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THE STATE'S BEST POLICY. (Concluded from the Rambler, for June.)

We do not ask a Protestant Government to treat the Pope and his subjects on purely Catholic princi-We do not ask them to recognise the exclusive tille to true Christianity which we claim. We ask only to be treated on the system on which all affairs are conducted between individuals, corporate bodies, and nations. We call upon the Queen's Government and the Houses of Parliament to admit that it is better to be at peace with us than to be at war with us; and to manage their relations with us through individuals whose name and character are irreproachable among us; who may be taken as representatives of thorough unflinching Catholicism; and whose first object is, to beware of betraying the cause they are called on to protect. Who does not not thus in his intercourse with other men in secular affairs? If a liouse in trade would have honorable relations with another house, does it seek to establish a correspondence with the least trusted of all the partners with whom it would be on terms of friendship? If the English Government negociates with a foreign Government, does it prefer to communicate diplomatically with some half-hearted traitor to his own country, and not with duly-recognised representatives? If the Emperor of the French were to send over to London as an ambassador some disreputable Frenchman notorious for his disloyalty to France, and a directly tend to shake the faith of all Catholics who well-known intriguer for his own private advancement, receive their education within them. You might as who would not account the English nation insulted well profess that the study of the daily London news-by the mission of such a man? Who would expect papers tends to make people Catholics, as that the to perpetuate the French alliance by negociations education of young men, when conducted by Prowith him? Who would place the slightest trust in the representations which he might make of the feelings and the intentions of France herself? Why, that history or moral philosophy can be taught apart then, is the Catholic Church alone to be swindled from some religious opinions. The ministry of the into friendship? Why is this sneaking, insulting po- day, however, thought fit to establish certain collicy to be adopted towards us alone?

7. That such a policy should practically succeed is impossible. It may succeed in doing us mischief; tholic youth. What, then, would have been their so few men of political capacity and character but it will never succeed in furthering the best in- conducts if they had been sincere in their professions amongst us, that had Lord Aberdeen been a devoted terests of this kingdom. No government was ever that they sought only their education, and not their well served by a corrupted people. Good Catholics conversion to Protestantism? Clearly to consult the are far better subjects to Queen Victoria than bad Pope on the subject. They know perfectly well need not have been ashamed to invoke. As it was, Catholics. In every lawful and creditable object that, without his consent, the colleges never could be he committed a most serious blunder. Of three Cawhich rulers can have in view, they will find Ultra- | really acceptable to Catholics as Catholics. But montanism a better ally than Gallicanism. We do what was their conduct in fact? They attempted to not say that Ultramontanism will serve the cause of cheat the Pope into giving his sanction to a scheme despotism as well as Gallicanism will serve it. But which they dared not propose to him in a straightif this country is to be ruled by free and liberal inforward, candid way. They were aware that difand accounts it a finer thing to be an Englishman, or | hoodwink his Holiness, or to place him on the horns

to be on terms of hostility with the secular power .friend. But we have no wish to create such lios-Church. In every age the Catholic Church has actwith to inaugurate a line of policy different from that | into acquiescence with their schemes. which has the sanction of the past. The Pope has secular power had shown one tenth part of the for-

What do we desire may be best expressed by indimatters have hitherto stood, we have been grossly wronged.

Take first, the subject of education, and especially in Ireland. Of the "National" system we say nothing, especially as the conduct of the present ministry, on a recent important occasion, was an exemplification of that just and honest spirit whose universal adoption we call for. We should have little to complain of, if the tyrannical duplicity of our enemies was always as satisfactorily thwarted as was the escapade of Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbinot allowed to turn the national system into an engine for corrupting the Catholic children of Ireland. The "godless colleges," on the contrary, furnish an illustration of that very system of trickery of which we so loudly complain. No man who will tell the truth can pretend that these establishments do not testants does not influence them towards Protestantism. It is an insult to our common sense to tell us stitutions, we repeat that the very worst school of ferences of opinion existed among Catholic bishous, Catholics with whom a ministry can ally itself is that priests, and laymen on the question, and their notion debased semi-Catholic party which delights to reduce was to play off one bishop against another; to nethe Papal power to its lowest practical point; which gociate, to talk, to utter hombastic expressions, and apes the nationalising propensities of Protestantism; to frame crafty regulations, by which they trusted to an Irishman, or a Frenchman, than be simply a Ca- of so awkward a dilemma as to drive him at least to How far Lord Aberdeen was aware of their previous olerate a scheme which he yet would refuse to up As Catholics, be it remembered, we have no wish hold. So far as creating division among Catholics he knew anything more of them than that they were went, they unhappily succeiled. But what have Catholics, and that Mr. Sadleir was a man of pro-If the State must needs plot against us or persecute they gained? . Nothing. Literally nothing, so far perty and local influence, and Mr. Koogh a clever us, we are perfectly content to take hier as our one- as the good of the State is concerned. They have my. In fact, moreover, she would frequently do us irritated old sores, and actually perpetuated the less mischief as an open enemy than as a deceitful wounds' they fancied they would heal. Their col- the comparative merits of different Catholics, on the leges are undeniably a failure, and will sink lower part of Protestant statesmen, that we loudly comtility. We accent the truth that governments are of and lower every year that goes by. The few unfor-Divine institution, and that as such it is right that tunate youths whom they will educate will prove nei- ternal condition and mutual relationships. They they should be on terms of amity with the Christian ther good Protestants nor good Catholics; but unbo- start by regarding us as natural enemies to the conlieving, conceited stripplings, the enemies of all of on this principle. Universal history shows us, earnest, and the very worst possible specimens of that whatever the Church could conscientiously do to loyalty which a deluded government can hatch for its earnest, and the very worst possible specimens of promote a harmony between her working and that of own future punishment. All this evil simply comes Seeking to rule us through our infirmities and pasthe secular State, she has ever done. We have no from the desire of the Government to dupe the Pope

Another infamous wrong has been the usage of successive governments too much reason to imagine ever been ready to do the utmost to prevent any Catholics in gaols, and in the army and mayy. A that we are all of us in the market, and that there needless clashing between the two powers. If the partial redress of this wrong is at length promised, exists no other and better spirit among us than what but only a partial one; and doubts are now thrown bearance towards him which he has shown towards upon the fulfilment even of this. As it is, thousands trigues, we are forced to confess, with no little her the records of mankind would have to be re-writ- and scores of thousands of poor Catholics are turned shame and mortification. But we protest against its ten for many a century. We desire, accordingly, into godless infidels, so far as the secular power can being supposed that we are really "represented by to be on terms of good-will with every established affect them. It enlists them in its ships, and allows men whose sole object is place, and whose chief occovernment on earth, whether Calholic or Protestant, no religious aid but those of Protestantism; while in cupation is fiery abuse of one another." And we ven-Christian or Pagan ... And, we allege that this good- its regiments, both at home and on service, its treatcan be best preserved by the fullest, most open, ment of them is disgraced by every species of petty testant who desires to know the true state of English and most cordial recognition of the essentially inde- insult, niggordliness, and persecution. And what is rights of the Catholic Church, and of the true of the army and may is true also, for the most noisy and disreputable place-hunters, whether in Parupremacy of the See of Rome over every portion part, of our gools and workhouses. If the Govern-Catholic Christendom. The system of trickery ment were to do its duty, and treat us as honorable pernicious to the State which adopts it as it is friendship between the Church and State would redensive to us who suffer from it. The really wise quire, all this would cease in an instant. The question latesman will neither reject the friendship of the would not be whether Catholic chaplains are paid as Church, nor will he seek it on other than honorable much as Protestant chaplains; but whether Catholic that they are the very last persons who can be taken soldiers, sailors, paupers, and prisoners, laye every as representing that living, energetic spirit of Catholic asying all this, we must not be misunder took religious aid which their faith requires. We care licism which it ought to be the policy of every go adrocating, in our present circumstances, any of nothing about what is done for Protestants. They vernment to conciliate by honorable treatment. do arrangements, pecuniary or otherwise, which may want more or they may want less than we do In pressing these considerations on inflication por large and alliance be. Their clergy may expect three times the salary that liticians, we have all along assumed that it was their

at its hands any incomes for our clergy, or endow- Let it provide that every poor Catholic whose liber- That any man, with the slightest pretensions to the ments for our colleges. Still less do we desire any fy it controls shall have the means of fulfilling the sort of secular rank or honor for our prelates. We first duties of all Catholics. Let Catholic soldiers, want no favors; we demand only an exemption from sailors, paupers, and prisoners, hear Mass every tyranny and wrong, and that general treatment which | Sunday and day of obligation. Let them have priests men of honor and character have a right to expect to hear their confessions when they wish it, and to in their intercourse with their fellow-countrymen, minister to them in sickness and death. And let no Protestant tricks be played upon their souls, under cating a few examples of the manner in which, as cover of those secular regulations to which the necessities of their cases have forced them to submit. Until we have all this granted to us, without stint or deception, we shall justly regard ourselves as illused and tyrannised over by the Government, which we really wish to uphold, if only it will deal fairly

Equally unwise, on all principles of sound policy, has been the usual choice of Catholics made by different governments for office under the crown. Whenever they have conceived it desirable to appoint a Catholic to a "place of any kind," and still shop of Dublin, when he took huff because he was more so to an office in the ministry, their ordinary system has been, to select those who have the least title to represent the spirit of living and thoroughly Papal Catholicism. The less a man has been of a Catholic, the more agreeable has he been in a Premier's eyes. Or if he has been a Catholic in reality as well as in name, his character has been hampered with a past history which utterly forbids his appointment from strengthening the morale of the government which allies itself with him, and in no way tends to inspire the Gatholic body, as Catholics, with confidence in his patrons.

