkward would be their position in Ireland, if they took up a position in faction-fighting.

They showed, indeed, every disposition to evade that difficulty, by letting Ireland slip in their coercion bill; but the distinction was too illogically untenable, and they were forced to include Ireland. They became Anti-Catholic in Ireland. The Dublin meeting of last week fulfilled the warning which they received: the hot Irish court wholesale prosecution, "pro salute anima;" and Government must either abandon its counter-aggressive policy, or enter upon a law campaign against some thousands of martyrs, who will suffer, in their own eyes and those of their countrymen, for conscience sake. They will suffer, in their own interpretation because they call a bishop a bishop, and call him Bishop of Tuam or Kilmacduagh who is Bishop of either of those eminently Romanist districts: and Ministers must stultify their bill, or hunt the bishops and priests in the midst of their flocks.

It is surmised, indeed-and "feelers" corroborating the surmise have been put forth-that Ministers mean to use their discretion so largely as practically to repeal or annul the bill in regard to Ireland; not to enforce it at all. But will that display of impotence deter the Irish from accepting the invitation of their brethren in England to stand by them here?-Scarcely. Birmingham and Hexham have been to Dublin, fraternizing with Armagh and Tuam: will not Armagh and Tuam come to London, and fraternize with Birmingham and Hexham in wholesale defiance of the law? And then would it be practicable for Ministers to assail Dr. Hogarth or Dr. Ullathorne, while letting Dr. Cullen and Dr. M'Hale escape? The flagrant defiance of England will compel some enforcement of the law; but sharing the flagrancy, Ireland also must share the penalty; and then where will remain the discretion of Ministers? Unpleasant questions these, but necessary to be asked, not for their retrospective but for their prospective

If, indeed, all parties were to agree just now to drop the subject here, and say no more about it, there his whole heart is devoted .- Freeman. might be no sequel to the follies of 1851: but we have no right to expect any sudden turn so judicious. There will most likely be something more; and it is desirable to keep distinctly in view the fact, that a last year, by the Holy Father, will be proclaimed in position obliging the Government to take an active part in sectarian contests, is not only embarrassing to the right conduct of public affairs, not only derogatory to public men, but leading them at every step further into the brawl, deeper into low contestation. Those who retain a cool head will perceive that the wisest step, at any stage, would be, to break forcibly away from that position, and with a strong will to assume a position more tenable, more suited to those who are responsible for the dignified, the impartial, and the unembarrassed conduct of public affairs.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday the 10th inst., the Right Rev. Dr. Feeny, Bishop of Killala, visited the parish of Kilcommon, Erris, and administered on Tuesday the Sacrament of Confirmation, to one hundred persons in the chapel at Bangor. His Lordship exhorted them to constancy and perseverance in the Faith, and to patience under the severe trials to which they were subjected in that impoverished district. The fruits of the labors of the hirelings of Satan for the past years of famine and suffering in that corner were gathered up and destroyed, his Lordship having absolved from censures and received publicly into the Church twelve prosclytes, on whose temporary hypocrisy a kind of Parson in that district was receiving a snug support. The Very Rev. Mr. Flannelly delivered an admirable and appropriate discourse upon the occasion, and three hundred adults received the Sacrament of Confirmation. Fourteen proselytes were received into the bosom of the Church, whose sorrow seemed intense for the misfortune that had befallen them. A famous apostate, and sacriligious "false prophet," had made what he thought a comfortable living of these wretches during the days of their hypocrisy. His Lordship proceeded to Belmul-let, a distance of twenty miles, to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Kelly. On Sunday he delivered a most the Rev. Mr. Kelly. On Sunday he delivered a most

respectable congregation. In this prosperous little town 320 were confirmed, and one unfortunate Jumper," who, in Ballycroy, dreading to lose the loaves and fishes," determined to live an only hypocrite a little longer; but being seized with terror pursued the Bishop to Belmullet, publicly abjured his errors, and was received into the fold of Christ. His Lordship was highly pleased with the reception tation, intolerance; the very boast of our Government he met with in this pretty little town, and with the entertainment given at the residence of the venerable Parish Priest, whose hospitality is universally known and frequently spoken of. The Rev. Mr. M'Hale, by tolerance, against the limited capacities of an P.P., of Binghamstown, received his Lordship in a similar manner. Here a great harvest of blessings was reaped. Nearly 700 persons received the Sacrarecent Anti-Papal policy; and we only revert to the | ment of Confirmation at Binghamstown. It was truly gratifying to see the eagerness with which the people crowded hither on two successive days to participate in the solemn demonstration, and be enriched those who traffic upon souls, built themselves a nest. When the people were being decimated by famine, they thought it well to increase their accommodation. sonage; of course at the public expense. gave meal and money to those who were on the brink of starvation, on condition that they should "go to church," and succeeded in making about fifty proselytes by that means; and, thinking to bind them fast to their bargain, they made them pass their "I O U's" for the amount given, which were not to be enforced if they remained faithful. But his Lordship, after a powerful exhortation in the Irish tongue, administered in this "colony" the Sacrament of Confirmation to nearly 400, and publicly received forty-three of the "Jumpers," who broke through the strong bonds with which their task-masters had bound them, and craved absolution from the Bishop from the censures they incurred. His Lordship returned to his residence at Ballina, on Saturday last, after much fatigue and labor, but after securing an abundant harvest in those districts, in which he was employed. He received some insulting letters from those mercenary "false teachers," who are likely to suffer in their profession by his visit, but of course his Lordship treated them with the contempt they merited .- Correspondent of Tablet.

ARCHDIOCESE OF CASHEL AND EMLY .- His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel, commenced his visitation of this parish (Borrisoleigh) on Sunday last.—Tipperary Vindicator.

The Right Rev. Dr. French, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, has recovered from his late attack of paralysis, under the very judicious and skilful treatment of Dr. Mulville of Gort.—Freeman.

MANCHESTER, AUGUST 28 .- On Sunday last he Right Rev. Dr. Turner, the Lord Bishop of Salford, delivered his first sermon since his elevation to the Prelacy, in St. Augustine's Granbyrow. The church, as usual, was crowded to overflowing, although no intimation had been given that his Lordship was about to preach.—Correspondent of Tullet.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gartland, Bishop of Savannah, Georgia, sailed from Kingstown on Monday evening, con route to the Eternal City. He returns in about a month from Rome, and will visit the south preparatory to leaving for Savannah, his object being to get Priests to assist him in his ministry, to which ministry

THE JUBILEE IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—We are permitted to announce informally this Diocese, to commence on the first of October. The official publication of it will be given in our columns next week .- Freeman.

The Maidstone Journal, a No-Popery paper, states that the Catholics have been enabled to secure a place for establishing a house of worship. "At length," says that journal, " the misfortune they have hitherto escaped has fallen on the people of Maidstone. The sale of the building known as the County Assembly Rooms, though belonging to a company of proprietors, chiefly resident in this town, has now, however, afforded the emissaries of Rome an opportunity of effecting their long cherished design. the tender being opened, one was found to offer a hundred pounds more than the other—the sum being £1,150, and after it was accepted, to the surprise of the trustees, the name of Cardinal Wiseman was handed in as the purchaser. It is intended, we hear, to convert them into a chapel and residence for a

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION. The following correspondence has been forwarded to the Tablet for publication:—

"Catholic Defence Association, Dublin, 26th,

Aug., 1851, 45, Lower Sackville-street.
"My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordhip that at an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, held in the Rotundo, in this city, on the 19th instant, and presided over by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, it was moved by Mr. Serjeant Shee, and seconded by John Francis Magnire, Esq., and unanimously resolved, that the most grateful thanks of the meeting should be cordially tendered to your lordship and the other distin-"JAMES BURKE.

"The Right Hon. Lord Monteagle."

"Mount Trenchard, Foynes,

Aug. 28th, 1851. "Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th August, communicating a vote of thanks from the meeting held at the Rotando, over which his Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh presided. I beg to express my acknow. ledgments to you and the other persons who concurred in the vote. From the year 1818, when I was first called forward into public life by the invitation of the people of Limerick, to the present time, I have considered the promotion of the prosperity of Ireland to be the first duty of the Imperial Parliament, and the best security to the permanent interests of the United Kingdom. That prosperity can never exist without the most complete religious liberty. My earliest votes were consequently given under the guidance of Gmian, Plunket, and Newport, and their friends, whose energies and high endowments had been for half a century devoted to the cause of Ireland and freedom, and whose names and whose example should never be forgotten by their countrymen. To the same cause I am ready still to devote whatever of life may be left o me. Sincerely attached to the doctrines of my own Church-of which I have been led to consider the right of judgment to form an essential principle—I feel that I should not only be guilty of an injustice but of an unpardonable inconsistency were I to become a party to the enactment of new penalties upon religious grounds. Nor do I think that these principles, which I shall ever assert without compromise, but with steady moderation, can in any respect limit either my power or my desire of vindicating and asserting the independence of my country, and the honor and authority of my Sovereign .- I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant, " MONTEAGLE.

During the past week, one of the most distinguished and venerable of the patriots whom Ireland has of late years numbered amongst her sons, passed away to receive the reward of a long and toilsome life spent in the service of religion and his country. Tierney-the parish priest of Clontibret-the friend and fellow-laborer of the Liberator-whose intrepid patriotism in presiding over his flock and many thousands from surrounding districts, at a monster meeting held in his parish, and whose eloquence in painting he martial successes of the hardy Northmen against Elizabeth and the parliament of Cromwell, made him the subject of the government prosecution—has been aken to a better world to enjoy the recompense of his

abors. He expired on Monday last at the advanced age of 72.—Freeman.

DEATH OF FRANCIS A. WALSH .- The Cork Examiner of August 25, received by the last steamer, announces the death of Francis A. Walsh, Esq., a distinguished Member of the Munster Bar, and Law professor in Queen's College of Cork. The deceased was a devoted friend and follower of Father Mathew. It was to Mr. Walsh that we were indebted, at Cork, for a favorable introduction to the Apostle of Temperance. On Saturday evening Father Mathew informed us of the death of his early, fast and cherished friend. Mr. Walsh was a brother-in-law of Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan.—Albany Evening Journal.

IRISH TENANT LEAGUE-DUBLIN DISTRICT TENANT Society.—This society held its usual meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Duigan in the chair. Afterthe minutes had been read, a letter from Mr. O'Reilly was brought before the meeting, apologising for his being unable to attend. Mr. O'Reilly, in his letter, suggested the propriety of passing a vote of thanks to the members of parliament, who had now taken up the tenant question. Mr. Brennan then brought forward the project of holding meetings of the society in the rural districts, and of which notice had already been given. An intimation from the council of the League was then brought before the society—namely, that the weekly meetings of the League, which were suspended for a time in consequence of the conference with Mr. Sharman Crawford and the Irish members, would not be resumed for the present, as it is the intention of the council to confine their exertions in this city to the meetings of the council and the proceedings of the Dublin District Society, and in the country to direct all their energies to giving support to the arrangement entered into with Sharman Crawford and the lish

Somee at the Rotundo.—On Monday evening the friends and admirers of T. B. M'Manus, Esq., and the Irish exiles, held a soirce in the Concert Room of the Rotundo, in celebration of that gentleman's recent escape from Van Diemen's Land. The spacious apartment in which the soirce took place was brillianly lighted, and was crowded to its utmost capacity by the members of the alliance; and the female friends and relatives, who assembled in their most tasteful holiday attire, seemed to participate cordially in the object of the meeting, and received with the utmost enthusiasm, every reference to the names of the honored patriot and his companions in exile, in respect to whom this soirce was given. Behind the president's chair stood an immense laurel, surmounted by one of the old flags of the Irish Confederation, green and white, with a rich orange border. The lower end of the room was handsomely decorated with laurel wreaths and bouquets of flowers, amid which richly framed portraits of Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, Meagher, O'Donohoe, Martin, and O'Doherty, were prominently displayed. The fine band of the Democratic Alliance was stationed in an orchestra at the rere of the platform. They opened the proceedings by performing the national air of "Patrick's Day," excellent style, and during the evening continued to play several patriotic and popular airs. Two offices of the detective police, in uniform, occupied seats at the side of the platform. On the motion of F. S. Ryan, seconded by Mr. M'Sweeny, the chair was taken amid loud applause by Mr. Michael O'Reilly Mr. Edward Carey (one of the secretaries) read letters of apology for non-attendance from Messrs. Marin Burke, Maurice Leyne, John H. Burke, J. de Jean Ernser, and Rev. Mr. Konyon. The assemblage was Fraser, and Rev. Mr. Kenyon. The assemblage was subsequently addressed in appropriate and eloquent terms by Mr. Edward Fannin, F. S. Ryan, and M. E. Ferris. The meeting soon after separated. Tablet.

A parliamentary return of the amount of the salaries and remuneration of officers of unions of Ireland employed in the secular instruction and industrial training of children in the workhouse, shows that the annual salary paid to those officers amounts to £16,056 2s. 1d. This remuneration is irrespective of rations of the estimated value of £5,227 7s. 4d. The officers employed are schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, again culturists, and instructors in shoe, making, weaving and baking.

PROTESTANT MEETING IN THE ROTUNDO.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of Protestants, con vened by the Dublin Protestant Association, was held in the Roundo at eight o'clock, for the purpose, as an me natural and a stated in the placard, of adopting an address to the government on the conduct of the authorities in Dublin in reference to the late aggregate meeting. The gathering of the assemblage commenced about halfpast seven o'clock; and before eight the body of the Round Room, or rather that section of it nearest the platform, was thronged with a concourse of people evidently artizans, bearing about them the signs of the day's occupation. As was subsequently remarked by one of the speakers, the number of females present was (happily and creditably) very few. proceedings commenced, the room, though well attended, was by no means crowded; but afterwards, whether the noise and reiterated peals of Kentish fire, easily heard outside, might have tempted passing stragglers to enter, we know not; but as the speeches progressed, the assemblage became crowded; and it would seem that amongst the late comers there were some whose opinions, incautiously expressed, were not exactly in unison with the sentiments of the speakers-inasmuch as on three or four occasions, the eloquence of the evening was interrupted by the severe rough handling and summary ejection of some imprudent "Papist," whose indignation caused him to forget what a dangerous vicinity for him was the Round Room of the Rotundo on last evening.

On the platform were assembled some gentlemen of respectable appearance. No Clergyman, however, with the exception of Rev. Thresham Gregg, was present, save one amiable specimen of the Church Militant in Ireland, who answered to the name of the Rev. Previous to the appearance on the platform of the lion of the evening, the multitude in the body of the room commenced a voluntary prefude by way of overture to the evening's concert of "Kentish fire;" an enthusiastic youth on the platform assumed the conductorship of the performance, by standing forth and giving the time for the harmonic execution of this hand and foot music, but all was drowned in a general roar and yell, as the Coruphaus of the Orange brotherhood-the Rev. Thresham Gregg -entered on the platform, accompanied by some of his friends. The roaring, cheering, and yelling, in-termingled with peals of Kentish fire, were positively dealening for some time, and it was not till after repeated imposition of hands and other vehement exorcisms, that the master spirit of that wild assemblage could procure a brief period of calm whilst he moved that the chair be taken by his esteemed friend,

Mr. Thomas Thompson.

The Chairman rose and addressed the assemblage He expressed his proud gratification at being called to fill his present enviable position, but made a point of bespeaking the forbearance of his hearers, whilst he excused himself for not having been present at that atrocious meeting of the 19th of August (peals of Kentish fire.) The Chairman proceeded to say that he happened unfortunately to be in London whilst this exciting scene was going on in Dublin (hear, hear.) When he left Dublin, he had not the remotest idea that such serious occurrences as had taken place within the last formight would have rendered his presence necessary. Here the Chairman would appear to have been deemed too slow for the spirit of the meeting, for several parties got up a discussion on their own account in the body of the room, and the cheering that followed some aminble sentiment completely drowned the voice of the chairman.] He would appeal to them to preserve order. Their proceedings required, may, wanted order (hear, hear.) If any person proved really riotous there were parties present who would show him the door (cheers.) Those parties would see to that, therefore let all the rest be quiet (hear, hear.) The Chairman then proceeded to speak of the late meeting of the Catholics of Ireland. He complimented the grimvisaged Orangemen in the body of the meeting, and gravely told them that their meeting put to shame the absurd gathering of the 19th of August. The gifted Chairman abused the poor coalporters of the quays, and insinuated that they were in league with the police to intimidate the Protestant spirit of the manly and blue operatives of Dublin (cheers.) He eulogised the Rev. Mr. Gregg, and remarked that many Pro-testants had thought lightly of this assumption of the name of Catholic by these Papists, and they said, "What matters it?" "What's in a name?" But he (the Chairman) said everything was in a name. If a person said to him (the Chairman) "Sir, you're a scoundrel"—would not that be something in a name? (hear, hear)-would it not be an act of hostility-an insult? (hear, hear.) They who thought lightly of names would think lightly of acts (cheers.) The Chairman then proceeded to speak of the non-admission of the Rev. Mr. Gregg to the great Catholic meeting of the 19th of August, and after entering into a rather long and somewhat tedious account of his own police experiences, wound up by recommending all true Protestants to sign the petition which would be presented for the remedy of all guils affecting Protestant supremacy. The usual consort of yelling and Kentish fire filled up the interval till the first resolution was proposed by

Mr. J. H. Nunn-The gist of the resolution was, that Papists are naturally disloyal, and must be deprived of all civil prerogatives, as not knowing how to exercise such privileges. Mr. Nunn's speech contained nothing beyond the usual hackneyed abuse of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, if we except one impious comparison attempted to be drawn by the speaker between the persecutions and sufferings of our Redeemer and the obloquy incurred by Mr. Gregg in his unchristian and bigoted career.

Mr. Hardwicke moved the next resolution. In the course of this gentleman's speech, brief though it was, several interruptions and rows took place in the body

of the meeting.

Mr. Cooke followed, in seconding the resolution, which was passed amidst a scene of confusion rarely witnessed in any civilized assemblage.

On the Rev. Mr. Gregg presenting himself, the fighting ceased, only to give way to a scene of noisy and enthusiastic uproariousness, to which the united war-whoop of all the assembled Indian tribes could offer no parallel in point of deafening yells, unmeaning noise, and frantic gestures. The Rev. gentleman laving obtained something like order, proceeded to address the meeting. He reminded them of the duty they had met to perform, and trusted that if any strangers were present they would not be surprised at strangers were present they would not be surprised at the absence of that order and quietude to which they were accustomed. He deprecated all intolerance, and then launched out into the most stringent invective at the insolence of those Irish Prelates whose mission he which they should have been more properly in the dock? Is their already bitter the insolence of those Irish Prelates whose mission he which continued nearly all night; thus adding gall to their already bitter draught:

did not deny, but who, he said, belonged to a dynasty of latter-day Popes sent over to Ireland for the purpose of subverting the true ancient Faith, now by law established. [Here there was loud cheering, amidst which arose an uncontrollable burst of laughter from two poor devils in the midst of the crowd, but they paid dearly for their cacchination. It was really disgraceful to see the coward-valiant style in which these two poor fellows were hustled and dragged from the room. This achievement, when completed, was hailed by Kentish fire and cheering.] The Rev. gentleman proceeded to advert to the proceedings of the meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, in that room on the 19th of last month. He abused the Catholic Primate for daring to assume that chair, under the title of the Lord Archbishop of Armagh .-He denounced Mr. Keogh, M.P., for having dared wearing the gown of her Majesty's counsel, to proclaim in that character that he would and did address the chairman of that meeting as the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, thus breaking the peace and outraging the law. (Kentish fire.) In fact, said the Rev. Mr. Gregg, it was not equality those Papists and their Prelates wanted—it was domination—to put the Protestants of Ireland under their feet. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. speaker then went into a long history of his own adventures on the day of the great Catholic meeting. He recounted how he had sworn an affidavit, declaring that he felt invited as a Catholic, (though protesting against the errors of Rome,) to attend that meeting, and declaring also that he apprehended danger to his life, if not protected. recounted his application to the Chief Secretary, and to others in high office, and lamented their obstinate apathy in not granting him safe conduct to and from the meeting; but, above all, he denounced the conduct of the police authorities, and appealed to the meeting if a notorious Papist, and the brother of the ex-governor of Malta, should be allowed to hold authority, the duties of which he so grossly neglected in not ensuring him (the Rev. speaker) a safe entrance and safe exit from that meeting? (Cheers and hisses, with Kentish The Rev. gentleman even descended to accuse the inspector on duty at the Rotundo, and asserted his determination to have it inquired into whether that officer was fit to occupy a position of trust, and added that the inspector in question desired the men under his command not to interfere, &c. The Reverend speaker spoke of his carriage being followed after he was refused admittance, and stones being thrown, &c., and averred that he solemnly believed that only the horses drew him and his three friends swiftly away, he and they would have been murdered, &c. Then he proclaimed himself a warrior and an Orangeman, Chaplain to a determined body, and said, " If he had a few blunderbusses and pistols in the carriage, he would have scattered the Papist mob like chaff before the wind." (Tremendous cheering and Kentish fire.) After some further remarks of similar import, the Rev. gentleman proceeded to read a long address and petition, to be submitted to their Excellencies the Lord Justices of Ireland. Its sentiments may be easily gathered from the tone of the speeches at the meeting, and its prayer is, that Mr. O'Ferrall be removed from his position as Commissioner of Police, and that a person be appointed thereto, who is well affected to the Protestant Church. The Rev. gentleman concluded amidst fearful uproar. Another resolution, abusive of the police and their

commissioners, was then passed, amidst renewed the petty sessions of Kilkenny by a recont "convert," thunders of the abominable noise, which, from the named Judith Oakes, against persons named Dwyer. fact of its regulated cadence, was felt more annoying A counter charge was brought by the accused against

"God Save the Queen" was then sung, Mr. Nunn was moved to the second chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Thompson, the assemblage broke up, yelling, screaming, and pealing rounds of the Kentish fire till they reached the street, when all, as if smitten with sudden prudence and sobriety, became marvellously quiet.—Freeman.

BRITISH RULE According to Law !- Landlord law has been convicted of another murder. A poor boy, aged 12 years, parentless and homeless, was flung out to die in a cold night last April, under circumstances of revolting cruelty in the neighborhood of Cahireiveen. Flung out by his own maternal aunt and her husband; not that they hated him or thought him a burden on their slender means, but because they subjected themselves to seignorial vengeance in harboring him, as e member of an evic

The most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, a great landed proprietor in Ireland, president of her Majesty's Council in England, had evicted the poor childs grandmother from her holding because she could shake no more gold out of her rags. And he thus became dependant on the charity of the neighbors—a charity never yet deaf to such appeals in Ireland, where the peasant is ever ready to share 'his last bit and sup'

with the needy and naked. But the great Marquis who feeds luxuriously and lives splendidly over there in London, has his own Christian notions of managing his estates. They must be clear of 'strollers' and 'vagabonds'—he is determined to have a Kerry 'Arcadia,' and will not suffer tattered rapscallions to offend his eyes, or their sores to offend his noble and illustrious nose. and so he supersedes the divine commandments of charity, and orders that no tenant of his shall give food or shelter to any poor creature who has been evicted on his property, under the penalty of losing his holding and forfeiting one year's rent.

Terrified by this edict, Michael and Judith O'Donoghue, moved by the Devil and Lansdowne, seize
the hapless child, Denis Shea, bind him by tying his
hands behind his back, and—fling him out on the high
road to starve and die. And she, Judith, is his aunt,
his mother's sister; his natural protector. He died that
night. He died at their door, with his mother's spirit
looking on his murder from the grave, and God's anin the rural districts for the poor creatures who at this looking on his murder from the grave, and God's an- in the rural districts for the poor creatures who at this

and Irish paupers.

The two O'Donoghues were tried for manslaughter last week, at Tralee assizes, and sentenced by Chief Baron Pigott to two year's imprisonment and hard la-

MINING IN THE COUNTY CORK.—We are glad to hear that the Crookhaven copper mines are set to work in a very spirited manner, by a highly respectable com-pany of private gentlemen of England, who have secured the able and efficient services of Mr. Henry Thomas, of Sea Point House, Rock Island, as their manager. We are also glad to learn that several other mines are to be placed under the same efficient management in the neighborhood of Rock Island and Crookhaven with every prospect of success.—Cork Constitution.

A very extensive tract of bog near Cahirciveen had been taken by an enterprising company for the manufacture of chemical articles from peat by the process that has been so successful in other parts of Ireland. Already several hundreds of the peasantry are employed. Capital and spirit are what are now required to raise up the Irish population from their present prostrate condition to life, and hope, and independence.

-Kerry Examiner.
STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Some malicious person has given the editor of the Dublin Evening Mail an alarming account of the state of Sligo. According to him the peasantry there are purchasing arms, the Ribbonmen re-organising their society, and the Catholics preparing to attack their Protestant neighbors. The whole story, from beginning to end, is a base and wanton fabrication. There is not a word of truth in it. The county is profoundly tranquil, and it can be compared with any other in the kingdom, whether north or south, without fearing to be ashamed by the comparison. Why, so quiet are we-so free from agrarian crime, that the county magistrates, with the lieutenant at their head, assembled in the court-house on Wednesday last, and there agreed to apply to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for a reduction of the constabulary force to the extent of 29 men, they feeling

that they were not required here.—Sligo Champion. MUTINY AT THE WATERFORD WORKHOUSE .- During the last two days the workhouse on John's-hill has been the scene of indescribable confusion and disorderly conduct, in which the female paupers were most prominent performers. The insubordination commenced on Monday morning, by the school-boys refusing to eat the stirabout supplied for breakfast, and demanding bread instead. This request was not demanding bread instead. This request was not complied with, and some of the guardians who had been sent for, directed that it should be kept for supper. In the meantime, some of the most refractory of the boys were punished by the schoolmaster, and on the arrival of supper hour they again refused the stirabout, and almost immediately after a large posse of women and girls-the mothers and sisters of the boys-broke open the doors, and, armed with stones and other missiles, proceeded to demolish the windows -which they did most effectually-in the front of the main building. The police having arrived, accompamain building. The police having arrived, accompanied by Mr. Meagher, M.P., Mr. Tabuteau, R.M., Captain Gunn, and some of the guardians, a degree of order and quiet was restored. On yesterday morning, at breakfast hour, a renewal of the scenes of the previous day took place. As on Monday, about forty of the constabulary, magistrates, &c., were immediately in attendance, and informations having been taken, about twenty of the female ringleaders were arrested and committed to gaol. About twenty beys were also arrested and committed.—Waterford Mail.

PROSELYTISM IN KILKENNY.—The Kilkenny Journal eports at great length a charge of assault brought at the complainant, who has been six months a Protestant, lecturing her neighbors on the impropriety of abstaining from work on Lady Day, and proceeding to prove from her Bible that the Blessed Virgin was no more than any other woman. In the course of the cross case two of the witnesses swore that the complainant in her theological disquisitions alleged that the Blessed Virgin had had two bastards-which, however, she as strenuously denied-and that she used the Bible as her weapon of offence in belaboring her unwilling listeners. The magistrates returned the "convert's" case to the sessions, but dismissed the cross-complaint brought by the accused.

EMIGRATION .- A new feature in connection with emigration from this has just manifested itself in the departure, on vesterday, by the emigrant ship Celeste, for Quebec, of a number of comfortable families, of the farming class, from the neighborhood of Park, near of Park considered for the last fifty years, that they were designated "the golden gardens of the city," yielding as they did successive rotation crops (chiefly vegetables and prime feeding for milch cows) throughout the year. The scene is changed, and the result now is that the greater portion of the people of Park, a most industrious and expert class of agriculturists, are determined to endure no longer the hardship to which they were of late years subjected to meet solely the demands of "tax gatherers, poor-rate collectors, and landlords," without being able to provide ordinary comfort for their families. Of 137 passengers who sailed in the Celeste 63 were from Park and its neighborhood, and owing to their experienced habits there is little doubt success will attend their exertions in the country of their adoption .- Limerick Chronicle.