This same fatal blundering has infected the present Ministry almost as perniciously as its predecessors. Lord Aberdeen, on entering office, wished, like a man of sense and statesmanlike views, to enlist some few Catholics among his supporters. That he leges for the education of the middle and upper class- found it not peculiarly easy matter to do this to his es of Ireland, with the special view of including Car satisfaction we readily admit. Unhappily, we have satisfaction we readily admit. Unhappily, we have Catholic himself, he would have been compelled to search pretty keenly for such Catholic aid as he tholics whom he named to political office, two were wholly unfitted by their antecedents to give real strength to his ministry. In every respect Mr. Monsell's appointment was a wise and unexceptionable one; the other two, those of Messrs. Keogh and Sadleir, were simply suicidal. Of those gentlemen, as personally fitted for office, we have nothing to say; but they had just pledged themselves in so emphatic a manner against any such government as Lord Aberdeen's, that it was impossible that they could enter office with a single rag of political reputation. ustory we cannot tell; but we much doubt whether lawyer and effective speaker.

At the same time, it is of this very ignorance of plain. They take no pains to ascertain our real institution and government of the kingdom; and if they employ us, it is on the principle of dividing us one against another, and so weakening our strength. sions, all they care to know is, who is to be bought. That Catholic members of Parliament have given is displayed in violent personalities and clumsy inture to assure Lord Aberdeen, and every other Proand Irish Catholicism, that for the most part these liament or out, of it—these hangers-on upon every Whig administration that would throw them a bone to stop their howlings, -are Catholics of the lowest Gallican school, who care very little more for the Pope than for the Archbishop of Canterbury; and

character of a statesman, should deliberately prefer a state of open hostility towards an immense section of the nation, would, apart from experience, seem simply impossible. Yet, unfortunately, there exists a class of men, not without their influence on the nntional counsels, whose stupidity so fatally predominates over their capacities, that they make it a first element in their policy to torment, to thwart, and to victimise us, by every possible engine they can set in motion. With these men, to be a Catholic is to be guilty of deadly crime against the State. A Catholie is a traitor, an outcast, a villian, to be scorned, crushed, and exterminated.

To argue, then, with fanatics like these, is bootless. They cannot argue with us; and knowing this, they prefer to scourge us into silence. For them there remains but the single motive of fear. Nothing will touch them but the dread of the consequences to themselves. To them, therefore, we say, what will you gain by refusing us our rights, by robbing us of the social and political advantages of which we are in possession, by bullying our nuns, by insulting our clergy, by trampling upon the consciences of our poor, by turning with a silly shudder from our aristocracy and gentry, or by denouncing us, in public and private, as liars, swindlers, traitors, intriguers, Biblehaters, and heretic-burners! We are several millions in number. We have property, influence, education, respectability, and intellectual power which you envy, even while you profess to despise. All the laws you can enact, all the underhand and cowardly devices you can enforce in the relations of society, cannot turn us into Protestants, or reduce us to insignificance. Why, then, are you so senseless as to drive us to abhor you; to make attachment to the British Crown impossible; to convince that British freedom in our case is an insulting mockery; to force us to desire the degradation of the English power, and to conclude that, as Cathelies, we should gain by those chances of war which would convert Great Britain into the tributary of some foreign state? Do you call it doing service to the Crown and Constitution to convert millions of the nation into silent favorers of what you would call treason; to turn that very class of the people whose creed neculiarly indisposes them to revolution, into a justly irritated anti-national party, whose joy will be in your humiliation, and whose discontent will be a culting thorn in your sides? You cannot convert us; you see you cannot do it. We will not disown the Pope; we will not acknowledge the Queen's supremacy over our consciences. If you make laws against our religion, we will dely or evade them by every means in our power. Come what may, we will uphold the indefeasible rights of our consciences amidst contempt, mockery, chains, or even death. Are you mad, then, that you will go out of to create this opposition between our allegiance to God and our duties to the State? Are you in love with popular discontent, disloyalty, and an abhorrence of the English constitution on the part of those who have to submit to it, that you must needs treat us worse than you would treat Turks, pagans, and infi-

To you, in parting, we say: Read, if you can, the signs of the times. Forget your nursery prejudices, your apocalyptic maunderings, your personal antipathies, and look abroad on the map of Europe, and into the dark places of the English social system. Can you foresee what is coming ? Can you imagine that this nation is not now commencing a struggle in which no human eye can perceive the shocks she will encounter?. Remember that in the mutations of a long war England may be opposed to some power essentially Catholic; and that if there is one thing which such a power would desire, it would be the prevalence of discontent among the Catholic population of these kingdoms. You count all this as of little moment now that events are far off, and that a straight forward advance to conquest seems all that is required of the British nation. But we venture to break in upon your agreeable speculations by reminding you that in the time of your distress, with an exhausted treasury, with upper and middle classes rent by political divisions, with peasantry and operatives ground down to starvation and flaming with irritation, with diplomacy at fault, with fleets burnt and armies slaughtered, and with pestilence at your doors,—and all these things may be, and perhaps will be, -you will rue the day when you draw the sword against your Catholic fellow-countrymen, and made loyalty an impossibility amongst us.

TREEMASONS IN THE MAUBITIUS.

(From the Tablet.)

Liberty of conscience is one of the most wooder in doctrines in the world. It is impossible to are meen Church and State." We have no wish to our expect. What is that to us? Let the State principle to seek; by some means or other, to be on before-hand where its professors are to be found. He

a Catholic Priest insists on a man going to Confession, he violates liberty of conscience, and if he refuses to hear a man's confession, he violates it also. The poor Priest is not allowed to have a conscience of his own, and is regarded as a mere machine, to be worked according to the caprices of conscientious libertines. There may be liberty in the application of this principle but it is all on one side, and the name of free trade is given to a most detestable monopoly. One of the most common illustrations of it in England is the practice of certain Dissenters who. when alive, carefully avoid the sermons of the Establishment, but who, when dead, are buried with the rites they hated, against the remonstrances of the insulted persons.

This is but a minor matter, and, indeed, not of very great importance. The full use of the doctrine ispreserved for the Catholic Priest, he being everywhere regarded as the most uncompromising foe of this particular doctrine, while, in reality, the most interested in its impartial application. Such a boon is, however, always denied him, and nobody imagines that the conscience of the Priest is alive, or that he has obligations to fulfil distinct from that of good neighborhood. If a man wants to marry a heretic or a woman divorced, he pleads liberty of conscience, and denounces the Priest who refuses the sanction of his presence. All this seems to him so natural, that it never occurs to him that the Priest may have a conscience also, and then his friends come forward, and, in the zeal of their indignation, denounce the narrow-minded bigotry of a man who, they say, knows nothing of the world.

The island of Mauritius is now in a fermented state of religious liberty. The conscientious Catholies of that place are in arms " against their Bishop." A "most respectable" man has been refused the Sacraments. We know not how it is, but the fact remains that "a most respectable" man is pretty sure to be found on the broad way, wherever he is .-Well, "most respectable merchant" of the Mauritius is a Freemason, and persists in continuing a member of that secret and unchristian society. His respectability is so great that he contrives to be a member of two opposing societies, and is not startled at the discrepancy. Is there a man in London who these Missionaries to help him to save their souls. is a member of the Carlton and the Reform Clubs at the same time? If such there be, we are pretty confident that he is not in the secrets of both. At already attracted thousands upon thousands, morning the Mauritius the "respectable merchant" unites and evening, to listen in breathless attention to his the two professions, that of Christianity with Freemasonry.

It seems that this respectable merchant thought i becoming his dignity to present himself for the reception of the Sacraments, and that the Bishop's authority stood between him and the meditated sacrilege. The man, notwithstanding his respectability, was shut out from the Christian rites, and hence the fury of his friends. The lodge or lodges of his brother Masons took up his cause, and made a considerable stir in the matter. The very choicest flowers of the islanders are Freemasons, and they conceive it to be something quite intolerable to be refused the Sacraments. They have appealed to the Governor of the island for redress against the Bishop and Priests, and insist upon being allowed to profane the Christian rites. There is precedent for their conduct: the lawyers of France, under Louis XV., decreed that the Last Sacraments should be administered to unbelieving wretches, just as they would decree the specific performance of a contract in Chancery. The Governor promises to consult the law officers of the Crown should the Bishop persist in doing his duty, and the respectable men think that the British Crown ought to suspend or remove the Bishop if he proves refractory. All this is very edilying, and does great credit to the straightforward simplicity of these curious Christians. What is a Bishop to them! and law officers of the Crown? A Bishop who refuses to take either law or Gospel from these learned gentlemen deserves to be stoned to death, for how can he know his duty better than they?