At the Nenagh petty sessions, last week, Richard Hays, an emaciated looking creature, who pleaded poverty as an excuse for his offence, was fined £2 or a month's imprisonment, for stealing some stumps or worzel from a garden. Hays is the lineal descendant

gel writing down the crime to the eternal account of the great English Earl, who tramples on the gospel and Irish paupers.

Lynch, poor law inspector, asked an invidual at the Name of the great English Earl, who tramples on the gospel to obtain employment at harvest operations. Mr. Nenagh board of guardians if he could give lodgings to some persons he wanted to gather in his harvest, as he knew that some of those wretched people slept in the hedges for the want of house room!"

we will not deny their accountability. They sinned against nature, against kindred, and the tenderness of youth. And so let them expiate their guilt.

The Judge went in passing contents and the formula estate near Cloughiordan, within a formula formula estate near Cloughiordan. estate near Cloughjordan, within a few miles of Nenagh. When the work of demolition ceased, the un-The Judge wept in passing sentence, and told the prisoners that no 'law—no order' justified this horrid cruelty. True most righteous judge. But is no one else culpable? Is there no coronetted head, which should have been more properly in the dock? Is there was very fine up to two o'clock, p.m., changed, and the min fell in torrents, which was very fine up to two o'clock, p.m., changed, and the min fell in torrents, which was very fine up to two o'clock, p.m., changed, and the min fell in torrents, which was very fine up to two o'clock, p.m., changed, and the min fell in torrents.

THE CROPS-CORK.-We are happy in being able to continue to speak favorably of the several crops, and amongst the rest of the potato. The weather certainly has not been what we could have desired for the latter, still we hear no unsatisfactory reports respecting them.—Cork Examiner.

Tipperary.—Our accounts of the harvest in North

Tipperary are still of a favorable character. The wheat and out crops are being quickly cut down, the whole being secured in a fine condition. Rumors re-garding the blight still prevail; but we are happy to learn that the potatoes digging out are generally sound and healthy.—Tipperary Vindicator.

Kenny.—In the Tralee and Killarney unions, and indeed in fully seven-eighths of the county, the prospects of the potato are most encouraging. Thousands of paupers have left the Kerry workhouse in consequence of the favorable growth of the potato and the hopes of plenty that it brings.—Kerry Post.

QUEEN'S COUNTY .- Our accounts of the potato coninue favorable. Occasionally amongst a field of sound ones an affected tuber is here and there discovered, but this is not calculated to excite any serious alarm. The wheat crop, we should say, will be rather above the average. Although the difficulty of procuring sufficient number of efficient reapers is a subject of complaint, a large quantity has been reaped spite of the changeable state of the weather. Onts and barley, too, are looking well. The turnips, we regret to say, have suffered somewhat from the caterpillar. About the beet crop there is no mistake, wherever the right sort of land has been selected, and good seed used. We are informed that a few gentlemen of the Queen's County are likely to make "something nice" by the cultivation of chicory .- Leinster Express.

LEITRIM. - Throughout Leitrim there is a prevalent blight in the potato crop, but not in the aggravated form of past years. We last week travelled through parts of Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, and Cavan, and the fortid air arising from the fields told the fearful tale; but on examination of some of the fields we found that the disease was to a great extent confined to the stalks. The cereal crops are fast falling before the sickles, and is one of the best that has been seen for many years.—Leitrim Journal.

Since Saturday eight vessels, with foreign corn,

urrived at the port of Limerick.

Mr. Richard Connors, of Nenagh, is declared contractor to that union for best beef at a $\mathbf{1}_{1}^{1}$ d, per 1b. for paupers, and 13d. for the officers!

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is rumored that Sir Geo. Grey will be made speaker next parliament, and that Lord Clarendon is going to the Home-office.

A HUMBUG.—The Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, whose assemblage and prorogation some months since we noticed, reassembled in the Jerusalem Chamber on Thursday, and were, without any special incident, "continued and prorogued until February now next coming, with further continuation and prorogation of days then following, and places, if it shall be necessary. "-Spectator.

THE PUSEVITES AND THEIR ARCHBISHOP .- The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has for some time past been in communication with several Clergymen in his diocese in reference to the manner in which hey are in the habit of conducting the ordinary services of the Church. It appears that the Clergymen alluded to practice many of the ceremonies for which the Bishop of London recently condemed Mr. Bennett, such, for example, as having lights on the altar during morning prayer, preaching in the surplice, intoning the prayers, and turning from the congregation during certain portions of the service. To these practices Dr. Sumner objects, as contrary to the rubrical directions of the Book of Common Prayer, and in the communications he has already made has peremptorily ordered their discontinuance. In most of the cases which have come under his Grace's notice the Clergymen to whom his instructions have been addressed have merely acknowledged the receipt of the letters addressed to them, and have persevered in the pracices which the Archishop considers objectionable. His Grace has therefore determined on issuing monitions against the offending parties, and they will be served forthwith by the officer of the Ecclesiastical Court. If after the receipt of the monitions the Clergymen alluded to persist in the course they have so ong practised, his Grace has determined on citing them into his court, in order to bring the disputed question to a final issue. - Times.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION .- On Saturday the receipts at the doors of the building fell to £1306 15s., the number of visitors being only 13,052. If a further reduction in the price of admission is to be made, now is the time for it. The mean temperature during the day was 58.2 according to Mr. Bennett's thermome-

We read in the Edinburgh Witness that lately, at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, Achilli "defended his recent personal conduct; said that the reports which had been circulated to his disparagement were Romish 'lies;' and promised to take legal proceedings against Dr. Newman for the publication of a pamphlet in which that Ecclesiastic had repeated accusations which had previously appeared anony-mously." The reader will notice the word "recent."

Sale of the America Clipper .- On Saturday last he necessary preliminaries were agreed upon by which Commodore Stevens transfers the America to Captain De Blaquière, of the Indian army, for the sum of £7,000 who thus becomes her sole and undivided possessor. It was the intention of the American commodore to visit the London waters, for the purpose of giving the inhabitants of the metropolis an opportunity of inspecting this nautical wonder, but this arrangement has been set aside by the ready acceptance of the ownership on the terms proposed without any abatement whatever.

THE WHIG MINISTRY AND "PAPAL AGGRESSION."-At the best, the conduct and the present plight of the ministry, and those who joined in their crusade, is a parallel to that of Don Quixote in his famous assault on the dust-enveloped flock of sheep. They set lance at rest, and charged furiously at they did not know what. Finding out that they had no enemy, no "aggression" to cope withal, they have yet gone through with the engagement with as much show of prowess as if they had been fighting a real battle and slaying a real enemy; and now we have our Knight of the Rueful Countenance sitting by the wayside, with no glory gained, yet with some of his best teeth knocked out of his head—with no danger overcome, yet with all the losses and evils of a struggle-with no work done, yet utterly used-up and exhausted.-Tait for September:

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 3 McGill Street.

TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$24 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1851.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The last steamer brought us but little additional intelligence, with respect to the intentions of the Whig Ministry, towards the refractory Bishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The committee appointed at the Aggregate Meeting is continuing its labors, and the result will be laid before the public during the course of this month. The tone of the Protestant press has very much moderated; the proposal to hunt the Papists with bloodhounds, will hardly be adopted; in certain quarters, there seems to be a desire to let the whole matter drop-if possible. Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the government will not prosecute, and that it will gladly avail itself of any opportunity that may offer, to escape from its very awkward, and certainly very undignified, position. To prosecute, and to fail in convicting, would make the government still more contemptible in the eyes of the people, than it is at present; to imprison Bishops, has always proved a highly dangerous amusement. The incarceration of a few sham Bishops, sent James from Whitehall to St. Germain's, and cost him three kingdoms. The example is not likely to be lost upon his successors. But prosecution, or no prosecution, fresh violations of the Whig Penal Law are threatened-more atrocious and glaring than that which occurred on the 19th ult. A Synod, or Council of Catholic Bishops, may soon be expected to be held in London. The Catholic Standard says, "Immediately after the return from Rome, of his Lordship the Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, the Bishops of the Catholic Church in England, will be summoned to meet in Synod, for the purpose, principally, of enacting such a code of regulations, and canons, as shall be deemed fitting for the advancement of religion, and suitable in every respect to the character and requirement of the Catholic Church in England." This is a pretty look out for the Attorney General; there will be no end of misdemeanors. Will there be a prosecution for each? Whig Ministers are not famous for their regard for consistency; but we do not see how, if they allow their Penal Law to be trampled upon, with impunity, in Dublin, they will be able to enforce it in London.

It is asserted, that the ranks of Protestantism have been strengthened, by the addition of an illustrious recruit-no less a person than the Curry Powder Duke. What particular form of heresy his Grace has adopted, we are not informed. It is yet a matter of uncertainty, whether he intends to edify by his virtues, and astonish with his wisdom, a conventicle of Jumpers or Independents, Methodists or Mormonists, Shakers or Adventists. We do not think it Jikely that he can have become an Anglican, because his conversion is attributed to the preaching of Dr. Cummings, a Presbyterian minister, in whose eyes, Episcopacy is a twin sister of Papacy, both being the daughters of the scarlet woman, the great harlot, described by St. John in his Apocalyptic Vision, c. xvii. 4, and following verses. Mr. Cumming may have succeeded in persuading the Duke of Norfolk that the Catholic Church is false, but we think it very unlikely, that he would have taken the pains to prove that the Church of England by Law established, is the true Church. At all events, the Catholic Church will no longer be disgraced by the presence of the writer of the Beaumont letter; and we must say, that we prefer the conduct of the man, who openly avows himself a Protestant, to that of the traitorous Judas, who calls himself a Catholic, in order to bring scandal upon the faith which he professes with his lips, but abhors in his heart.

On Saturday evening, the Governor General and suite arrived in town from Boston, and proceeded to the Hays' House, where he remained during his stay in town. On Monday, his Excellency received the addresses of the Corporation, and returned a very touching answer, both of which we give below, as reported in the columns of the Pilot :-

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin

and Kincardine. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, beg leave to approach your Excellency, to thank you that you have been graciously pleased to accept our invitation to visit this City, on your Excellency's return from the Boston Railroad Celebration. We most respectfully request your Excellency to accept our sincere congratulations and hearty welcome

on your arrival in Montreal.

We witnessed with feelings of proud and grateful satisfaction the dignified and able bearing of your Excellency as Governor General of Canada, at the late memorable assemblage in Boston of the most dis-tinguished statesmen of the American Union and adjoining Provinces. And we beg to offer to your Excellency our acknowledgments and thanks for your effective and eloquent representation of our country on

that interesting occasion. We beg leave also to express our sense of the deep obligations we owe to the Authorities and Citizens of Boston, for their cordial reception and most hospitable entertainment of your Excellency, and the Citizens of Canada, and the gratification afforded us by their cathusiastic manifestations of respect, for your Excellency as Governor General of British North America.

To which his Excellency the Governor General was pleased to make the following Reply; of which, having obtained a copy, we hasten to present it to our

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—
I thank you very sincerely for this cordial welcome to Montreal. It has greatly enhanced the pleasure which I have derived from my visit to our hospitable neighbors, that I should have been able on my return, in compliance with your invitation, to accompany you to this place. I think indeed that we should be justly chargeable with ingratitude if we were not prepared to acknowledge most warmly our sense of the kindness which we experienced while in Boston. In parting from the Mayor of that city on Saturday morning in the Railway cars to which he had obligingly conducted me, I made an observation to him which I fear he hardly caught, and which I am glad to have an opportunity of repeating now, as I feel confident it will meet your approval. I begged him to remember for himself, and to remind his fellow citizens that the admirable Railways which had brought Canada so near to Boston, and rendered it so easy for Canadians to go thither, had had a like effect in bringing Boston near to Canada, and making it easy for Bostonians to come to us; and I ventured to express the hope, that if he and his friends made the trial, they would find that the excellent virtue of hospitality which is included among the many virtues practised by the citizens of Boston, is one which we are glad to imitate.

I accept this Address from you, however, gentle-men, less as a mark of personal regard than as an emphatic declaration on your part of your loyal consideration for the office and position of the Representative of your Sovereign: I value it the more highly on this account. I believe that a proper respect for that office is one of the main pillars on which the fabric of social order, in the preservation of which you as members and representatives of a commercial community have the deepest interest, is supported; and I need not remind you, that the Constitution of your country has wisely provided means by which you are enabled to bring the course of Government into harmony with the feelings of the people without violating that respect.

You are pleased to express satisfaction with the manner in which Canada was represented by me, on a late interesting occasion. You express that satisfaction in terms far too flattering to me personally. But most assuredly I did not forget when I found myself in the presence of a great and friendly nation, that I too had the honor, in virtue of my official position, to represent a country, vast in extent, fertile in resources, and richer still in the possession of a rising, an active, an intelligent and noble hearted people.

For nearly five years, at the command of our beloved Queen, I have filled this position among you —discharging its duties, often imperfectly, never carelessly, or with indifference. We are all of us aware, that the period is rapidly approaching, when I may expect to be required by the same Gracious Authority to resign into other and, I trust, worther hands, the high office of Governor General, with the heavy burden of responsibility and care which attaches to it It is fitting therefore that we should now speak to each other frankly, and without reserve. Let me assure you then, that the severance of the formal tie which binds us together will not cause my earnest desire for your welfare and advancement to abate. The extinction of an official relationship cannot quench the conviction which I have so long cherished, and by which I have been supported through many trials, that a brilliant future is in store for British North America or diminish the interest with which I shall watel every event which tends to the fulfilment of this expectation. And again permit me to assure you, that when I leave you—be it sooner or later—I shall carry away with me no recollections of my sojourn among you, except such as are of a pleasing character. I shall remember—and remember with gratitude—the cordial reception which I met with at Montreal when I came a stranger among you, bearing with me for my sole recommendation the Commission of our Sove-reign. I shall remember those early months of my residence here, when I learnt in this beautiful neighborhood, to appreciate the charms of a bright Canadian Winter day, and to take delight in the cheerful music of your sleigh bells. I shall remember one glorious atternoon—an atternoon in April—when, looking down from the hill at Monklands, on my return from transplain stretching out before me, which I had always seen clothed in the white garb of Winter, had assumed on a sudden, and, as if by enchantment, the livery of Spring; while your noble St. Lawrence, bursting through his icy fetters, had begun to sparkle in the synchian and to murrant his result. in the sunshine, and to murmur his vernal hymn of thanksgiving to the Bounteous Giver of light and heat. I shall remember my visits to your Mechanics' Institutes and Mercantile Library Associations, and the kind attention with which the advice which I tendered to your young men and citizens was received by them. I shall remember the undaunted courage with which the Merchants of this city, while suffering under the pressure of a commercial crisis of almost unparalleled severity, urged forward that great almost unparalleled severity, urged forward that great work, which was the first step towards placing Canada in her proper position, in this age of Railway progress. I shall remember the energy and patriotism which gathered together in this city, specimens of Canadian industry, from all parts of the Province, for the World's Fair, and which has been the means of rendering this magnificent conception of the Illustrious Consort of our beloved Queen, more serviceable to Canada than it has, perhaps, proved to any other of the countless communities which have been represented there. And I shall forget—but no—what I might have had to forget is forgotten already; and therefore, I cannot tell you what I shall forget.

His Excellency, at the conclusion of the Address, said to his Worship! the Mayor, it is usual in accordance with official etiquette, to transmit the copies of addresses delivered on occasions such as this, through the Secretary. On this occasion, it pleases me to deviate from this rule; and therefore, Mr. Mayor, I present you with this, the original, as it came warm from my heart.

His Excellency delivered the Address with great feeling; his remarks were received with the most profound attention; and the beautiful and affecting sentiments as they were uttered, were greeted with the loudest and most enthusiastic plaudits.

His Excellency then invested his Worship the Mayor with the insignia of his office, consisting of the

prove as agreeable to your Excellency, as, we beg by the Corporation—justly remarking, that the honor leave to assure you, it is grateful to us.

Three cheers, and one cheer more, were given for Lady Elgin.

Three cheers were also given for Lord Bruce.-When silence was obtained, Lord Elgin, addressing the audience said, with much feeling-"Lord Bruce is not only a Canadian, but a Montrealer," which elicited another burst of applause.

The gentlemen present on the occasion, in succession, shook hands with his Excellency.

The citizens of Montreal continue to flock to pay their respects to his Excellency, and he has been visited in the course of the day by all classes of every party. We congratulate the citizens on their unanimity on the present important occasion.

His Excellency, who left town yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, for Upper Canada, was numerously escorted to the boat, where he was becomingly received by numbers of our citizens, who were in waiting to bid his Excellency farewell.

STATE EDUCATION.

As it hitherto has been, so will it continue to be, the custom of the TRUE WITNESS to avoid all allusion to the purely political questions of the day. Whether one line of country, be more favorable for the construction of a rail-road, than another—whe-Mr. X or Mr. Z, be the better entitled, to receive quarterly, a large salary from the funds of the Province-or whether, it be more advisable to paint, or to whitewash the exterior of the new pump, are questions, which, however important, do not fall within the cognisance of a professedly religious journal: they can be discussed with far more of ability, and with far greater propriety, elsewhere. With purely secular politics we have nothing to do.

But it does not therefore follow, that we consider ourselves bound to refrain from the discussion of all questions of Canadian politics; or that there are no questions of a politico-religious character—that is, questions, in which the secular, and religious elements are so intimately blended, that it is impossible to separate one from the other-in the proper solution of which the Catholics of Canada are highly interested. It cannot, in fine, be expected, that the TRUE WITNESS will abstain from criticising such measures of the Legislature, as are calculated to have a direct, and highly important influence, on the moral and religious condition of the community.

Foremost, and most important amongst these politico-religious questions—stands the question of National Education. It is a religious question, because education is a fact belonging solely to the moral, or religious order. It is a secular, or political question, in so far as the principle of compulsory payment is therein involved; taxation being a fact belonging solely to the secular, or political order. As a politico-religious question, it is one of the highest importance to Catholics; both as it affects their duties as children of the Church, and their rights as citizens; it is therefore a question to which we call the serious and earnest attention of our Catholic brethren, in order that by a timely and combined resistance to the insidious designs of the enemies of our holy religion, they, ere it be too late, may be enabled to defeat their plans, and thus secure to their descendants, the inestimable benefits of a sound, religious, Catholic education.

Of the necessity of education, we do not intend to speak. We might as well attempt to demonstrate the existence of a sun in heaven. Even the blind, if they cannot see, at least feel, the influence of its rays. It is our intention to speak of the duties of Catholics, and how they should exercise their rights as citizens, more especially, with reference to the coming elections, in order, most effectually, to fulfill their duties as Catholics.

If we may judge by the tone of a considerable portion of the Protestant press of Upper Canada, the question of Education, is to be with them, the question at the next elections. "No Sectarian Schools," first; and that is, by acting upon the Legislature is the cry with which they are prepared to go to the hustings; it is the right of Catholics, as citizens, to the law altered. In a few weeks, or months, the elecinquire what is the meaning of this cry; and if, upon | tors of Canada will be called upon to make choice of examination, it turns out to be a cry of hostility their representatives, and to exercise that franchisc against the Church-if it be a cry, the meaning of which the law has conferred upon them-not as which, when put into plain English, is—that Catho-lics shall be compelled, by law, to pay for the support of a system of education which their Church con-a trust, a most important trust, for the honest, and demns, and of which they, as dutiful children of conscientious exercise of which, they will have to the Church, cannot make any use—then it will be render an account, on that great day, when the Lord their duty, as Catholics, to use every means within | shall come to reckon with His servants. Catholics, their reach, to frustrate the designs of their opponents, especially, are bound to exercise their rights as citito maintain the rights of the Church, and to obtain | zens, in accordance with their duties as children of perfect freedom of education. As citizens, Catho- the Church: not according to the dictates of passion lics will have the right to insist that they shall not or caprice—not with any view to their personal profit be compelled to pay one farthing for the support, or aggrandisement—but with the fear of God coneither of a religious, or an educational system, which tinually before their eyes, and in conformity with Ha in their conscience they disapprove. As members of holy will, as revealed to mankind, through the teaching Christ's Church, it will be their duty to resist every of one Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. It attempt, upon the part of the State, to control the will be the duty, therefore, of the Catholic electors, Church, or to interfere with her inalienable right, a duty, for the neglect of which there can be no because her divine mission-to "teach." It will be excuse, to take care that they give not their support their bounden duty, as Catholics, and their privilege, to any candidate, who is not willing to give assurance, as citizens, to declare, in temperate, but firm language, that he will, if elected, do his utmost to deliver the that, whilst they have no desire to compel Protestants to pay for the support of their peculiar views, so neither will they allow Protestants to force their systems upon them, or compel them to pay for their support.

Let us, then, first examine what is meant by the

cry-" No Sectarian Education."

It means the virtual repeal of the 19th section of the School Law of Upper Canada, that clause, by which provision is made, for securing to Catholics, the right of, having separate schools, supported out of the funds over the education of Protestants is dreamt of,) but alacrity, seeing that the Protestants in the Lower We servently hope that your Excellency's visit will massive and elegant chain recently procured for him over her own children, shall not be complied with. Province, enjoy all, that the Catholies in the Upper

It means, that whether they send their children to them, or not, Catholics shall be compelled to pay for the support of schools, conducted almost entirely under Protestant control. Such is the vaunted liberality of the XIX. century. But there go two words to the making of a bargain; and Catholics, into whose pockets, our Protestant friends so impudently attempt to poke their fingers, say—"these things shall not be." And how are they to be prevented? By Union and determination; by combined action, and the fixed, unalterable resolve, upon the part of Catholies, no longer to submit to the vile yoke Protestants would fain place upon them. It is because of their patience, that the Catholics of Upper Canada have been looked upon, and treated, in the matter of education, as fellows, who have no right to say a word for themselves—as gens corvéables et taillables a merci et a misericorde-as Helots, to whom a great privilege is accorded, when they are permitted to pay for the education of the children of their Protestant lords and masters. But Protestants have pushed matters too far: the patience of the Catholics of Upper Canada is fairly exhausted. The Catholic Institute of Toronto has revealed the fact, that Catholies aspire to something higher, than to be mere hewers of wood, drawers of water, or beasts of burthen, for their fellow-citizens. The Mirror, the talented organ of the Upper Canadian Catholics, has spoken out, and in plain English declared, what it is that they demand. "Not only shall the Catholics of Upper Canada have their own separate schools, when deemed necessary, but they must be authorised by law, to have their own Board of Examiners, such as the Protestants of Lower Canada have, and to receive their proper share of the taxation for the purpose, to aid them in building school houses, and furnishing them with the necessary apparatus." Such are the conditions, upon which alone, the system of compulsory taxation for educational purposes can be permitted to exist, viz., that the Catholic minority in the Upper Province, be placed upon the same footing, as is the Protestant minority in the Lower. There are two methods by which Catholics can

put this, their firm resolve, into execution. They can, for instance, copy the example set them by the Dissenters in England, in precisely parallel circumstances, that is, when the Dissenters were called upon to pay Church rates, in support of a church which they abhorred. These men, when summoned to pay for the support of the Anglican establishment, did not deem it necessary, to give their reasons for dissenting, or to prove that Episcopacy was the spawn of the old dragon. No; it was enough for them that their conscience condemned it, and so, stubbornly folding their arms upon their breasts, they submitted to spoliation and imprisonment; but pay they would not, and they did not. We do not altogether approve of the conduct of the Dissenters, because, in most cases, in acquiring property, they had tacitly agreed to pay the Church dues upon such property; there was, therefore, a breach of contract; but no such difficulty exists in the way of the Catholics of Upper Canada resisting the payment of School Rates. These latter, have an undoubted moral right, if their reasonable requests are not complied with, to refuse to pay School Rates altogether. "Fair Sirs," they may say to their liberal Protestant brethren, "our Church condemns your schools, as dangerous to the faith, and morals of our children; we cannot conscientiously avail ourselves of them, and we will not pay for them. You may rob us-steal our property -thrust us into jail; our holy religion bids us abstain from violence; we can oppose only a moral force, to your injustice; but as to paying one copper for the support of your schools, we will not, and no two words about it."

This is one way, and has, at least, the merit of being short and simple, and of going straight towards the object to be attained. There is another, more Catholics of Upper Canada from the grievance of which they complain; and employ his votes in the Legislature, and his influence upon the Government, to procure for all, freedom of education—absolute freedom, in the education of Catholic children, from all Protestant control. We hope that our meaning will not be misunderstood, and that it will not be thought, that we are insinuating that the votes of Catholics should not be given to a Protestant candidate; far from us be any such an absurdity. We well know, that many of our Protestant brethren adto which they are compelled to contribute. It means, mit the justice of, and are desirous to accord, the that the demand of the Church to have control over requests of the Catholics of Upper Canada, in the the education of her own children, (for no control matter of education, and that with the greater

unite, and be firm-union and determination must succeed at last. They have but to determine that they will not pay for a system of Protestant education, and their object will be gained.

min fact, we know no better example to follow than that set us by Sam Weller, in his conduct towards his father, old Tony .- Whenever he wanted anything, he always asked his father for it, in a very civil and respectful manner; if his father did not give it, he took it.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope is certainly by no means flattering to British prowess. By every mail, Sir Harry Smith announces that he intends very soon, to annihilate the Cassres, but some how or other, he don't. Every right-minded person must regret the sufferings this prolonged, and inglorious conflict, entails upon our gallant soldiers, and the enterprising colonists; but that discomfiture, and disgrace, should attend British policy, and the British flag, is a subject of rejoicing to every Catholic who sees therein, the just retribution of Great Britain's iniquitous persecution of her Catholic children

But we have nothing to do with Sir Harry Smith or his system of tactics; we are certain that he, and the troops under his command, are doing all that men, under such very trying circumstances, can do, to bring the war to a favorable issue. We would desire to call attention to some singular disclosures respecting the prejudicial influences of the Protestant missions. We have already reproduced Sir Harry Smith's complaint of the defection of the Kat River Hottentots; to-day, we will lay before our readers. other documents, taken solely from Protestant sources of information, by which it will be seen, that it is precisely amongst those Hottentots, who have been longest under the influence of Protestant missionaries, that the greatest number of defections occur, and that these defections are attributed, by the settlers themselves,-Protestants though they be-to the pernicious teaching of the evangelical missionaries.

The first document that we adduce in confirmation of this fact, is an extract from the Times:-

"To the revolt of the Kat River settlement, and at Shiloh, there is now to be added, that of Theopolis, in the district of Albany, about 25 miles from Graham's Town, where there is, or rather was, an institution of Hottratots, under the charge of the London Missionary Society, to which, it is to be remarked, ALL the rebels in other districts belong, except Shiloh, and there the Kat River School sent their incentives for the Moravian 'protegé's' to rebel. On the 30th of May, the Theopolis Hottentots were visited by some Kat River rebels, and deserters from the Cape Mounted Rifle Regiment, and a plan of insurrection matured, which next morning, at dawn, was brought into effect, by the murder of several Fingoes, who resided among them. These were shot down, as they attempted to leave their huts. About 70 Hottentots with their wifes and families, resided here, and after this murder, accompanied by their accessories, left the institution, and betook themselves to the bush, where a commandant was chosen an executive council appointed, "general orders" issued, and the basis of a form of government laid down-a republic, or a monarchy-whichever might ultimately be agreed upon, so soon as these infatuated semi-barbarians should have expelled all the Englishmen, appropriated the women to their own purposes, and obtained full possession of all the lands, and properties of the Colonists."

A pretty specimen this, of the results of Protestant training. It was but the other day-at one of the Anniversary meetings last winter—that we listened with a kind of holy horror, to one of the speakers, as warming with his subject, he launched out into a panegyric upon the glorious triumphs of the Protestant faith, in Southern Africa. We remember the groaning of the old women, as he pictured to them, devil gone out of them, sitting, clothed, and in their right minds, at the feet of Jesus." They had assumed habits of virtuous industry, together with the nether garment of the Europeans; and had, in putting on their trousers, regained that innocence, and purity of mind, which Adam and Eve lost, when they took to to be repaired. It is not worth having. fig leaves. Their days were spent in warbling the melodies of Sternhold and Hopkins, through the nose; or in giving to one another, the details of their experiences. Not a tawny skin amongst them, but was an elder, a deacon, or a class-leader at least. to be thus cruelly disabused by the Times.