This is not all; the Freemasons have shown themselves learned canonists, and tell the Bishop that the Papal Decrees, by which he rules his conduct, are of no force in the island. O happy island, to which the jurisdiction of the Pope extendeth not! This must be the terrestrial Paradise, where men may sin with open eyes and not be damned. The Papal Decrees condemning Freemasonry have not been received in the island, and are therefore of no force or validity there, consequently Freemasons incur no disabilities in the Mauritins. The Freemasons are good Christians, zealous for the Ecclesiastical laws, and will not suffer the slightest inroad on the maxims of Catholic jurisprudence. Their Mother Church is, it seems, "the Church of Paris," to which alone their allegiance is due, and as they take it for granted that " the Church of Paris" has never received the Briefs in question, they deny their force in the island. The theory is, not new, and has the merit of a few years of age, but that is all. The very "respectable" mer-chants will find it rather difficult to commend their theory to non-Masons. The local publication or acceptance of a Decree from Rome adds nothing to its force, as they will undoubtedly find out one day. It is just the same with human legislation and decrees so developed as to indibate by practical results the of courts of law-we are obliged to submit ourselves whether we like them or not, or take the conse-

Putting the wickedness of these men out of sight, their stupidity is something supernatural. The privileges and liberties of the Gallican Church to which to we feel extreme gratification at being in a position they profess to belong have been long ago swept to state that Mr. Dillon has received permission to away, and their place knoweth them no more. Mean- return to Ireland. This announcement was commu- mended Sergeant Shee not to press his motion to a while these ambiguous Christians feed on chimeras.

than with the Church of Dublin, and they would be the first to acknowledge the fact if this pretended allegiance resulted in any inconvenience. It certainly is somewhat curious to see the deference they are willing to Paris, and the contempt they show to Rome. According to the Masonic theory, Rome goes for nothing until a subordinate Church pronounces in her, hant success, at the American bar leaves it doubtful favor, and the Sacraments of the Church are degraded into personal rights, for which these miserables are ready to squabble, and to demand their administration if the Church of Paris has never sanctioned by her august acquiescence the supreme decrees of the Apostolic See. Probably, too, these sellows will refuse to rise at the last day if the Archangel blows the trumpet without the authority of the Gallican Church.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has received the sum of £400 from the Rev. Dr. Donnolly, the delegate of the University committee in America, as a further instalment from the faithful in America, in aid of the fund for the establishing of the Catholic University in Ireland. The Rev. J. J. Murphy, S S Peter and Maynooth, has paid in a second donation of £10 to equally imposing character.—Nation. the same fund.—Nation.

Six English militia regiments have

Alderman Bianconi has given the Christian Brothers £20 towards enlargement of their training establishment in Dublin.

The mansion and demesne of Loughcooter, near Gort, is to be resolved by its owners, the Loretto Nuns but a treaty has commenced to purchase for them the Bridge House at Gort, once the residence of the late to the Master :- "Miss Elizabeth Wolfe, sister of the Col. Prendergast Smyth, from its present owner, J. Lahiff, Esq.

We are delighted to find that the mission carried on at present in Ballinrobe by the Very Rev. Father Rinolfi and his companion, Father Vilas, is already bearing golden fruit-fruit which is certain to be "permanent," with the help of God. The mission was opened on last Sunday week by the Very Rev Father Rinolfi, who was first introduced to the parishioners by the Paster of the parish, the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, who told his flock that, with the consent and concurrence of the Archbishop, he had invited The opening sermon of Father Rinolfi won the hearts of his audience, and, like a powerful magnet, he has Apostolic eliquence, and join in the holy exercises of the mission. Thirty Priests would not be able to hear the confessions of the vast crowds of people of all ranks, not only from the town of Ballinrobe, but from the surrounding parishes, within a circumference of fifteen miles, hundreds of whom remain from dawn to midnight in prayer and earnest attention, and, like the "multitude in the desert," they seem to forge all things in order to listen to the word of God and the inspirations of Jesus Christ through these holy men. The Devil seems to have been enraged at the rich harvest which is thus being gathered into the Lord's house, and, therefore, he induced some sacrilegious wretches to break into the Catholic Church of Ballinrobe on the night of Thursday last, and to carry off the principal part of the sacred vessels and holy furniture of the altar, including the ciborum, containing the Most Holy Sacrament; and next day the good religious people of Ballinrobe and vicinity were stunned to find that the fearful sacrilege and robbery had been committed in the midst of them. The wretches also carried away the remonstrance, a massive silver chalice of beautiful workmanship. The plate stolen was value for at least fifty guineas .- Cor. of Tublet.

RESTITUTION .- About a year and a half ago, the Establishment of Mr. George Duncan, Lisburn, was consumed by fire. Among the missing valuables which it was surmised the flames had not consumed were a gold watch and chain, worth some twenty or thirty pounds. Nothing had been heard of the watch until Monday, when the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, Parish waited on Mr. Duncan, and prewho is to justify him if he thinks differently from the sented him with the articles in question, which had been handed to him for restitution by some member of his communion .- Newry Examiner.

We speak advisedly when we state, that if there be not before Parliament when, or very soon after, it next meets, a decisive manifestation of the feeling, and determination of Catholic Ireland to preserve the College of Maynooth, as at present maintained, the policy of Exeter Hall will triumph in the ensuing session .- Catholic Standard.

THE LUCAS TESTIMONIAL .- It is with no small gratification we are able to announce that a preparatory meeting was held yesterday (Thursday) in this city, for the purpose of forming a preliminary com-mittee with a view to the ultimate formation of an effective organisation to co-operate with the London Committee of the Lucas testimonial. In no place are the worth and services of Mr. Lucas more fully appreciated than in Dublin, and the position no less than the earnestness and zeal of the gentlemen who attended the preparatory meeting give an assurance that the organisation that they are about to promote will form an effective ally to the London committee. One benefit which the Dublin committee can perform will be the uniting of the several districts of the country in a common action. In several places throughout the provinces preparations have already been made to manifest the sense entertained by the people of these localities of the great ability, energy, and singleness of purpose, which Mr. Lucas has brought to the popular and Catholic cause; and as soon as a central organisation shall have been established we have no doubt but the movement will be value set upon substantial services and an entire devotion to the cause of Ireland, such as has characterised the whole public career of Frederick Lucas.

- Freeman of July 22.

nicated to him by the British Ambassador at the United

compliment to his country, who looked on him as one of the most gifted and patriotic of her, sons: He returns, if he does come, without stain, and without reproach, ns he leftius, and, we trust, is destined to become an ornament of that profession, of which he was, even in the commencement of his career, accounted one of the most promising, members (Mr. Dillor's brilwhether he will avail himself of the favor so generwith which the climate of the United States does not agree, makes it probable that he may be induced to return to meet the welcome of his many friends.

THE ABDUCTION IN CORK.-John Walsh, the person charged with the abduction of Miss Spillage, was brought up at the Cork police-office on Monday last and remained until three o'clock, at which hour Mr. M'Namara stated that the prisoner would be discharged, if further evidence was not produced. Though the most vigorous and unceasing search has been continued up to the present time, the friends of the fugitive have failed to discover the slightest trace of the place of her concealment, and it is stated that Walsh is determined not to afford them the slightest information upon the subject, until some satisfactory arrangement can be agreed upon. On the occasion of each visit to the police-office, the prisoner is generally followed by two or three hundred of the female resi-Paul's, Cork, has forwarded his tenth donation of £10 dents of the Coal-Quay, and the adjoining localities, to the University fund. The Rev. Dr. Gargan, of and on his return is accompanied by an escort of an

> Six English militia regiments have, it is said, received orders for Ireland, and several Irish militia regiments are to be embodied.

PROSELYTISM IN KILDARE-BREAKING UP OF THE System.—The Freeman has the following remarks on case which came before the Court of Chancery last Wednesday, in which his lordship granted a reference Rev. Richard Wolfe, bequeathed £30 a year for ever for the maintenance of a 'Scriptural school' at Forenaughts, county Kildare. During the life of the Rev. Richard Wolfe the school was kept open. On his death his widow Lady Charlotte Wolfe, sister of the for life, to the Wolfe estates. She was unaware of this bequest, and about a year after she came into possession the opposition of the Catholic Clergy to the school became so effective that her ladyship shut it up. An attempt to re-establish it was subsequently made, and it was actually kept open for four months; but the objections which the Catholic Clergy of the children of their flocks at a Protestant school had such an effect that at length the attendance was reduced to the number of two-and these two the children of Protestant parents-all the Catholic children having been withdrawn. Under these circumstances Lady Charlotte, no doubt consulting the peace and happiness of her tenantry, finally abandoned the enterprise, and now applied to the Lord Chancellor to sanction the appropriation of the bequest permanently between two established 'Scriptural schools.'"

FANATICISM IN THE POORHOUSE .- Thei Guardians of the North Dublin Union have just perpetrated an act of fanaticism which casts all their previous achievements into the shade. It appears that, some time ago, a deserted child was found by the police, and intrusted to a nurse in the usual way, until it should be old enough for admission to the workhouse. The nurse, though a Protestant herself, got the child baptised by a Catholic clergyman, her own daughter acting as sponsor on the occasion. At a recent Board meeting of the North Dublin Union, the police brought forward this child, made the usual statement as to its destitution, and produced the certificate of its baptism in the Catholic faith; owing to some informality however, the question of admitting the child was adjourned from that meeting, and it was only decided upon by the guardians on Tuesday last. On that day, the nurse of the child, its godmother, and its baptismal certificate, were produced before the guardians, that they might know the grounds upon which it was entitled to be registered as a Catholic. It is almost inconceivable how any person could desire more convincing testimony as to the religion of the infant: one of the guardians, however, Mr. Hyndman, affected to believe that the child's identity had not been estab-lished at all, and that the baptismal certificate was not legally admissible. And the Board actually decided by a majority of one that the child should be registered as a member of the Established Church.