Our evangelical friend got his Ebenezer up too account of Protestant missionaries, and their con-verts. Here, for instance, is the testimony of a colonist, given in a letter to his brother, written from of God, repose in peace. Lyndoch Camp, March 28th. The writer is a Mr. Alexander Scott, settled at Glen Lynden, Cape of Good Hope; his letter is addressed to his brother. Mr. George Scott, Fishwick Mains, and was published in a Protestant paper, The Berwick Adverti-

missionary, and continues:-

You are not to infer that I am an enemy to missionary enterprises, or to their laboring among the heathen .-No; missionary reports will show my name among the many of those of the colonists, who have hitherto supported these institutions, and liberally too; but I am an enemy to all, and every one of the agents, who, unlike the Apostles, go about sowing sedition, and engendering strife between black man, and white; misrepresenting the true state of matters regarding their Stations here, to the Directors of their Societies near Stations here, to the Directors of their Societies at home—perverting the truth in every page—thus misleading, gulling, and hoodwinking, the Christian public in Britain, for the sole purpose of raising their stations here, to the Directors of their Societies Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Prescott, A. R. M.Do- Herald, to imagine that they require proofs in support of anything, however startling or absurd, tending to if he will not assert these principles, even at the risk of life. He that will lose his life for My sake shall structure of the control of the sole purpose of raising their structure. sympathies towards the oppressed "children of na gow, B. Goodman, 6s 3d.

Province demand. We call upon Catholics, then, to ture," and shuffling the poor widows, and fatherless, out of their few hard-earned half-pence, to support their god-like (O save the mark!) purpose, in sending the word of God to the heathen. But the Exeter Hall dodge must be put a stop to-missionary "thimblerigging" must be exposed, their deceptions held up to public view in order that they may be stopt from doing further mischief. further mischief. Missionary enterprise is becoming a "tinkling cymbal," and the very name of missionary a reproach! a by-word! a term only to be laughed at !"

> This is the picture of Protestant missions, and missionaries, drawn by the hand of one, who has had sad experience of their results; by a Scotch Protestant, naturally favorably inclined to Missionary enterprise, but disgusted by the evidence before his eyes. The picture is so true, so well drawn, that we will not add another line, for fear of spoiling it.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, his Lordship the Bishop of Chicago, accompanied by Mgr. Taché, Bishop Elect of Arathie, arrived in town. The Rev. P. A. Trudeau, of the Society of the Pères Oblats, arrived in Montreal, from England, on Tuesday morning.

On Sunday last, according to notice, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, stood at the door of St. Patrick's Church, from morning until evening, in order to receive the offerings of the faithful of this diocese, in aid of the funds of the Cathedral of Toronto. His Lordship preached at St. Patrick's during High Mass, and again in the evening at the Parish Church. Seven hundred and thirty Pounds, is the amount of the sum sent by the Catholics of Montreal, to their brethren in Toronto; may it prove useful to the amiable Bishop of that diocese, in enabling him to discharge some of the pecuniary obligations which have long pressed heavily upon it. His Lordship started for his Episcopal city on Monday morning; it is, we believe, his intention to revisit Montreal in the course of a few weeks.

Early in the ensuing month, his Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis, accompanied by the Rev. J. La Rocque, one of the Canons of the Cathedral, will start for Rome, in order to lay before His Holiness Pius IX., and obtain his approval of, the decrees of the Provincial Council, lately held at Quebec. The prayers of the faithful will be offered up for his Lordship's safe voyage and happy return.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE .- A meeting of Catholic contlemen, interested in the formation of a Catholic Reading Room, was held on Monday evening last, in the St. Patrick's Hall. It was resolved to take the name of the Catholic Institute of Montreal. committee was named to prepare a draft of a constitution of the new Society, and their report will be laid before a meeting, which will be held this evening, at seven o'clock, p. m., in the St. Patrick's Hall, corner of Place d'Armes. Catholics are requested to

We have received several communications, (some of which we insert) complaining of, and repudiating the sentiments expressed by, a Liberal Catholic, in the letter which appeared in the Montreal Herald of the 17th inst. Our object in inserting them, is to show, that no person can entertain the opinions of the Herald's correspondent, and honestly call himself a Catholic. It is not going to Mass, nor an assent to certain mysterious doctrines, that constitutes a Catholic. Submission to the Church, to her teaching, as enunciated by the voice of the Pope and Bishops, is the one thing needful, the essence, the sine out non of Catholicity. Without this submission, it is of little, or no consequence, what a man believes, or disbelieves; whether he puts his trust in the golden plates of Joe Smith, or swears by the beard of the Prophet.

We do not think it necessary to defend ourselves against the charge of venality and madness; we always leave our reputation to take care of itself. A character that has constantly to be defended, is like an old kettle, always in the hands of the tinker

It is with regret, that we have to announce the death of Dame Emelie Tavernier, widow of the late J. B. Gamelin, and Superior of the Providence Convent, who departed this life, on Tuesday evening, It was beautiful to listen to him; but it is a sad thing after a few hours illness. Madame Gamelin was well known to the Catholics of Montreal, as the founder of the Providence Asylum, for the aged and soon; settlers at the Cape give a very different infirm. In 1844, this asylum was erected into a

To Subscribers .- We have received several complaints from our subscribers, particularly from those near and below Quebec, that they do not receive their papers regularly. We assure them ser. Let us hear his testimony. He begins by that their papers are regularly mailed, at the Mont-complaining of the conduct of a Mr. Renton, a Scotch real post office, on the day of issue, and that if they do not receive them, it is solely because the papers are, "Hang all interfering, self-seeking, defamatory intentionally, or negligently, we cannot say which, missionaries. They have done more mischief here, than has been effected by the vilest characters. fault is entirely in the post office arrangements, and fault is entirely in the post office arrangements, and we have every reason to think, that it does not proceed from negligence, but from something else.

> "A Layman," has been received, and shall appear in our next.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. Sin,-In the Montreal Herald of the 17th inst. find a communication addressed to the Editor of that journal, and signed "A Liberal Catholic," the perusal of which has afforded me no slight amusement, not unmixed, however, with feelings of indignation, that the name of Catholic, should be so openly abused, and assumed to serve as a mask by a contemptible scribbler, who, in its disguise, thinks he may safely assail with falsehood and insult, all that is held sacred and venerable by Catholics throughout the world. This soi-disant Liberal Catholic, after complaining of the illiberality of the Editor of the TRUE WIT-NESS, in refusing him access to its columns, for the publication of his maudlin lucubrations, proceeds to say, "that the True Witness is only an organ of part of the Catholic body, and that the liberal, or other part, feels disgraced by its violent and ultramontane principles, and have, therefore, no particular newspaper, in which they can defend their religion from the epithet of 'bigoted,' which the True Witness has been one of the great causes of getting applied to it in Canada." I will say nothing of the elegance of the diction, or the falsehood of the dicta of this liberal spirit; but, in the name of common sense, what does he mean by assuming that the Church of Christ, her doctrines, or her practices, require a defense against "the epithet bigoted?" Every Catholic, knows that there can be no compromise between truth and error, and most men, who know anything of the language which "a Liberal Catholic" so unfeelingly murders in every line, are aware, that bigotry is a perverse, or obstinate persistance in error, and a determined resistance to the light of truth. If this writer, who evidently in his own person forms "the other part of the Church" of which he speaks, was appreliensive that evil would result from the application of such an "epithet," and wished in truth to "come to the rescue," verily he has taken a strange line of defense, as we shall see; but the TRUE WIT-NESS, not relishing his "tinkering," he has resorted to the Herald, the doughty editor of which, ushers

"Although slightly savoring of religious polemics, which, as a metely secular paper, we endeavor to eschew, we willingly insert the following letter, as we thoroughly agree with the sentiments contained in

the precious letter into his columns, in this wise:-

It would be only "painting the lily," to comment upon this "envoy;" the tergiversations of the man who does the Herald, are too well known to require it; it is but a few days since the ridiculous fellow was, or professed to be, in a fever of anxiety, to apologise for remarks made by another of his liberal correspondents, who dared to compare the ceremonies of our Church, with the demonstrations of the infernal institution, known as "Orangeism;" yet, when a choice spirit seeks publicity in his columns, under the signature "Liberal Catholic," he at once endorses all the mendacious assertions, and ungrammatical language, which is presented him, and verily he has his reward! His subscribers are to be pitied, if they imagine, that the Catholics of Canada are so easily

deceived, as to admire this show of liberality, so-called, on his part—the liberality of the Herald is rather too well known.

The "Liberal Catholic," after detailing the arguments, which he intended to urge in defending the Church from the stigma of bigotry,—the said argument consisting of abuse, and slander of our beloved priesthood,—tells the world, that the glorious enterprise now so nobly being carried out, by the Catholic and united efforts of the Hierarchy of Ireland—the brightest ornaments of the Church, and all who are learned, noble, and patriotic in the land, who are children of that Church-namely, the Catholic University, "will be the sure injury to the country of a sectarian (not a national) college, which at the same time that it might foster Catholicity would also surely foster that diabolical bigotry which has been the curse of Ireland for ages;" and this is the manner in which he defends the Church from the epithet of "bigoted," by assuming that an affinity exists between Catholicity and the "diabolical bigotry" of which he prates; but fortunately, Mr. Editor, the veil assumed by the writer and promulgator of such sentiments, is too thin; it is, in fact, transparent - otherwise, well might we exclaim, "save us from such a friend, we can defend ourselves against an enemy." The liberal writer further informs his admirers, that we, the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, for whose edification he had originally intended his lucubrations, are the ignorant part of the Catholic community. Oh! ye gods and little fishes! So he hath written us down, and the Editor of the Herald, no less a personage, "piles on the agony," by informing us that "he thoroughly agrees with the sentiments," &c. Faith, Mr. Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, you are much too chary of your columns, else the "Liberal Catholic" would have condescended to publish his noble, and enlightened views, religious, political, polemical, and historical therein, to our great improvement, and the embellishment of your truthful pages.

He would, moreover, have told us, "to keep our money in our pockets, instead of giving it to that intended monument of bigotry called the Catholic University." He would also have informed us, that "there is only part of the Catholics of Ireland against the Queen's Colleges, and that part of it is the ignorant." Mark the elegance and chasteness of his diction. Yes, Mr. Editor, these, and various other fine, and equally veracious assertions, would he

Now, Mr. Editor, I candidly confess to you, that find it."

even taking it for granted, that the subscribers of the Herald, are as gullible as the "Liberal Catholic," aided by his worthy ally, the Editor of that paper, would plainly give the world to believe, still, I consider that there is something almost sublime, in the spirit of mendacious effrontery, in which his letter is conceived. He is undismayed by the difficulties of the undertaking, no doubt they never entered into his imagination; but are we to be told, at this stage of the mighty and protracted struggle, between the tried and true friends of our religion, and her hypocritical and tyrannical enemies, that the projectors and promoters of the Catholic University in Ireland, are the ignorant!! Yet so writes this so-called "Liberal Catholic," and the Editor of the Herald complacently tells us, "that he thoroughly agrees with the sentiments," &c. Oh! ye venerated prelates! ye noble, eloquent, and patriotic statesmen, who, for months past, have been bravely fighting the good fight for religious freedom, and all that is held dear and holy to the Catholic heart—but why apostrophise the glorious band, whose names are engraven in all faithful Catholic hearts! No member of the Catholic Church sould, in view of your unremitting exertions, for the protection of our altars, have ever penned, nay, even imagined, the insulting sentiments of this so-called "Liberal Catholic," this wolf in sheep's clothing, with whom the Editor of the Herald is delighted to

If, indeed, the "Liberal Catholic" had told us, that he is a Catholic of the school of Tresham Gregg, or Henry Cooke, who made such successful efforts to render themselves more infamous than they had previously become, by seeking to create a disturbance at the Aggregate Meeting of the 19th ult., then we might have understood him; but let us rejoice, that even by his own showing, he is not a Catholic. Yes! Mr. Editor, show me the "Liberal Catholic," and I will show you either an apostate, or an Orangeman, or both in one.

It is, in my humble opinion, unfortunate for the character of the secular press in Canada, that a journal could be found silly and vile enough, to become the willing medium of communicating to the world, sentiments so opposed to truth and fact, as those enunciated in the letter of a "Liberal Catholic;" and it is rather amusing, to read the complacent and patronising words of the Editor, in recommendation of the precious epistle. But the fame of the Herald, of veracious notoriety, assumed to the shameless libeler of the religion he professes, an opportunity to vent his venom against that Church and clergy, whom the Catholic world hear, honor, and obey, and whose teaching alone can show the way to eternal life; and the sapient Editor thoroughly agrees, &c. So be it, Mr. Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, we, your ignorant readers, we, who have been so written down by a "Liberal Catholic," can, after all, afford to laugh to scorn the insulting and absurd production, its author, and its patron.-I am, Dear Sir,

Yours, &c., Montreal, Sep. 19, 1851. H.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was a very cruel thing, your refusal to publish the letter of your correspondent, C. W. Don't you know, that men who think a great deal of themselves, are deeply hurt, when their desires are thwarted? Besides, our friend, the "Liberal Catholic," is so good-natured, so affectionate, so tender-hearted, 'tis a pity you should handle him so roughly. The worst of all is, the injustice you have done the world, by your denying it the benefit of the sapient counsels of this Solomon, who, in his own estimation at least, is wiser than all the Catholic Bishops in Ireland, although, poor fellow! he shows a profound ignorance of the history of that country. What a loss it was to the Synod of Thurles, that this learned sage was not there, to add to it the weight of his authority and advice! And now, that this luminary has beamed forth, just in the nick of time, when subscriptions are being raised for the Catholic University, what thick-headed asses we, Irish Catholics, must be, if we refuse to be guided by the light of this morning star of Canada West, spurning the salutary exhortations of our venerated, and beloved Bishops. The sage counsellor of Telemachus, was only a fool to this Mentor of ours. He can tell, better than all the heaven-sent Princes of the Church, what is most beneficial for religion and country. In his mind, it is better to live in a damnable peace, than to be at the trouble of making battle for the faith once delivered to the Saints. An Apostle tells us, to hold fast to the traditions which we have learned, whether by word or by epistle; but the "Liberal Catholic," says-" no matter about the Apostle, we must not disturb the harmony of society, by our strug-gles to preserve these traditions." Surely, if the author of the History of the Earth and Animated Nature, were now writing that excellent work of his, it would be much improved by the addition of this new species of animal, called "Liberal Catholic." I think he might very well rank him among that class of beings, called "Omedhans." For his consolation, we must inform him, that his appeal to the Catholics of this country, will not do any harm to the University, nor deprive it of a cent. We are so well acquainted. with the nature of such animals as liberal Catholics, that we shun them as a plague, for liberalism is a very taking disorder. This gentleman shows plainly, what a craven-hearted creature he is, by his dread of being styled a bigot, if he would boldly and honestly assert have made; perhaps he would have endeavored to prove them, if you had not had the cruelty to refuse the use of your columns to him; but he has too much confidence in the easy credulity of the patrons of the phistry, but by sound argument, the principles of his Herald, to imagine that they require proofs in support of anything, however startling or absurd, tending to if he will not assert these principles, even at the risk AN OLD FRIEND.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

In France the impending, and apparently inevitable, struggle between the many factions into which that great nation is divided, continues almost to monopolise public attention. The period of the Presidency of Louis Napoleon being about to expire, that child of fortune, clinging to regal pre-eminence, is exerting all his influence to secure his own re-election, and with that object to remodel the constitution, which, as it now exists, does not admit of his nomination to the Presidency at the next election. Public opinion in France is divided amongst Louis Napoleon and his partisans seeking to re-establish "the Empire"-the Red Republicans, or great Communist faction—the Orleanists, who aim at placing the young Count de Paris on the throne of his grandfather—the Legitimists, or supporters of the claims of Henry, Duke de Bourdeaux, to the sceptre of France—and, lastly, the moderate Republicans, under the leadership of General Cavaignac, who seek to perpetuate the Republic and rational liberty on the basis of the existing debating both possibilities and impossibilities, and

Paris, August 30.—The court-martial at Lyons held its final sitting on Thursday. The result is, that seven of the accused have been sentenced to transportation for life, 36 to various periods of imprisonment, and 12 have been acquitted. Of the number condemned eleven were not present, having made their escape, and been pronounced in contempt of court. Three only against whom the severe sentence of transportation was passed were present at the trial.

M. Lamartine has written two articles in the Pays against the presidency of the Prince de Joinville, which he says would be deplorable for the republic, deplorable for royalty, and deplorable for the prince.
PARIS, SEP. 1.—There is still perfect calm, and

although everbody seems to expect a storm to come on in, or perhaps before, 1852, there is no other indication of want of confidence than the stagnation in the higher branches of trade.

The number of Councils-General that have voted for the revision of the constitution is now 44, being more than the half. The whole of the returns will be received this week.

Accounts from Madrid of the 29th ult. announce that the Duchess of Montpensier was safely delivered of a daughter on the previous evening, in her palace at Seville. The mother and child were doing well. ITALY.

EARTHQUAKEIN SOUTHERN ITALY.—The Naples correspondent of the Times, writing on August 24th, gives several details relative to a dreadful disaster which occurred on the 14th, in the province of Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples, and about 100 miles from the capital. A list of more than fifty villages is given, in which greater or less damage was done, in more than one place the principal buildings having been destroyed, and in all several lives having been lost amidst the ruins of fallen houses. The greatest sufferer, however, was the town of Melfi, a place containing 10,000 inhabitants; three-quarters of the city are a mass of ruins—the Archbishop's palace, the college, the municipality, the barracks, and the police station have been all levelled to the The known deaths amount already to 700, besides 200 wounded, among whom the principal families count victims.

Several individuals who had resisted a patrol of gendarmerie in the execution of their duty at Milan had been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was subsequently mitigated to imprisonment, with hard labor, for ten years.

A letter from Rome, of the 20th, states, that the Rev. Canon Marsolini, the representative of the house, by four men, who severely beat him and his man-servant. This outrageous act of violence had created a great sensation in Rome.

AUSTRIA.

The most remarkable event in the political world, which has transpired during the week, is the arrival of the news of the assumption of absolute power by the Emperor of Austria. His Imperial Majesty, by letters addressed to Prince Schwarzenberg, Minister President of the cabinet, and Baron Kubeck, President of the Reichsrath or council of the empire, has formally abrogated the constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, to which he solemnly swore adherence. That constitution was ceded by unwilling and despotic ministers, and by a Sovereign no less opposed to the progress of reform, in compliance with the unanimous demands of the whole people. That constitution which at best effected only a very moderate restraint upon despotism, has been formally superseded by a stroke of the imperial pen, and undisguised and unfettered absolutism—as perfect and irresponsible as the wicked heart of despot could desire—has been established in its place. The probable effect which this daring and aggressive step will have upon the cause of constitutional liberty and the destinies of Europe, is now one of the chief topics of discussion in the London and continental press. In adopting so prominent a course in the march of retrogression, Catholic Austria has been warmly seconded by Protestant Prussia, whose leaning towards despotic sway, and whose efforts at unconstitutional government, have for a long time past been the subject of observation him with credentials which have since been forwarded and comment. A most unfortunate coincidence for to government. The fact of the existence of the the Exeter Hall fanatics, who have thus lost an gold is therefore clearly established; and whatever opportunity of turning the crimes of the Austrian despot to account, and, because of his being a Catholic, attributing his treachery to the cause of constitutional liberty to his professed Catholicity. They had it most probably will, to appoint an inspector, superalready commenced the howl, when the Protestant intendent, or commissioner, over the gold regions, in despot of Prussia silenced it by his perfidy to the addition to the fact of Mr. Hargraves being the disconstitution of "his people." 海豚區主席 "高兴"的

AUSTRALIA.

THE GOLD FEVER IN AUSTRALIA. The following statement is given by the Sydney Morning Herald of Tuesday, May 20th, from the Bathurst Free Press of Saturday, the 17th :-

"The discovery of the fact by Mr. Hargraves that the country, from the Mountain Ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, is one immense gold field, has produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Bathurst and the surrounding districts. For several days after our last publication the business of the town was utterly paralysed. A complete mental madness appears to have seized almost every member of the community, and, as a natural consequence, there has been an universal rush to the diggings. Any attempt to describe the numberless scenesgrave, gay and ludicrous-which have arisen out of this state of things, would require the graphic pen of a Dickens, and would exceed any limit which could be assigned to it in a newspaper. Groups of people were to be seen early on Monday morning at every corner of the streets, assembled in solemn conclave, eager to pounce upon any human being who was likely to give any information about the diggings. People of all trades, callings, and pursuits, were quickly transformed into miners, and many a hand which had been trained to kid gloves, or accustomed to wield nothing heavier than the grey goose-quill, became nervous to clutch the pick and crowbar, or "rock the cradle" at our infant mines. The blacksmiths of the town could not turn off the picks fast enough, and the manufacture of cradles was the second briskest business of the place. A few left town on Monday equipped for the diggings; but on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the roads to Summer-hill Creek became literally alive with new-made miners from every quarter, some armed with picks, others shouldering crow-bars or shovels, and not a few strung round with wash-hand basins, tin pots, and cullenders, garden and agricultural implements of every variety either hung from the saddle bow, or dangled about the persons of the pilgrims to Ophir. Now and then a respectable tradesman, who had just left his bench or counter, would heave in sight, with a huge something in front of his horse, which he called a cradle, and with which he was about to rock himself into fortune. Scores have rushed from their homes, provided with a blanket, 'a damper,' and a pick or grubbing hoe, full of hope that a day or two's labor would fill their pockets with the precious metal; and we have heard of a great number who have started without any provision but a blanket and some rude instrument to dig with. Such is the intensity of the excitement that people appear almost regardless of their present comfort and think of nothing but gold. Of course all this must end in disappointment. The wet weather of the last two nights, with the damp ground for a bed, and the teeming clouds for a canopy, will do much towards damping the enthusiasm of numbers. We have the authority of an experienced man in stating that, from the imperfect and unsuitable implements used by all who have left for the diggings, coupled with their miserable provision in other respects, success is impossible; that the labor necessary to success is extremely severe, and he ventures, as his opinion, that no more than three per cent will become permanent miners. One of the consequences has been a rapid rise in the price of provisions. Flour which ranged from 26s to 28s per 100lbs., has been sold for 45s; tea, sugar, and almost every other catable commodity, have advanced in proportion. A large amount of the wheat in the districts is in the hands of a few speculators, who will maintain their hold in the hope of a golden harvest. But for the very extensive supplies now on their way from Sydney, flour would be soon at a famine price, and should a rush take place from below, as may be reasonably Duke of Parma, had been assailed, near his own expected, it is to be hoped that there are capitalists travene this mean and unnecessary Act, they will do enough to adventure in one of the safest speculations | no more than what the Protestant Bishops have done of the times—the purchase of flour for the supply of the district.

"What assisted very materially to fan the excitement into a flame was the arrival of a son of Mr. Neale, the brewer, with a piece of pure metal, weighing 11 ounces, which was purchased by Mr. Austin for £30, who started to Sydney by the following day's mail with the gold and the news. Since that an old man arrived in town with several pieces in mass, weighing in all from two to three pounds. He also started to Sydney with his prize. Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Bathurst Branch of the Union Bank of Australia, visited the diggings on Saturday last, in company with Messrs. Hawkins and Greene, and each of these gentlemen picked up a small piece of the pure metal and a few handfuls of the loose earth from the bed of the creek, which were brought home by Mr. Kennedy from motives of curiosity, have been since assayed by Mr. Korff, from Sydney, and a piece of gold extracted therefrom, of the size of a small pea. Besides these we have not heard of any particular instance of success.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hargraves, accompanied by Mr. Stutchbury, the government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a pan of earth in his presence, from which twenty-one grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom. Mr. Stutchbury hereupon expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished credit or emolument may arise therefrom, Mr. Hargraves is certainly the individual to whom it properly belongs. Should government deem it necessary, as

him out as the most suitable and worthy person for the appointment.

"A Mr. Rudder, an experienced California gold digger, is now at work in the diggings. There are also several magistrates plying their picks and cradles most laboriously, but we have not heard with what success. In fact there appears every probability of a complete social revolution in the course of time. Those who are not already departed are making preparations. Servants of every description are leaving their various employments, and the employers are, per necessitatem, preparing to follow. But notwithstanding all this, we feel that a reaction will speedily take place. The approach of winter and wet weather will do something towards cooling the ardor of the excited multitude."

THE AGGREGATE MEETING-THE FRENCH PRESS.

From an article in the Journal des Debats, (by M. Lemoiune) severely commenting on the persecuting policy of the present administration, and ridiculing their inconsistency, we (Tablet) translate the following

passages:—
"The great Catholic meeting in Dublin possesses real importance, because it is the commencement of a serious campaign between the Catholic Clergy and the English government. The Primate, as Archbishop of Armagh, and the Archbishop of Tuam, have bishop of the comment of the commen publicly assumed their titles, and have, with almost official distinctness, announced their resolve to set the government at defiance. The parliamentary representative of the metropolis of Ireland, Mr. Reynolds, in addressing an immense concourse of respectable citizens of Dublin from a window, in one of the leading thoroughfares, related to them the leading incidents of the great meeting, and pointedly repeated the titles of the Bishops, which systematic violation of the recent statute drew forth the loud applause of the large number of citizens crowded together in the street. At a great banquet on the following day, given to Mr. Reynolds in the principal theatre of Dublin, that gentleman said, with an oath, that to seize upon a Bishop the government officers must pass over his dead body.

" In the parliamentary elections which are expected to take place next year, the effect of the religious ngitation which has commenced in Ireland will make itself felt. The meeting held the other day in Dublin formed an 'Association of Defence,' on the plan of the aucient 'Catholic League of France.' This new ancient 'Catholic League of France.' association will throw into the election struggle, all the weight of Ecclesiastical influence, and this influence is all powerful in Ireland. Confronted with the Irish hustings of 1852, Lord John Russell will learn the real consequences of his policy."

THE PROTESTANT BISHOPS AND THE CATHO-LIC BISHOPS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

" Quis corum videretur esse major ?"-St. Luke. The Parliamentary Prelates being infected with the rot, its ravages are announced to the public in Tait's excellent magazine of last mouth.

We are there informed that these Holy Fathers of the Church by law established "have abstracted from the poorer Clergy" no less a sum than five hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-six pounds sterling, which they have crammed into their own breeches-pockets.

Unfeeling masters! Even the good Dr. Maltby himself, the Bishop of Durham, and prime mover to Lord John Russell in his late anti-Catholic puppet show, has pocketted seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, eight more than his due by Act of Parliament.

Still, although these virtuous Prelates have deliberately set the said Act at defiance, not one of them has been pulled up to answer for his conduct; whilst, on the other hand, our Catholic Bishops, who are proverbially attentive to the wants of their Clergy, and whose honesty is unspotted, are doomed to be fined, aye, and imprisoned, in case of inability to pay the fine, should they contravene a late Act, which settles upon them no income at all, but which strikes at the very root of religious liberty in these realms.

Now, supposing that our Catholic Bishops do conbefore them; but with this mighty difference-viz. that the Protesiant Bishops have committed a great robbery; whereas the Catholic Bishops have committed no robbery at all.

"Thou shalt not steal." This mandate, in the Divine Decalogue, is often so rigidly enforced by the magistrates, who now swarm through our land, that they will send to prison a penniless culprit for kidnapping a couple of stray fowls. It makes one's heart ache to think that this man should be incarcerated, whilst the Bishops are allowed to run loose. Both have certainly broken a solemn Act of Parliament.— The hen-stealer, to the amount of two shillings-the Bishops, to the amount of above half-a-million of

money.

Tait's Magazine gives us a list of eleven Episcopa offenders.

Oh! for a bucket and brush, with leave to try to scrub clean these mitred abstractors of money, due by Act of Parliament from them to their "poorer Clergy." With what joy would I tuck up my shirt sleeves above the elbows, and set to work in earnest.

CHARLES WATERTON. Walton Hall, September 1st, 1851.