TENANT COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS .- From the speech of Lord John Russell it is manifest the Aberdeen government were never in the least degree serious in their professions of desiring to see the Irish land questions settled by even the most moderate compensation bill. It therefore remains for the country now to pronounce upon the course to be adopted. since the last straw of expectation from the good intentions of the government has disappeared. In fact, the state of patient observation of the ministerial poliev into which the agitation upon this subject has been suffered to subside, is now employed as an argument against the necessity of any settlement whatever. It consequently becomes incumbent upon hose who feel an interest in the fate of the Irish peasantry to enlighten our law-makers upon this point.-Kilkenny Journal.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES, BILL.-The debate on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on Wednesday by Sergeant Shee, who replied to the speeches which were made on the last occasion when the subject occupied the attention of the House. He contended that he had a it could not be proceeded with this session. The words, which he had quoted from the book of Archdeacon Stopford, so far from being exaggerated, were stated at the lowest possible amount. The hon, and learned member repeated the explanations which he had given when he had brought the bill forward, and the figures on which it was based. With respect to the statement of Sir J. Young, that the question ought to be considered as settled, he firmly believed that it words from Mr. Napier and others, in explanation of their speeches on the subject, Mr. Cogan recomdivision, but said that if a division were taken, it was

Mr. Lucas writes in the Tablet :-"It has been privately—but I may almost say for mally-announced to me that next year a motion is to be made to repeal the Emancipation Act. In Heaven's name be it so. I have for some time been expecting this tannouncement, and at length rather tardily to my mind, it shad come. It would have pleased me better, it the motion had been made this year; for I know well that, in the present temper ously extended to him however, Mrs. Dillon's health of the English public mind, things must be worse before they are better, and that a tempest is needed to clear the unhealthy atmosphere. I think it not at all impossible that, within a not very distant period the Emancipation Act may be repealed, and the Legislsture thoroughly Protestantised. Perhaps such a result would be, in the long run, the best possible fortune. The more I see of the House of Commons. the less I think of its value at the present moment, either for Catholic or for Irish interests: As to Catholic interests, we all know that it is not by the aid of parliaments, or kings, or queens, or ministers of state that they become progressive; but in spite of these great earthly powers Our Faith "streams like the thunder-cloud against the wind;" and if we were visibly cut off from all earthly aid; visibly subjected to all forms of social, and political injustice; visibly reduced to reliance on "ourselves alone," with God and His Saints for our only helpers-I cannot help thinking that we should be, in the course of years, very much stronger than by following the present mean-spirited and pimping course. This, I know, is a terrible and rash doctrine to all place-hunters, and to all who thrive or hope to thrive by the placehunting of others. In their view the great thing is to hold on by a corner of the fringe of some great man's skirt and oceasionally to kiss his feet; but I firmly believe that the universe was not made after a place-hunter's receipt, and that it obeys laws which they neither comprehend nor appreciate,-In the meantime the case is just this. English fanaticism is getting towards the boiling point. The instinctive hatred of Exerer Hall bigotry is pointed to us most particularly by the worthless connection of Catholic underlings with the Ministry. The efforts of the Tory Opposition are specially directed against late Earl of Donoughmore, became entitled, as tenant | us for the very same reason. All the while this official connection has for us no one point of worth or of value. It attracts to us much evil, and I dely any human being to point out the smallest particle of good for which we are indebted to it. And it has this particular evil about it, that if the men who receive the official salaries, and are comically said to be "in power," have any parliamentary capacitylocality very properly made to the attendance of the as they have by the present arrangement it is all lost to us. They are paid to make themselves useless. Of course, if they need the money this inconvenience must, for their sweet sakes, be endured .-But to talk of this as policy, or prudence, or sense, or reason, or sanity, or public spirit, or as anything elso but the perversion of public means and opportunity to private ends-may be very fit talk for a lunatic asylum, but not for any company possessed of the ordinary complement of understanding. Heaven help us! I often think the very best thing that could happen to us would be a good swinging, unmistakeable persecution. If it does come, I only hope it may fall on the right person."

> A Mainen Assize .- It is with no small degree of gratification that we (Waterford Mail) have perceived, from the communication made by the High Sheriff to the grand jury yesterday, that we will have in this. city a maiden assizes—no bill for criminal offences having to be laid before the grand jury !- a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of this city for many years. This speaks much for the moral tone of feeling of society. We understand that Judge Ball will have the pleasure of being presented with, and of accepting of, the customary emblem of such an accurrence—a pair of white kid gloves.

> Co. Monaghan-The Bateson Murder,-William M'Ardle and Edward M'Gninness were again tried last week, on a charge of having, together with others, conspired to murder T. D. Bateson. A second count of their indicament averred that in pursuance of the conspiracy, Neal Quin and Bryan Grant (tried and convicted at the assizes, and since executed) had committed the murder. The prisoners were tried last spring at the adjourned assizes, before Baron Greene, when the jury disagreed. The evidence elicited during the present enquiry was essentially the same as that produced on the former trial, and the jury, after a long deliberation, found it impossible to agree upon a verdict. The prisoners will be tried again at the next assizes.

Never were the Irish assizes known to be so barren of interest. The judges and juries have little or nothing to do, and the circuits will be over in less than half the usual time. There is more crime on the Old Bailey calendar for one of the eight sessions in the year, than all Ireland has produced in four months. Nor is this a new thing; although Protestant malevolence has too well succeeded in producing a different impression in England.— Catholic Standard.

12TH OF JULY IN ENNISHILLEN. - The Ennishillen correspondent (Mr. John Leonard) of the Weekly Telegraph thus describes the celebration of the above anniversary in that town :- "The eve of the anniversary of the 12th was ushered in by the hoisting of five miserable rags from the spire of the church-a church whose temple is made the theatre of discord, amidst the discordant ringing of the church bells, and the yelling and shouting of half-ragged and ill-fed boys. To-day (the 12th) was a fac simile of yesterday evening, except the firing off some shots from an old rusty gun. right to have his bill read a first time, and he could not see what objection there could be to it, seeing that a metancholy aspect. No marching of Lodges-no display of banners—no flags waving from windows—no shouts of '10 hell with Pope and Popery.' Shades of Fermanagh worthies, not forgetting G. Quinton, if you could but rise and witness the miserable display of to-day, you would eschew the present sons of Wil liam. You might hear the jingle of some old rickely. antiquated family-car passing through the streets, whose occupants appear as much out of wear and broken down as the vehicle itself, and bearing in their JOHN DILLON.—The following paragraph from the the government persisted in its refusal to entertain the countenances, notwithstanding a tremendous effort to Roscommon Messenger, will be read with interest:— question, it could not possibly stand. After a few appear exulting, the despairing look of ann expiring to the countenance of the appear exulting, the despairing look of an expiring faction. Compared with their former displays, it was barely the reflection of the ghost of itself. The display is a farce. It is but the wailing cry of departing bigotry; the agonising shrick of a dying faction, which has neither character nor respectability. A few years, and it will have passed away, to be remembered and an analysis of the communication. while these ambiguous Christians feed on Chinacas, and was conveyed in terms complimentary to make the known will of the Pontiff upon grounds of the favor was as unexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away, to be removed by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and for the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and for the few years, and for the few years, and for the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and for the few years, and it will have passed away as a sunexpected by the few years, and for the few years, and the few years,

hiversary. On the 12th itself, and the three subset girl, Mary Hayes, asked for, and got employment in egon of the authorities appear to have adopted the Old Works, which a Welsh girl, through illness, sufficient precautions for repressing the usual party transplay—only relaxing their vigilance on the eve of republic tranquility no longer in peril. The Lord's of the terrible proceedings that followed. On the Day, had scarcely dawned, however, when an Orange same day, July 10th, the total extermination of the mub, men, women, and boys, marched from their residence in Sandy Row, to a place called Pond street, principally inhabited by Catholics, on pretence that some Protestant houses had there been wrecked. Of hourse this story was found to be fotally untrue, and withe mob reluctantly retired at the solicitation of the ipolice. On their way home, however, they came into a collision with a body of Catholics; and a series of a riots ensued, lasting the entire day. Several members of each party have been seriously injured, and one man received a knife-wound which will probably cost him his life. A Conservative journal from which we quote this account of the occurrence, has the ineccedible audacity to affirm that the tranquility which reprevailed on the 12th of July and three following days, was ) tattributable entirely to the forbearance of the Orangemen, and their wise determination to avoid on the occasion of an anniversary fraught with so many glorious associations any display which might provoke any collision with the Roman Catholic party."
One of the cases tried at the Belfast Police-court that of Mr. James O'Neill-charged with throwing stones on Sunday evening-illustrates the forbearance of the Orangemen very strikingly. Mr. O'Neill and his brother-in-law were walking down Durham street, when a crowd of people carrying orangelillies came out of a court and ordered them to curse the Pope.— As they refused to comply with this reasonable request, they were set upon by the mob, who threw stones at them, and the prisoner was struck several He then threw stones at them, but merely in self defence. Nevertheless the magistrate pronounced his conduct unjustifiable, and ordered him to pay a fine of forty shillings or be imprisoned for a month.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN MEAL IN IRELAND .- The Belfast Daily Mercury states that vast quantities of Indian corn are consumed in Ireland. The sale in the country districts has been enormous for the past couple of months, indeed, many farmers disposed of their own oatmeal at the recent high rates, say 17s 6d per cwt., and purchased the Indian article, the difference in price being about 7s or 7s 6d per cwt.

A new Joint Stock Company has been formed, called the London and West of Ireland Fishery Company, head quarters Birmingham, to fish the Irish coast. Why has so promising a speculation been abandoned to Englishmen?-Nation.

An Admiralty order has been received in Limerick for £468, payable to a poor man named Hickie, as wages due to his son. Cornelius Hickie, shipwright on board the lost Erebus and Terror, exploring expedition of Admiral Sir John Franklin.

AN AUSTRALIAN FORTUNE. - A man named Dunne, who was transported from the neighborhood of Kingstown for a period of seven years, and who was pardoned for his good conduct when only two years of that term were expired; returned this week to Ireland with a fortune of £17,000, which he had amussed at the diggings, and which he wishes to spend among his relatives if he can discover any of them.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

'A company of Sappers and Miners have been sent to the Baitie, in the Hannibal, one of the vessels laden with French troops.

Upwards of eight hundred men have been entered in the London district alone for her Majesty's service in the different regiments of the line within the last

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—It would be a difficult task (says the Essex Herald) to exaggerate the impotance of the issues hanging upon the coming harvest. Up to the present crops appear to be progressing towards maturity very satisfactorily. We feel warranted in asserting that seldom or never has the main produce at, barley, and oats—at this time of year looked better, or promised a more abundant harvest. The potato crop has proved good. The Liverpool Standard says:—"The wheat plants in South Wales look healthy and strong, and have, to a great extent, improved by the late falls of rain; and, should fine weather be vouchsafed, there is every promise of an abundant yield. The potato breadths are noticed as looking very healthy, and great hope is entertained that this year the blight will be escaped." The cereal crops about Glasgow are reported by the North British Daily Mail as looking very healthy, and potatoes indicate an abundant yield. In mid-Kent the farmers still complain (says the South Eastern Gazette) of the unfavorable state of the weather, for almost every description of crop except turnips, carrols, &c., which are now growing laxuriantly. The wheat is looking strong and healthy in most places, but from the large quantity of rain which has fallen, and the sodden state of the ground, the harvest will be late, and unless hot, dry weather should shortly set in, the quality must needs be greatly deteriorated. The Sussex Advertiser says—"There are some light numors of blight in the potatoes, but as a rule the reports of that crop are most satisfactory, and the tubers are of a size and quality that promise to render them not only valuable but attractive articles of food." The Derhyshire Courier says: - "The wheat is not only thick upon the ground, but so healthy and vigorous as to have been rarely surpassed. Should fine weather now prevail, the yield will be extremely large. The polato crop never looked more healthy or premising." The Hereford Times reports that the wheats in that district, though unquestionably thin, are looking very well, and a full average crop is anticipated. Reports from the western counties state the cereal crops are generally very promising. The late rains have re-larded the hay harvest, and in some places there will be a deficient crop. The potatoes are most luxuriant. In Devenshire the crop never promised to be more abundant, and as yet there are no signs of disease.

dent of the Daily News, who signs himself Vintor,

ORANGE OUTRAGES.—Belfast has just witnessed an was Maesteg, a straggling little town up the mountainer of the commendate their "immortal" and Neath. The pretext for it was this:—An Irish had left. When this person recovered, she applied for her former work, but the gaffer or steward would not the Sabbath, when it was reasonable to suppose the send the Irish girl away for her; and hence the origin Irish' was planned; and, as if by magic or secret telegraph, conveyed to all the Welsh. At and before five o'clock in the evening, every mountain lane sent down its palliot and ghastly torrent of yelling, scowling, screeching rabble, more like demons than human beings. Then commenced the work of destruction. Crash went windows and everything frangible about the Irish quarters. All their dwellings, lodgings, and even the public houses that they frequented, were assailed by this brutal and cowardly mob, who never gave them a moment's notice, a moment's waiting. Upon the whole, it has out Stockported Stockport—and this town deserves to be called in future the Stockport of Wales. It was through the most merciful providence of God that no serious injury was inflicted. Only one Irishwoman was hurt by a blow from a stone through her window, though every place where an Irishman could be supposed to conceal himself, was searched, ransacked, and probed -even the cellars, closets, and empty barrels in the public houses of their resort. Further destruction of property, and the lives of all the Irish were loudly and furiosly threatened by the following night, but a a few special constables sworn in, and the police from Bridgend, &c., had the desired effect of preserving the peace. .

Cholera is appearing in different parts of the kingdom, chiefly in the north. The Dirigo, a government emigration vessel which sailed from the Mersey a fortnight ago, has returned to Liverpool with the disease on board, to which already victims had fallen, and one hundred of the passengers were suffering from diarrhæa. Since landing, three or four more have died in the workhouse. Several fatal cases of the disease have also occurred during the last few days at Durham. Three persons have died from it in the Isle of Skye .- Times.

THE TRAFFIC IN CHURCH LIVINGS .- The market for church livings continues to be well supplied, and the demand appears to be brisk. During the past month fifty-eight advowsons or next presentations have been offered for sale by public anction, or through private agency, and the aggregate annual value of hese amounts to £27,000; forty-six have been offered in exchange for others, of the annual value in the aggregate of £17,140; twenty-two have been enquired for by intending purchasers, of the annual value in the aggregate of £12,112; and it appears that an extensive business is also done in property of this description through the medium of lists privately circulated .- Liverpool Albion.

Anglican Squabbles.—There was a great Protestant demonstration yesterday in Belgravia, the principal object of which appears to have been to intimate the dissatisfaction of the meeting with the late concessions of Puseyism in that locality, and its determination to abolish altogether the "Romanising practises" introduced by Mr Bennett, and continued by his successors. Mr. Liddell, in compliance with the instructions of his high principled "Bishop" (so characteristic of Dr. Bloomfield), endeavors to compromise the matter by having, as one of the speakers expressed it, "both Low Church and Puseyite services" in his church, and so endeavoring to soothe his unsubmissive flock. The mal-contents, however, scorn a compromise, and (as usual in such cases) nothing seems to have been gained by the conciliatory proposals, which, on the other hand, as I mentioned last week, has aroused the disgust of the Curates, and caused their resignation. A noble viscount was announced to preside at the above meeting, but was unable to attend; and letters of sympathy were also read from various dukes, marquises, and lords; beginning with exemplary Manchester, whose name will carry great might just now. One speaker, (an honorable colonel) expressed his conviction that there was only one Sacrament (Baptism not being a Sacrament), which so far confirms the Catholic view of Gorham decision-though this was a point on which the theologians were not unanimous. They were perfectly agreed, however, that they would not have "Popery and Protestantism under the same roof;" and after sundry groans for "the Bishops" in general, and their own in particular, with others, and very edifying manifestations, the meeting concluded with a collection of more than one hundred pounds for the important object for which it was convened. A pleasauter scene is presented in the north by the withdrawal, on the part of the Hull Clergy, of the reflection on Archdeacon Denison in their protest against Archdeacon Wilberforce's new doctrines-new, at least, to the Establishment. But the remarks of the local paper which espouses the High Church side are not very flattering to the Anglican Church. After quoting an observation of Mr. Denison's that "it is the lot of the Church of England to be so circumstance: that either no decision can be had upon a question of doctrine, or a decision which is worse than none," the Hull Advertiser adds:-"The only real controlling power in the Church, is a government which is the creature of Parliament, and the breath of whose nostrils is public opinion. The teaching of the Articles, and the teaching of the Book of Common Prayer and the Catechism are flat contradictions of each other-so that the really conscientions Clergyman is caught turn which way he will. Some very silly people get angry and talk about oaths and obligations. But have we not all heard of the state of the oaths taken by all the members of the two houses of Parliament? Have we not the declaration of Lord John Russell that no really truthful man could take them with a safe conscience? If we compel men to swallow oaths, and to repeat subscriptions, with a perfect knowledge of the untruthfulness of such forms is it not nonsence to seek to fetter their minds upon questions which are to them of eternal moment?-And what inquiries earnest truthful men may lawfully make in the Church of England, will be made by thousands without scruple. Henceforth, Clergyment will exercise freedom of opinion in the Church as well as in parliament, which is the ruler of the Church. And for this the Low Church party have to thank upon the Irish in Wales :- "I hasten to send you the Ition, and the separation of the Church from the State:

what parliament is, and embody in her teaching the whole theology of the House of Commons. And she is very nearly doing that at this moment.—Cor. of

#### UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CHICAGO.—The Consecration of the Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, Bishop of Chicago, took place in the Cathedral of St. Louis, on Tuesday, 25th ult.,—the feast of St. James. The Consecrating ceremony was performed by the most Rev, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Vandevelde, Bishop of Natchez, and formerly Bishop of Chicago; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henni, of Milwankee, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lgras. Bishop of Dubuque. Besides there were present upwards of sixty priests from the Diocese of Chicago; he Arch-Diocese of St. Louis, and the adjoining dioceses; and also the Seminarians from the Theological Seminary at Carondelet. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Nashville was in the city, but was unable to attend, on account of sickness.— Western Tablet.

Cholera has been committing sad ravages at St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.

The German Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Troy Hill, near Allegheny, was burned to the ground on the 26th nlt.

Another Clergyman in Bad Repute. - The Pottsville (Pa.,) papers inform us that the preacher in charge of the First Methodist Church of that city has been charged with drunkenness and indecency, and that he was compelled to leave the city, in order to escape a summary punishment. He has left behind him an interesting wife and four children. Through the liberality of kind friends they have been provided with means to return to the family of the deserted wife in England. No name is given.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Johnson is now in progress in Ulster county, before Judge Wright, on the charge of having murdered his wife and infant child by drowning them in August last in the Esopus creek.

Two deserters from the English army at Halifax, who before they left broke into the Queen's Treasury and robbed it of about \$700, were arrested in this city on Friday, the 28th ult., soon after their arrival, and most of the money recovered. Under the Ashburton treaty they will be sent back, probably to be shot, as in view of the great number of desertions of late, it has been determined to make a few severe examples. The names of the deserters are Uriah Pricher and Thomas Casey .- American Cell.