PREFERMENT FOR SALE IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

On Wednesday se'nnight, the day appointed for the sale by auction of this valuable church preferment, a large number of the inhabitants of the extensive parish of Chelsea attended for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings, amongst whom were Mr. Jones, the convenor of a local meeting, to consider the propriety of endeavoring to secure the presentation to the parish, out of the reach of tractarianism. The auctioneer (Mr. Alderman Farebrother) stated that he had to offer the next presentation (subject to the life of the present Incumbent, now in the 70th year of his age) to the Rectory of Saint Luke's, Chelsea, which consisted of the detached Rectory house, with offices and gardens, extending to three and a quarter acres of ground, together with twenty-six acres of glebe land, let on building leases for lives, which, together with the commuted rent-charge in lieu of tithes creates an incoverer, his practical acquaintance with mining points come of £1,604 5s. 2d. per annum, with a prospect of least so far as its 'bench' goes, is a grave and patent

a further increase of £1,300 per annum, as the lives upon which the glebe lands are let drop in. The Rector, during his incumbency, has also the right of nomination to the Ministry of the Old Church, now the parish chapel, producing about £300 per annum, the present Incumbent in his 83rd year. After reading the above particulars, the auctioneer stated that the heavy duties of the parish required the assistance of two Curates, whose salaries, together with highway rates, &c., caused the reduction of £287 from the aunual income, and said that, taking every source of income, patronage, and revisionary interest into consideration, according to the tables, the value was about £16,000 but it was for bidders to decide what it was worth. The auctioneer then invited any person in the company to make any observation, or ask any questions, but a dead silence was maintained, and the lot was put up at £6,000 and the biddings went on by £100 each, until they reached £8,500 at which price the hammer fell, and the auctioneer declared the property was not sold. The Daily News remarks on this ransaction :--

"In what country but England would public opinion, or does the law permit such an auction to be held? It is a practice long since abolished in all Roman Catholic nations. And in England only, of Protestant countries, have the people of a parish no ight or power, or veto over the appointment of the Minister charged with their salvation. What if Cardinal Wiseman, or one of his semi-Romish allies for him, had bought the next presentation? The parishioners of St. Luke's might, in that event, have had a Jesuit in disguise inducted into the benefice; and not a word of complaint could they legally make. What so probable, as that at this very moment the Tractacians have come up to Lord Cadogan's price? The parishioners have no remedy; they must either submit to some Popery or vacate their parish church. Or, if they are resolved to have a Pastor of their own choice, they must tax themselves to the tune of £16,000. The thing is monstrous look at it as you will; put it in what aspect you choose. No law, or custom, or precedent can reconcile people to it. And then the indecency with which purchasers are attracted. 'The Incumbent is in the seventieth year of his age! The Minister of the subordinate chapel is eighty three!' 'Just one leg in the grave, gentlemen, and only £16,000 asked—£8,500, Sir, and one leg in the grave—in the grave, Sir. Gentlemen, gentlemen, what are you thinking of?' Such is Lord Cadogan's notion of presenting to the next vacancy of St. Luke's, Chelsea. Mark too, have the age of the Japanham Chelsea. Mark, too, how the age of the Incumbent is placed in contrast with the wordly advantages to be secured by his death :-

A detached Rectory House, Seated in its own Grounds, approached by a Carriage Drive,
with two elegant Drawing-rooms,
thirty-nine feet long, having gilt mouldings, marble
Chimney Piece, and Steps to
Pleasure Ground.

A capital Dining-room, and Library and Bed room adjoining. The Grounds are disposed in Lawn, Plantation Garden, and range of Green Houses, ornamented with timber,

and surrounded by serpentine gravelled walks,
Rent-charge, rent of houses,
producing together, independent of House,
One thousand four hundred and eighty-four Pounds;

and also, Further Increase of £1,256

On the dropping in of Lives in Leases. It is in vain to reason or to expostulate with a man who would issue such a placard as this, when it involved the spiritual welfare of thousands of his tenantry or fellow-creatures. But it is well to record and recollect the outrage; for a day of reckoning will come, and before long too; when Lord Cadogan and such people will be taught better. Meanwhile, let us mark, learn, and inwardly digest, that all this oc-curs in a Church professing to have a Divine mission, claiming Apostolic authority, having Bishops in the House of Lords, and requiring a monopoly of national education!"

The Morning Chronicle has a long article on the correspondence between Dr. Sumner and Mr. Gawthorn in which, after commenting with vehement indignation on Mr. Gawthorn's proceedings, it thus adverts to Dr. Sumner and his letter :-

"We cannot afford to permit the whole scandal of what has taken place to pass off in indignation against Gawthom. This unhappy transaction does seriously inculpate others, whose share in it we would willingly pass over. We admit to the full the disgraceful artifice under which the Archbishop's letter was obtained; we acknowledge its private purpose; we remember we acknowledge its private purpose; we remember its 'private' superscription; we make all allowance for one holding his Grace's sentiments, writing unguardedly and in haste, and even in good faith, to rescue one whom he thought likely to leave the Church of England. But the fact that his Grace wrote at all in reply to such a letter exposes not only lamentable weakness of character but a dengenus lamentable weakness of character, but a dangerous habit of another sort; it shows that Bishops do attend to what practically amounts to an anonymous letter-that they, without inquiry, listen to silly tittle-tattle and scandal—that they dash off, without a moment's thought, what may, as in this case, damage the faith and destroy the confidence of thousands. All this we say upon the mere fact of the Archbishop replying to Mr. Francis'—even supposing that his letter was genuine, and every word in it true.

"Much more—and what is more painful to add-must be said of what the Archbishop wrote. Litera scripta manel; the Primate's letter was extorted by fraud and villainy, but Gawthorn's share in this matter does not alter the character of that document. His Grace wrote what he felt; and first it is obvious to ask, what right had Dr. Sumner to make himself the mouthpiece of the English Bishops? As to the Colonial Bishops, Lambeth, of course, does not recognise them—they are not 'the bench.' But have twentyfour Bishops ever accredited the Archbishop to deliver their sentiments for them in reply to every anonymous scribbler from Holy well-street? Great and grievous wrong has been done to the Church of England by its Primate taking upon himself to express, in a very de-licate matter, the sentiments of others, of which he was absolutely and entirely ignorant. The Archbishop has maligned others, while expressing a sentiment that is in itself indefensible. Something else remains to be said. If the Archbishop's own estimate of his own position is true—which we emphatically deny-we must say that the Church of England, at

injustice. If, Episcopal ordination or consecration does through the wide world, you're still doomed to encounter the Cross and the English Classes specified the Talin Paris not make his Grace and the English Clergy something other than those 'wanting the imposition of Episcopal hands, then we observe that his Grace, and his Primacy, and his metropolitan claims—Lambeth, Addington, and £15000 a year—are a very heavy price to psy for an office which has the same calling, neither more nor less, than that of the humblest conventicle. It is a growing custom with many Bishops, on every possible occasion, to disavow High Churchmanship, and to persecute and proscribe High Churchmen. But and to person are of this—that High Church principles | ghosht |22 alone can defend the existing fact of the English Episcopate. When those principles are expelled from the Church, the very first victims will be, and ought to be, the Bishops themselves. If the Bishops are resolved to act as their friends seem disposed to threaten us with their acting, we must bid them-and we do so in a very different spirit from that in which those memorable words were once used—'to set their houses in order."

Similar

We are indebted to a correspondent of the Catholic Instructor, for the following amusing description Protestantism in the Eternal City:-

As to the passage out, it was anything else but agreeable,-our Captain being a true-blue Presbyterian, from the centre of Connecticut—one of your Saints, occasionally rather given to imbibing at undue quantum of "the Spirit," on which occasions, in particular, he was wont to exhort us to "put on the Armor of Righteousness," and go forth valiantly against some imaginary enemy of the Lord. His exhortations were very forcible, indeed, thanks to his nasal organ, which very useful member, in this respect, possessed an evangelical twang, that I can compare to nothing less than that of a moderate-sized trumpet. But, this wasn't the worst. My fellowpassenger was a Geologist, and, considering with what extraordinary boring propensities, these scientific genextraordinary volving properties, these scientific gentlemen are generally gifted, you can easily imagine the pleasures of my situation. What, with the captain's evangelical balderdash, and the geologist's ferruginous shale, taminated dendradon, &c., I was considerably used up, I assure you, and, before landing, began to have a slight idea of what you may call "navigating" between Scylla and Charybdis.

We hear a great deal of talk about the "evangelination of Italy"-i. e., the introduction of Protestantism. This is an undertaking that will never succeed, unless God, in his inscrutable wisdom, chooses to chastise his people with a scourge, a thousand times worse than the whole ten plagues of Egypt put together. We have seen enough of the ruinous effects of Protestantism in the present wretched condition of the South Sea Islands. All I can say is, "God save poor Italy from a similar fate!" But, at least for the present, there's but a poor chance for the Evangelicals in Italy. Her soil has been sprinkled with the blood of too many martyrs, to produce the weed of Protestantism; and "cant" is a gibberish that cannot be translated into Italian. I think it would "astonish the natives" considerably, to encounter a parson promenading around Monte Pincio, with a frau hanging upon his reverend arm, and a string of juvenile parsons capering after his heels. Nor would they be the less astonished, I imagine, to hear him occasionally-mounted on the top of a tar-barreldeliver an awful and very edifying expose of Popish abominations;—or see the holy rogue "lift up his hands in prevailing prayer to the throne of grace,25 and piously roll his eyes about, for all the world like a duck in a thunder-storm.

As yet, at all events, Protestantism has made but

little progress in Italy, or, to speak more consistently with truth, has begun, crab-fashion, to progress backwards. At Milan, one of the strong-holds of Protestautism in Italy, there are but three Protestant churchcs. The congregations consist, for the most part, of two or three parsons, their wives and children, and a few old sinners, in the capacity of clerks, sextons, &c., who, no doubt, thinking, that as they were bound to go to "Old Scratch" any way, it made little difference what road they took, so long as they got a sufficiency of the dust, have been induced to "seek the Lord in Zion." This unpleasant state of affairs is owing, I imagine, not only to the natural distrust, and, i may even say, abhorrence, with which the benighted and superstitious natives regard the anomaly; but, also to the scarcity of Evangelizers, who, seeing the unaccountable repugnance Italians generally have of "handing out the rhino," are louth to abide among so abandoned and ungrateful a people. Your evangelical exhorters, like orators of old, have a great taste for music; nor can he begin to wax warm, or touch the pathetic, until he hears the "tinkling of the tin." Talk of the tune of "Old Hundred"—there's nothing

like preaching to the soul-stirring tune of 500 a year. The Catholic who has been raised and educated in a Protestant country, on arriving, for the first time, in a land thoroughly Catholic, cannot but experience a sensation of pleasure and delight, not unlike that which we may imagine the weary traveller to feel, when unexpectedly a green oasis presents itself in the mulat of the desert. Such, at least, was the case with your humble servant. Every thing I saw seemed to tell me I was standing on consecrated soil, far away from the taunts of canting hypocrisy, or the withering influence of bigot power. Nor could I help being struck at the sight of those simple exhibitions of Catholic faith and piety—such as Crosses planted in every direction, Images of the Madona covering the sides of houses, &c., that encountered us at every step on the road from Civita Vecchia to Rome. I can say, with candor, that I never before felt so pleasant and contented, as on first witnessing those simple indications of true, genuine, Catholic piety. But yet, in the midst of all my pleasure and content, I could not help feeling. feeling disappointed and disgusted, as I beheld the crowd of English Cockneys et id genus omne, who were pouring into the city, like a swarm of large-sized Egyptian locusts, ready to devour everything that tame in their way.—even the Pope himself. To see them, was surely bad enough, but "to have to listen to them. (as some classical author exclaims,) O. Moses!" Just imagine, some pompous little Mr. Hop-kins sweeping into nihility the whole Catholic world with a single breath-or some scientific Mr. Popkins, proposing the best plan, to prop up the Cupola of St. Peler's—or some sentimental Miss Jemima, exclaim ing, with charming simplicity, "Dear me, I wonder where are the maccaroni trees?"—and you will have a pretty correct idea of the general run of their interesting confederation.

ter John Bull-

At Naples, the Evangelicals have succeeded in enlightening a "goodly number" of the Lazzaroni. A gentleman from that city tells me, that they are very exemplary Protestants until the moment grim death makes his appearance, -when, to the horror and

discomfiture of the pious Parsons, they are suddenly taken with a fit of absquatulation. Poor fellows! they think with Meinherr Schneiders, that the Protestant religion "ish pery goot for de pody, but tam pad for de

PROTESTANT MUMMERIES.

At the distance of about one-half mile from the village of Shakers in Canterbury, N.H., there is to be seen, in a pasture, far from any public road, a marble stone, in height about seven feet, which was brought from Lebanon, N.Y., the head-quarters of the Shakers, about six years since, and erected by special command of heaven, as an object of worship by the holy annointed elders of this novel sect and their deluded followers. The devotions around this stone, consists of kneeling, wailing, singing, dancing, and other antics too numer-ous to mention, which so forcibly remind the spectaof his voyage to Rome, and the state of Evangelical | tor of the worship of the Hindoos, that he can hardly persuade himself that he is in America.

The inscriptions upon this stone are as follows:-(North Side.)
The Lord's Stone, written and placed here in PLEASANT GROVE. by the command of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST. Erected June 24, 1848, Engraven at Canterbury, N.H.

> (South Side.) WORD OF THE LORD.

Behold I am the true and Living God, and in my nfinite wisdom do command my people to worship none but me. Here I have placed a fountain of the water of life, and no soul shall come within the bounds of this my fountain, or pollute this my word with unclean hands or an impure heart, but shall feel my heavy judgment either in time or eternity. From this holy place my goodness shall spread, and my word of power shall go forth from east to west and from north to south, and many poor souls shall gather my spirit, and be strengthened by my hand of charity and love. But a heavy curse shall meet the rebol who dares presume to destroy the word of my mouth, which I have caused to be engraven, or that will injure this my holy stone which I have commanded my people to dedicate solely to me. For I am Jehovah, and before me and my holy annointed-Shaker Elders-every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that I AM dwelleth in my Zion in the midst of my holy people and I will bless, protect and prosper them for ever and ever.—Amen.—Lowel Journal.