The Common Conneil of Rochester have passed a stringent ordinance against the selling or exposing for sale of unripe fruit and state vegetables-that is of vegetables not picked the evening before or the day offered for sale. The police are in all cases required to seize and destroy the prchibited articles."

THE GREYTOWN OUTRAGE. - Our Washinton correspondent gives us Col. Fremont's version of the circumstances which led to the recent destruction of Greytown. As Col. F. was an eye-witness, and is a man of sound judgment, his opinions as well as statements, are worthy of attention. There seems to be little doubt that one smith, an American captain, murdered a native, and that the Greytown authorities attempted to arrest in order to try him. They were resisted by Mr. Borland who held the post of American Minister, and who denied their right to act, inasmuch as they did not hold their posts under the Government of Nicaragua, and he was instructed by the American Government to recognise no other. How this pleacould give him any right to interfere with the municipal authorities in their attempt to punish crime, it is not easy to see. Mr. Borland was resisted in his endeavors to obstruct justice, and, it is said, was even imprisoned. Now conceding the truth of everything claimed by Borland, and the administration-grantng that the authorities of Greytown had treated our Minister with disrespect, - what was the proper mode of proceeding? It was a case for executive interference:-for a demand of redress from whatever Government Greytown may belong to. If we regard it as a part of Nicaragua, the Government of that country should have been called upon for satisfaction .-If it is under British protection, Great Britain should have been appealed to. It was clearly a case for diplomatic interference: and if that failed to secure redress, the country should have been appealed to through Congress, to take such steps as it's honor and rights might demand. Instead of this, our Administration has taken a very different course. Ex-Minister Borland came home and told his story. Instead of taking any pains to sitt its truth, or calling upon any responsible Government for redress, President Pierce sends a ship of war to Greytown, and instructs Captain Hollins to demand an apology and indemnity from the authorities, and if they are not granted, to burn the town! and Captain Hollins does what he is told to do. Not a word of negotiation, nor a syllable about the rights of the case, nor the faintest recollection apparently, that there is such a body as Congress in existence. We doubt whether our history can show an instance of more glaring usurpation than that of which General Pierce has here been guilty .-In this case, so far as the principle is concerned, he might just as well have ordered Liverpool, or Havie, or Havana, to be bombarded, as Greytown. And although there is not much likelihood that he will ever send our navy upon any more dangerous exploit than robbing some colerminous hen-roost, or burning some Indian hat, or kidnapping some negro fugitive, the offence against the whole spirit of the law is no less flagrant, and none the less deserving the attention of Congress and the country .- N. Y. Times.

Who are "Natives?"-The Know-Nothing, the Whig, and the bamburner press, of the present time, babble incessantly about the injustice of allowing any but the "natives of this country to hold of-But the "natives of this country," good sirs, are Indians; and all of you have flowing in your veins the/blood of "foreigners." "Foreigners"-yes, and Catholics at that-discovered this country, and redeemed it from the dominion of barbarians. It was "foreign" capital, and "foreign" enterprise which laid the foundation of all our present greatness. It was the adventurous spirit of the Spanish, English, Scotch, Welch, Irish, Germans, Dutch, Swedes and French, which opened for their children the immeasurable wealth of this Western World; and the blood of all these is flowing in our veins to-day. Is there gives the following account of a cowardly attack made themselves. They opposed the revival of Convoca- no implety in this rampant fanaticism which would

realm, and who laid the foundations of our liberty, speak from their graves, what think you would be their language to the proscriptive spirit of "Nativeism !" We should like to hear the ghosts of the old Knickerbookers read these mad-caps a lesson or two. We think a little Dutch from the eternal world would do the rascals good .- National Democrat.

ELLSWORTH ROWDYISM .- We learn that another attempt was made on Saturday night last to fire the Catholic Chapel at Ellsworth. Tar and other combustibles were placed against it and set on fire but it was immediately discovered and extinguished. We cannot believe that the numerous cases in Ellsworth against the Irish Catholic population are countenauced by the people, although they are legitimate fruits of the bitter crusade which the Ellsworth Herold haswaged for many months. The outrage in Bath in burning the Catholic Church was entirley unprovoked. and both these places stand disgraced in the eyes of all good citizens. These acts of violence are the more lamentable because they are directed against a religious sect-one that with all others is carefully protected by the constitution under which we live, and which protection has ever been regarded as the dearest rightof the citizen .- Bangor Mercury.

A Spiritual Bioamist.—A singular case of bigamy recently occurred in this city, which illustrates the new uses to which Spiritual Raps may be appropriated. A woman, named Susan A. Hubbard, was arrested for the above offence, and taken before Judge Osborne, of the Lower Police Court, for a hearing on the 29th ult. It was alteged that she had four husbands; but it was only necessary to prove the existence of two marriages. Rev. Mr. Staggart, the Baptist Clergyman, one of the witnesses, identified the prisoner as the person whom he had some years since married to Hubbard. Hubbard himself was present, and also was identified by the witness, thus proving that he was not dead, but had unfortunately "turned up." The second husband (or rather one of the subsequent husbands) was also present, and swore to his recent marriage with the defendant. Mr. Smucker, the counsel for the prosecution, wished to know the circumstances under which the fast marriage had been brought about. The witness, Henry W. Smith, was a school-master. He had first met the prisoner at an assemblage of Spiritualists, on the corner of Broadway and Lispenard streets. She was a prominent member of the circle, which met there from time to time, to summon the World of Spirits to their presence and interrogate them. The prisoner gradually became acquainted with the witness (a robust, goodlooking man) and having conceived a passion for him, set about the work of inducing him to marry her .-He heard that she had former husbands, and wished to know if they were dead. At the next meeting, she summoned the whole of them from the land of shadows, and made all, one after the other, testify that they were dead (in the body), and give other interesting items as to their spiritual condition. The young man, being a firm believer in Spiritualism, could not, of course, deny such evidence; and being attracted by the smartness, intelligence and goodlooks of the "medium," he married her. Not long after, he discovered that her "-Spiritual Manifestations" were lying manifestations, and that there were three or four other claimants to the possession of his wife, one of whom was black .- New York Times.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A German at Buffalo whose wife died of cholera, one day last week, married his second wife on the following day, and she departed this life also, on the next day. What with weddings and funerals, that household was very much engaged for a few days.

A SAD STORY.-The following extraordinary case occured in Mississippi, under the slave law of that State:-" A planter was affected with a loathsome disease. So offensive were the ulcers that he was deserted by his white friends; and while thus affected and forsaken, a girl whom he owned as a slave, kindly and patiently waited upon him, dressed his ulcers, cleansed his person, and watched over him until he eventually recovered. With gratitude and affection to his benefactor, he took her to Cincinnatti, Ohio, executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to Mississippi, and there married her in legal form. They lived together affectionately for any years of children, Pare lay upon his death-bed, by will, he divided his property between his wife and children. His brother, hearing of his death, came forward and demanded the properly. The widow and children were indignant at the demand. They, too, were seized; and the validity of that marriage was tried before Judge Sharkley, of that State, who decided that the whole matter was a fraud upon the law of Slavery-that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. His widow, was sold by the surviving brothers, the children were hid off, at public auction, and both mother and children now toil in chains, or sleep in servile graves."

A GRAVE JOKE. -It is said by the jokers about town-we give the story as we hear it-that a lew days since, a colored gentleman, who had become pretty much of a nuisance, was found dead-drunk. The wags of the vicinity ordered the Sexton to leave a coffin for a cholera subject, and call in half an hour. When the hearse arrived, the coffin was duly lifted to its place, and a small procession moved towards the receptacle of dead humanity. When the party were about lifting the cotfin from the hearse, the subject revived, and perceiving his critical position he burst the lid, and landed at a bound among the mourners, a sober man. His first impulse, and his first threats were to log the crowd, but perceiving that that would be undertaking rather a large contract, he compromised the matter for a ride home upon the hearse. As the cortege returned, all the women and gossips ran to the doors to ascertain why the coffin was brought back. They were all duly assured that the victim had come to life, and he was pointed out sitting on his own coffin, whistling, "Oh, carry me back to Old Virginity"? The best of the joke is, the negro has given up drinking, and worked industriously ever since. The story has gone to Cleveland, and by this time, probable reported that twenty live men are buried daily in Toledo .- Toledo Blade.

GEESE, CATS AND BACHELORS .- The following Datagraph we clip from the regular report of the pro-ceedings of the Connecticut Logislature, on the 27th ult.:— Bill to tax geese, cals and Bachelors, taken up, Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing particulars of a wanton, brutal, and blood-thirsty outlage perpetrated by the Welsh upon a mere handful of Itish. The scene of this diabolical proceeding tially Catholic as she is Dissenting. She must be

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Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

" We are now approaching the sixth month of actual hostilities"-says the Times-" and as yet, not a shot has been fired by the land forces of England." There have been much marchings and countermarchings-great demonstrations, but no fighting, on our side. That part of the business we have left to the Turks, and they have done it well. By the Arabia we learn that the Russians are still falling back, and still assert their intention to maintain possession of the Principalities. From the Baltic we are without any further intelligence. Cholera has much subsided on board the Fleet.

People in England are becoming dissatisfied at the no results of the war; and will be more dissatisfied yet, as the season advances, and heavy bills for playing at soldiers and sailors come pouring in. France is tranquil: Spain revolutionised, and Italy discontented. Austria and Prussia are still doubtful, although they sign Notes calling upon the Russians to evacuate the Principalities. The accounts of the harvest are generally good, and the high prices are giving way.

### THE ELECTIONS.

We shall publish next week, now that the elections are over, a list of all the Members returned to serve in the next Parliament; abstaining, however, from all attempts to classify them-whether as Ministerialists or Anti-Ministerialists-Conservatives or Reformers; as, at the present moment, perfectly im-

All such attempts are useless. On the one hand, we have the friends on the other the opponentsof the present Ministry-loudly claiming a victory. One party says that the appeal to the country has resulted in a verdict in favor of the Ministry-the other, in a verdict against them. Time alone will and extend that influence. Whilst, therefore, we show which of these two parties is right.

Perhaps a consideration of the circumstances which led to the late dissolution, and of the real question thereby submitted to the country, may not be out of place here; and may afford us some data from whence to conclude to the nature of the verdict pronounced by the country on the Ministerial policy. But to understand the Ministerial policy, we must ascertain what was its opposite-as embodied in the Sicotte-Cauchon amendment to the Address, upon which the Ministry was defeated. That amendment was :-

"That the House sees with regret that your Excellency's Government did not intend to submit to the Legislature, during the present Session immediate settlement of the Seignorial question, or for the immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserves."

Thus it will be seen that the question at issue betwixt the majority on the Sicotte-Cauchon amendment, and the Ministerialists, was-not as to whether the Reserves should be secularised, or the Seignorial Tenure abolished, but—as to whether the Ministry should have submitted measures for the "immediate seitlement" of these questions to the Legislature, during the last Session of Parliament .-In fact, as to whether the Ministry did right or wrong in postponing the final settlement of these great questions until the meeting of another Parliament, elected under the provisions of the New Franchise Law, and which would therefore be better qualified to adjudicate thereon, because a more full and fair representation of the Canadian people, than was a Legislature elected by the old and restricted constituencies.

The professed Ministerial policy was-and it certainly does seem to have much to recommend it-to call Parliament together, in order to give immediate effect to the provisions of the New Franchise Law -to lay before the Legislature, but not to discuss, the Ministerial plan for dealing with the "Reserves" -and then to appeal to the sense of the country, as expressed through the new and greatly extended constituencies, thereupon.

Unfortunately, this sound policy of the Ministry was met by a factious and most unprincipled opposition ... Men of the most heterogeneous principles, and with no principles at all, combined together, in violation of political decency and all political morality, to pass a vote of censure, in the shape of an amendment to the Address, on the conduct of the Ministry -in that it had postponed the final settlement of the "Clergy Reserves" and Seignorial questions, until the niceting of a Parliament morally competent to legislate thereon. The Ministry was condemned hecause it would not submit to a Legislature, not fully

the late elections, dirested of the thousand and one

side issues with which they have been encumbered, were simply these: " Was the Ministerial policy on the Clergy Reserves' and Seignorial questions, or the policy embodied in the Sicotte-Cauchon amendment, or fairly representing the Canadian people, because elected by but a fraction of the people entitled to vote, were the Ministry deserving of praise or cen-

The answerlto these questions will be best given by the conduct of Ministers themselves at the approaching Session of Parliament; they, by their policy, will shew whether, in their opinion, the voice of the country, in so far as it has been heard, is in favor of their policy? which the Sicotte-Cauchon amendment condemned. If, during the next Session, Ministers introduce, and endeavor to pass, Bills for the "immediate" and final "settlement" of the "Clergy Reserves" and Seignorial questions, they will pass sentence against themselves and their former policy; and in favor of the policy asserted by the amendment on which they were defeated. If, on the been approved of, and ratified by, the people, they will still adhere to the policy which they professed before the month of June last; and will still postpone the final settlement of the "Clergy Reserves" and Seignorial questions until they can be adjudicated upon by a Parliament, elected under the New Franchise Bill, and therefore a more full and fair representation of the Canadian people than a Parliament, elected by the present limited constituencies, can possibly be supposed to be.

And if all efforts to classify the members of the new Parliament as Ministerialists or Anti-Ministerialists are premature, the attempt to classify them as "Conservatives and Reformers" is perfectly ridiculous. For the question arises-What is a Conservative? What is a Reformer? The answer generally given, is—the former is one who wishes to Conserve something—the other, one who wishes to "change" something-for "Reform" does not necessarily mean "change for the better." Thus, no two men will ever be got to agree as to whether another is a Reformer or a Conservative. The Conthat which is evil. But who is to decide "what is whether as French Canadians, or as Catholics, it is good?" and "what evil?" The answer to these our interest and our duty to "Conserve." questions will vary with the "private judgment" of every individual: and one man's " private judgment" is as good, or rather, as worthless, as another's.-With one man, all Church endowments, all Ecclesiastical Corporations, are bad, and to be "Reformed" -that is, suppressed; with another, they are good, and to be Conserved. One man sees evil in State-Schoolism; another in State-Churchism; a third in both. One man wishes to abolish all sacerdotal influence, or "influence of the clergy," as tending to keep those most subject to it "illiterate and enemies of progress; 29 whilst another wishes to Conserve have no infallible authority to tell us-what is good, and what evil-it is impossible to form an accurate judgment of a man's political principles from the hacknied terms—" Conservative" and "Reformer." We must know what he wishes to "Conserve" and what to "Reform;" for every man, unless he be an ultra-demagogue, must, to a certain extent, combine within himself, Conservative and Reform principles. No "Conservative" pretends that he wishes to "Conserve" that which is evil; no "Reformer," that he desires to " Reform that which is good.

Conservatives and Reformers consists in this-that | Guardian, July 19. it places Reform in opposition to Conservatism. Now the opposite of "Conservatism is "Destructivism" -an imputation which all honest, and constitutional Reformers-and there are many such-would at once reject. Yet when the fournals tell us that this man is a Conservative, and that, a Reformer-or the opposite of a Conservative—we must conclude that the latter is opposed to "Conserving," and therefore aims at the "Destruction" of, our institutions. If we use the words, as they are generally employed, we must at once claim all honest and conscientious Catholics-especially those "who are most under the influence of their clergy"-and all truly patriotic French-Canadians, as Conservatives. Their avowed policy is to "Conserve"-to Conserve their distinctive religious and national institutions-to Conserve their ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable establishments-to Conserve, to the Church her property, to their Prelates their jurisdiction, and to their clergy, their influence—to Conserve French Canadian nationality—to "Conserve," in short, "nos lois, notre langue, et notre religion; and to oppose to the death, all attempts to "destroy" one or the

Now, if "Reformer" be the opposite of "Conservative," and as-if true to their religion which is essentially Conservative-all true Catholics must be Conservatives, the classification which obtains in our journals, when giving the lists of the members of Parliament, and in which many most excellent men, true Catholics, and good patriots, are nut down as "Reformers," or Anti-Conservatives, must be quite unreliable. Mr. George Brown is a "Reformer" -of that there can be no doubt-Mr. J. M. Ferries of the Montreul Gazette, who was lately in-Penitentiary, is a "Reformer,"-in his own language, he is, " a Reformer of the first water."-Now every Catholic, every man who respects his The real questions then before the country during of "Reformer"—be a "Conservative" be the opposite of the characters.

And who can describe the country during of "Reformer"—be a "Conservative."

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And who can describe the country during of "Reformer"—be a "Conservative." Church, and who loves his country, must be opposed just laid before our readers. the future interests of the Canadian people. The future interests of the Canadian people.

servatism", is the proper, policy of Catholics and Canadians? They form but a minority of the population; and the avowed policy of their adversaries is-the lextirpation of Catholicity; and of French the policy approved of by the country? In refusing Canadian nationality—the destruction of all our to submit these questions to a Legislature, not fully characteristic Catholic and Canadian institutions—or fairly representing the Canadian people, because the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, the abolition of titles, and the rescuing of education from the control of the "pretrisse"—finally; the overthrow and "destruction" of "nos lois, notre langue, et. notre religion." These we wish to " Conserve;" it is therefore the policy of Prench Canadians in particular, and of Catholics in general, to be Conservative. And if "Conservative" in one section of the Province, "Conservative" in another; for a man cannot pull off and on his principles as he would a shirt. Nothing can be more inconsistent-and inconsistency is high treason against common sense, and the ONE unpardonable sin against reason-than for the same man to pretend, to be Conservative in Lower Canada, and Anti-Conservative in Upper Canada-to vote for the Conserving of tithes in the former, and the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves other hand, Ministers feel that the popular verdict in the latter. Nothing can be more absurd than to has been given in their favor, that their policy has suppose that the institutions and ecclesiastical property of Lower Canada, can be Conserved by an Anti-Conservative policy, entailing the "Destruction" of ecclesiastical property in the Upper Province.

Let us in the name of reason—as men—as rational beings-be consistent. If advocating "Destructivism" in one section of Canada, let us, at all events, boldly advocate it in the other: but do not let us stultify ourselves-do not let us proclaim ourselves to the world, either fools or hypocrites - by professing "Destructivism" and "Conservatism;" "Destructivism" for Upper Canada, "Conservatism" for Lower; "Destructivism" as towards Protestant

endowments; "Conservatism," as towards Catholic. Our interests, and our duties, tell us that, here in Lower Canada, we must pursue a "Conservative" policy; for we have much to "Conserve." Let us remember then, that we can only serve those interests and fulfil those duties, by being truly, and consistently Conservative; always, and everywhere, Conservative; and because Conservative, ever ready to "Reform" or rather to amend, those abuses which time, or ignorance, or the malice of men, may servative professes to Conserve only that which is have introduced; and which menace the stability of good-the Reformer, to Reform, or change, only those sacred, and time-honored institutions, which,

### THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Strange flowers bloom in the fields of Protestant controversy. We purpose to cull a few, as a bouquet for the delectation of our Popish readers.