" Notes" on Calvinism.—Much astonishment prevailed throughout certain circles last week, when the rumor was circulated, that forgeries, to a large amount, had been committed by a person in high standing in the Presbyterian church. The brethren doing business on Third street, looked as if they had been "doing penance." No one had suspected him. He was one of those men who looked as if he had been "drawn through an augur hole," as they used to say in Kentucky in old times when they were couverted, and no one dared to suspect such a member of the church. But it is only an illustration of the old warning, not to place too much confidence in the professions of men who are ever prating about their evangelical characters, about the Blessed Bible and the corruptions of Popery. Look out for such fellows; they are easily known by their professions of attachment to liberty, and the exercise, often, of the most vindictive private tyranny. They perform their daily duties with such an assumption of godliness, that persons unacquainted with them would be puzzled to fell whether they had "got religion," or the inflammatory rheumatism.

It is consoling to know that the persons who lost most, were "in close communion" with the "depart-ed." They had listened to the same prayers, sang the They had listened to the same prayers, sang the same hymns, and shook their heads in the same way when they heard of the wickedness of other men.—
But, happily, for their peace of mind, they believed were pardoned by the officer in command, whose in Predestination. Poor man! He could not help name we cannot now recall. But one noble-hearted writing other people's names; they could not help discounting the notes-big interest off-and he could not help taking the money when it was handed to him! Ah! how consoling it is to be predestinated to hold a forged note!—Catholic Telegraph.

The world, the flesh and the devil, and the British government are all leagued and united against the divine religion of our Redeemer. We know, indeed, that they cannot prevail; but there is another thing we also know or should know, and that is, that, in the preservation of his holy Church, God works ordinarily by secondary means; that is to say, by the faith, the piety, the charity and the untiring activity of His children here on earth. Look, then, Catholics to your duty; let no man sit down idle, or indifferent. In this fearful emergency, pray, that God may discover to you -to each one in particular what He would have you to do now; then, do it. No doubt, the first thing we shall learn is, that, instead of any of us being nominal, we should all be practical Catholics, good Christians, real sons of the Church and no bastards.

Protestantism in England told a lie, which at the time of telling it, it knew to be a lie, that is, that the Bible would extinguish Catholicity. It was not asked to testify against itself, but you see, it has done it now: it now bears testimony of its own insincerity in that imprudent proclamation. English Protestantism never believed, never loved the Bible, consequently never

expected it to put Catholicity down.
But it believed in the efficacy of Acts of Parliament and bigotry and popular, violence. These were land are its arms, not the Bible; and with these it now, more infidel and more infuriated than ever, threatens the destruction of our Holy Religion. We have no time to say more at present—except this: Remember Catholics that God and His Church expects every man to do his duty.-Pittsburgh Catholic.

We do not "deny the baptism of the Church of England;" but we say, what we have often said before, and what is notorious, that the Catholic Church, as a matter of fact, treats it as a doubtful question esting confabulations. It seems, go where you will whether the rite is properly performed by the Angli- boys was also with him for company, a third lad, next.

cans, and unless the fact be otherwise specially proved, Anglican converts receive Baptism conditionally on their restoration to the Church. But with regard to their Orders the case is very different. The Anglican Parson, even if his Baptism is undeniable, is a mere layman. A large proportion of the Clerical converts of the present day, having resigned their rich appointments, are now living as laymen in the world, and earning their bread by such honorable secular employment as is open to them; and if any of them wishes to become a Priest, he, like any layman, has to go through the whole course of his ordination afresh. We shall not trouble our Anglican contemporary with the reasons of this. In his state of mind it would require a treatise to instruct him in regard to it. But to prove to him and to make notorious amongst our Anglican readers these two points-first, that the Catholic Church recognises in practice the Bishophood of the schismatic Greek Bishops; and secondly, that on every theory it denies the Bishophood of the Anglican Superintendents.— Tablet.

The Ulster Gazette, in answer to a correspondent, says that the late David Ross, Esq., governor of Tobago, belonged to an Evangelical sect remarkable for its scrupulous adherence to Scripture. The sect in question was originated by John Walker, formerly a Fellow of the University of Dublin, known to scholastic folk by his excellent edition of Lucian's Dialogues, and by a clever commentary on Murray's Logic. The religious sect is by some known as Walkerites-so denominated from the founder. A schism in the body, though numerically small, was, a short time since, occasioned by some strictures made on the late Mr. Ross for his connection with the Ulster Reform Association. The supersensitive Scripturians held that such a political connection involved a violation of Christian duty, and was incompatible with loyalty to the "powers that be!"

UNITED STATES.

THE POISONING CASE IN NEW YORK .- It has been stated that a whole family was poisoned in New York, at a boarding-house No. 130 Prince street, by eating pudding in which arsenic had been mixed. The names of these unfortunate persons are John Carr, and Mary his wife, the keepers of the house and their infant, fifteen months old; Michael Leo, Patrick Leo, Walter Ross, John Healy, Jeremiah Healy, Julia Healy, and John Barry, with his two children, one a boy named Edward, four years of age, and the other a rirl one year old, named Mary—in all, twelve persons. Mrs. Carr, and her infant, and the boy Edward Barry, died. The remaining nine persons have recovered. An inquest was held on the bodies of the deceased, and a verdict was returned that "the deceased came to their death by taking poison through mistake, and that no blame is attached to any person." It appears that assenic was purchased for the purpose of poisoning rats, and becoming misplaced, was supposed by Mrs. Carr to have been flour.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CUBA-DEPARTURE OF THE Prisoners for Spain.—Charleston, Sept. 15, 1851.— Captain Parker, of the mail schooner William and John, which left Havanna on the 7th, and arrived at Savannah to-day, reports that the prisoners sailed for Spain in a government transport, and only the four already mentioned had been liberated, viz:-Colonel Haynes, Captain Kelley, Lieutenant Van Vechten and Mr. Chapman.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Accressive.—The pairiols of the South are now

organizing an expedition at New-Orleans for the "liberation" of Tamaulipas, Coaluila, and New-Leon from Mexico. Their Mexican confederates are said to be the notorious Canales and Carajaval.—Christian

THE MILITARY INQUISITION AT FORT WOOD.

We had imagined that the question of persecution for consience sake in the army, had been set at rest for ever by the late rule laid down in Secretary Conrad's letter. But such is not the case. Since then twenty-four Catholic boys, stationed at Fort Wood (we know not in what capacity; children of soldiers, we believe) have been sentenced to fast on bread and water for refusing to go to Protestant worship. .Twenty-three of the young lads, terrified lad resolutely refused to express his sorrow for having obeyed his conscience, and with the constancy of a martyr, persevered in his punishment for full nine days, and we know not how much longer, for it was at that date, that the account of his suffering was communicated to the papers. If these things be true it must soon become an important question for Catholics, whether any of our people can enter the army with a safe conscience. Affidavits in the case of the young lad, and others who have suffered in the same cause at Forts Wood and Columbus have been taken before a Judge in one of the civil Courts of New York, and are now in the hands of the President; to whom have been also transmitted, we believe, other documents connected with Duggan's case. We shall see Whether Mr. Filmore and his Cabinet intend to guaranty the rights of Catholic citizens, who ask nothing but what is sanctioned by the Constitution, or whether such just claims are to be thrown aside, because they have been weighed and found wanting in the balance, not of justice, but in that of a cold heartless calculating policy, which fears not to sacrifice truth, honor, every thing to self-interest or party prospects. — Catholic Instructor.

Edward Brophy has been at length released from confinement, and the starving system; poor shild, he held out a noble confessor of the faith until his persecutors became tired. Twenty-four days he suffered a partial starvation, being allowed only some water and three half slices of bread per day, from the 10th of August, until the 3rd inst., in the evening! What aggravates the guilt of his persecutors, is, that he had, with others, asked permission of absence from the Episcopal worship and was refused by the commandant; this was previous to his staying away from the service, for which he has been so cruelly punished.

Since his release the boy has again begged to be excused from attending the Episcopal worship, the reply he received from the commanding officer was, that he must have recourse to a higher authority; the boy wished to say a few words more but the Colonel told him to leave his presence; that he had ended.

Thus is this conscientious Catholic youth still a victim of religious intolerance. On Sunday night, the 24th ult., whilst sleeping in his bed in which one of the

probably sent to entrap him in some way, tried and persisted to get into the small bed; Brophy remonstrated in vain, and whilst attempting to push the boy. out, Eyers, acting Corporal, but reduced to the ranks, rushed upon the child, hurried him to the guardhouse, and confined him in that cold and damp place, where the child could not lay down till morning i-Then he was put at walking-post until nine o'clock in the evening, in charge of a sentinel, during all this time the only rest allowed him was about five minutes to take his small rations of half a slice of bread with water! Two days afterwards he was taken ill of a cold and experienced much lassitude, the doctor placed him on the sick list; he was then clear of all duties for two days, when the commanding officer asked him why he was not practicing (he is one of the music boys) Brophy said he was on the sick list, two hours after the doctor marked Brophy for duty; he still coughs much, and looks ill.

A soldier named Miller, a Lutheran, made application to the commandant for permission of absence from the Episcopal worship, his petition was granted on the condition that he should be removed from the permanent company, and leave the Fort, with the first detachment of recruits which should be sent away.

A boy named Mitchell was punished by being put to walk post the 3rd inst., because he could not get off by heart a Protestant Hymn; all the Catholic boys are compelled to receive Protestant instructions, character of what is called religious instruction at the Fort, may be understood from the book used at the Sunday School, the Manual of Scripture, a class book which these unfortunate youths are obliged to learn, and which contains the following general and coarse slander against the Catholic Church:-

Q. How does Anti-Christ most show himself?

A. In Heresy, Schism, and Popery.
Rev. Dr. McVicar, who has about \$70 a month for attending to this bad work, and to the worship, will doubtless join with the commandant, who has \$200 a month, and the perquisites of the garrison, to declare stoutly that there is nothing of a sectarian had about the instructions given in the U.S. Army, at Fort

Wood, and that all is conducted there in a most gentlemanly and christian manner.

It is presumed, however, the War Department, after looking close into the matter, will pronounce a very different judgment. The pilloring on planks during the severest days of last winter, at Fort Columbus, as well as the standing 'At Attention' on the ramparts, Sunday, the 31st ult., at Fort Wood, may not be regarded a sin, though the soldiers did refuse to attend the Episcopal worship, but, certainly, it will be regarded, at least, as very bad policy, if not persecution, in view of the frequent desertions which take place in the transportation of soldiers from these Forts. How injurious to the army it would be, if soldiers should begin to think that such persecution absolves them from their obligation to the service? - Catholic Heruld.

On that Sunday 200 men were kept in that painful position one hour and thirty minutes, facing the blazing sun, because there was a refusal to attend the Episcopal worship. — N. Y. Truth Teller.

THE CHRISTENING OF A CHILD.

It is a fair and pleasant sight, The group at this still fount of love; priest, in robes of purest white, Emblem of all that's pure above; A mother smiling on her child With holy joy; a father mild, With willing sponsors standing by, To register their vows on high! The wonted stillness of the place,

Is broken by a plaintive wail; In which mysteriously we trace, How weakness can o'er strength prevail; The weakest child that loveth God Though sometimes chasten'd by His rod, If earnestly it try to win, Shall bufle all the strength of sin.

It is no useless form,

The sponsor's promise and his vow: And he shall steadfastly perform, The contract entered into now; Howe'er he lightly speak the words, Heaven's highest host their sense records, Who breaks the pledge now made to heaven, Say-can he hope to be forgiven?

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD and MICHAEL ANGLIM, from the Parish of Ballyhist, County Tipperary, Ireland; when lust heard of (about three years ago) they were in Toronto. Any information concerning them, addressed to the Rev. Mr. O'Doud, Montreal, will be gratefully received by their sister Elizabeth.

M.

The Toronto Mirror will confer a favor on a poor orphan girl by copying the above.

ACADEMY OF SAINT ANDREWS D'ARGENTEUIL, County of the Lake of Two Mountains,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, CANADA EAST, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR LORDSHIPS, THE BISHOPS OF MONTREAL AND MARTYROPOLIS

THIS new Establishment, advantageously situated on the bank of the beautiful river Ottawa, between the flourishing villages of St. Andrews and Carillon, and on the highway of communication between Montreal and Bytown, can be conveniently visited during every season of the year. The locality is salabrious and picturesque; and the newly creeted edifices are spacious and commodious. The course of education to be taught in this establishment—which will be essentially English, and of an altogether merantile character—will comprise taught in this establishment—which will be essentially English, and of an altogether mercantile character—will comprise, Reading, Writing, Orthography, Granmar, Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Geometry, Lineal Drawing, and Book-keeping. Most particular attention shall be paid to Book-keeping, as specially appertaining to the end for which this Academy has been established. The French language, so indispensable in this country, will be taught with the greatest attention; and students unacquainted with this language will have a most favorable opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of it, in their daily intercourse with the French Canadian students of the Academy.

RULES AND TERMS:

The students will study and sleep in the Academy, and cach student must be provided with a bed, and every article necessary for the toilet. Arrangements have been made with some respectable families in the immediate vicinage of the Academy,

respectable families in the immediate vicinage of the Academy, at whose residence the students may board on extremely moderate terms. The charge for Tuition will be £4 per annum; to be paid invariably; every three months in advance.

Persons desirous of further and more precise information may apply to the Ecclesiastics of the Episcopal Palaces of Montreal and Bytown, to E. A. Montmarquet, Esq., and W. C. Schneider, Esq., Carrillon, or to the Director of the Academy, Rev. S. A. Bernier.

St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1851.

N. B.—The entry of Students takes place on the 1st Octobers.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., HAVE JUST PURLISHED

THE GOLDEN MANUAL;

BEING A GUIDE TO CATHOLIC DEVOTION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,

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

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

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Terrebonne, Aug. 28, 1851.

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August 28, 1851.

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WILLIAM STEWARD,

Manager Branch Office.

May 8, 1851. Manager Branch Office.

Printed by John Gillies, for the Proprietors.—George

E. CLERK, Editor.