" Protestant," of the Christian Guardian, replies, on the 19th ult., to an article in the True Witness, in which his calumnies, and misquotations from the writings of Bellarmine were exposed. He finds it easier, and a pleasanter task, to assail the character of the editor of the True Wirness, than to reply to his arguments. See what a terrible figure your Methodist Protestant cuts when he throws off the disguise of the conventicle, and returns to the garb of the "old Adam"--

-" Tantæ-ne animis collestibus ren!"

"Our Scotch Esan of the True Wirkess, who bartered his reason, sense, and shame, if he ever had any, for the 'wages of iniquity,' or, in other words, for the transitory comforts and pleasures of back and belly, evinced the subtlety and advoitness of an experienced casnist, with the hypocrisy and recklessness of the knave, and the self contradiction and mental aberrations of the maniae, in his late attempt to hide the Sa-The absurdity, therefore, of classifying men as tanic nature of Bellarmine's writings."-Christian

Rather a singular compound this-" the subtlety and adroitness of an experienced casuist"-with " the self contradiction and mental aberrations of a maniac." We must admit, however, that "Protestant" is a strong writer; and having merely stopped for a moment to draw breath, he is at us again in tremendous style :-

"So with this notorious turn-coat"—the TRUE WITness-" he could not be what he is now, a thorough Papist, unless he had sacrificed his reason, contradicted his senses, trampled upon truth and honor, refused to be ashamed, crushed and banished for over all the best feelings of humanity, and in short, Ahab-like, sold himself to work iniquity in the sight of God, darkening the minds, embittering the feelings and bigotry of the dapes and victims of sacerdotal imposition. It is vain for any man to expect a trace of our common humanity in such wretches as the subject of animadversion, Lucas of the mendacious Tablet, M'-Master of the Freeman's Journal, and the infatuated Brownson.

"These four traitors, and supporters of the 'Mystery of Iniquity, have been once Protestants, but cannot now be any other thing than downright infidels, prostituting their talents for filthy lucre. These heaven-abandoned characters are a great-plague to both England and America, always instigating their brutal and savage victims to indulge in every wicked passion, and avail themselves of doing every possible mischief to their neighboring Protestants .-

This is the direct commission of every priest, and popish journalist—they must kill all those whom they cannot convert." And again—"The priests are hatchers of every species of wickedness, and are at this moment chargeable with the murders of Ireland, and the riots of America."—Christian Guardian. If Popery can survive such attacks as these, she

must indeed be immortal; though when our " Protes-Nicted for obscenity, and had a narrow escape of the tant? friend condescends to facts and argument his thrusts are easily parried. Perhaps we may be excused, however, from noticing the very gentlemanly, and essentially Protestant, rhapsody which we have

of abandoning the religion of the Pope, should I prove the genuineness of the extracts. I have lately, given from Bellamine's writings. No sooner had he said this than he admitted the correctness of the extract; his own words are. For, argues the Cardinal, and it is here the disputed passage occurs. Now, if the collection is assessed occurs here, why dispute it any 'disputed passage' occurs here, why dispute it any

Because, the dispute betwirt the TRUE WITNESS and "Protestant" was not as to the "genuineness" of an extract, nor as to whether certain words, or a certain passage, were, or were to be found in Bellarmine's treatise De Romano Pont.; but as to whether the passage in dispute, when compared with the context, was susceptible of the interpretation put upon it by "Protestant." Whether, in fact, Belarmine taught that—"if the Pope should err in conmanding the practice of vice, or in prohibiting the practice of virtue, the Church would be bound to believe that vice was good, and virtue evil." This was the real " point at issue."

There is no doubt that, in the English translation of the Psalms, the passage is to be found—" There is no God;" and no one can deny that the above words are a genuine extract from the authorised version of the Bible. Yet we cannot but think that, if some enemy of the Bible were to quote the above passage, divorced from its context-" The fool hath said in his heart"-by way of disproving the divine origin of the Bible, even " Protestant" would object to such a procedure, as savoring more of casuistry. than of a love of truth; and though, no doubt, " Protestant" would admit that the " disputed passage"\_ disputed as to its meaning-really did occur in the Bible, he would not, on that account, he prepared to yield the palm of victory to his opponent. So with the "disputed" passage in Bellarmine-disputed as to its meaning, when compared with the context .--We admit, and never have denied that it occurs, as do also the words-" There is no God"-in the Bible. But we do contend that the words of Bellarmine-if cited together with what precedes in the same chapter, " de decretis morum"-are not susceptible of the interpretation put upon them by " Pro-

Were the meaning of the passage doubtfulwhich most certainly it is not—the fair way to ascertain the writer's meaning would be to interpret the doubtful passage by others, where the meaning is perfectly clear. Now, by referring to other passages from this same treatise of Bellarmine, De Romano Pont., we shall at once see how far it was from his design to attribute to the Pope the power of changing the essential nature of things-or in the words of the writer in the Christian Guardianof "turning virtue to vice, and vice to virtue."

In the fifteenth chapter of the fourth book of the treatise, Bellarmine discusses the question, whether the Pope, in matters of themselves indifferent—such as Ceremonies, times of fasting, &c.,-can impose laws binding " in foro conscientia" upon the Church. Under certain conditions, says Bellarinine, the Popo can impose such laws; but in order that they be binding, it is first, and above all, necessary that they be "just;" for unjust laws, or laws contrary to the divine laws, whether natural or revealed, are not, properly speaking, laws at all, and are not to be obeyed. Bellarmine gives the following illustrations:---

"If the Pontiff were to command that youths and grown up men, the strong and the weak, the healthy and the sickly, were to fast equally during Lent, the law would be unjust; or, if he were to ordain that only the rich and noble should be admitted to the Episcopacy, and not the poor, and humbly born-ig-nobiles-\* it would be absolutely unjust."

And he adds :-

" Leges injustre, ratione materiæ, id est, qua sunt contrariæ divino juri, sive naturali, sive positivo, non obligant, sed etiam non debent ullo modo servari. De Romano Pont., l. iv., c. 15.

To any sane person, the above passage must clearly shew the falsity of the assertion in the Christian Guardian, that, according to Bellarmine, " The Pope does really turn virtue to vice, and vice to virtue, and calls upon his children to obey his commands, let them be virtuous or vicious. 5, - Christian Guardian, July 19.

Although " Protestant" will not accept the proposal we made to him, for verifying the quotations from Bellarmine—" as long as this infatuated wretch"—the editor of the TRUE WITNESS-" supports the bulls and burials, bells and beggary, spectres and spells, rags and relics of Popery adding that he must not complain of the reasons I assigned for not engaging friends to pay him a visit in Montreal"—the reasons assigned being, the dangers to which "Protestant" friends would be exposed, of being murdered or bewitched by Popish priests-still as, according to "Protestant," there is an edition of Bellarmine's works at Knox's College, he will have no difficulty in ascertaining the accuracy of our quotations from the " Satanic" author of the "Controversies."

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The position of Mr. G. Brown, and of the Ultra-Liberal and Protestant party, with respect to edneation, is intelligible. Boldly and frankly they declare at once, that separate schools for Catholics should not be at all tolerated; that the clause in the School Act, authorising them, is a blunder-and that immediate steps should be taken to correct it. This position we can understand; and were it not for the nconsistencies which the same men exhibit, when treating the perfectly analogous question, of the relations of the State to the Church, we could almost respect the good faith of those who hold it whilst deprecating their abominable tyranny, and protesting against the yoke which they would fain impose upon

There is a second position, equally intelligible, The TRUE WINESS again repeated his intentions and free from any inconsistencies. That of the

schools: who clearly recognising the indisputable control over the School than over the Church-or, over the Teacher than over the Priest-contend that, and education, for the establishment of schools and churches, amongst its subjects, it is at the same time any portion of the public funds to educational or redigious purposes—it is bound to furnish the subjects whom it taxes with their money's worth; or in other words, to give them all, schools and churches, religious and educational establishments, which they can accept, and make use of, without doing violence to next. their conscientions convictions. In fact, the Church question and the School question are essentially one; what is true of the first; is true of the latter; and every argument which is good against State-Churchism is equally good against the precisely analogous and equally objectionable system of State-School-

But there is also a third position, which is neither logical nor intelligible, yet which is nevertheless held by a pretty large party in the country-by men who boast of their moderation-who dislike extreme views, and who seem to think that the height of human wisdom, is, to deny that two and two make quite or exactly four. That they nearly make four, is good sound moderate doctrine; to assert that they do so exactly, is to hold and put forth, extreme views .-Amongst these moderate men we must include the supporters of the present Liberal Ministry on the Education question.

These men admit the justice of Catholic claims, to a certain extent-and within certain limits. They admit our right to separate schools: and have formally recognised it in the XIX. Sect. of the School Act; and in the IV of the "Act Supplementary." But here they stop; and by no means can they be brought to admit the logical consequences of their own premises; that if Catholics are-because of their conscientious scruples against Non-Catholic schoolsentitled to separate schools at all, their separate schools are entitled to enjoy as much favor, countenance, and assistance from the State, as are the common, or Non-Catholic schools; and should participate in every privilege awarded by law to the latter. At present, these men to whom we alinde, occupy this ridiculous and anomalous position. Admitting our right to separate schools, (if we are taxed in any shape for the support of schools,) they deny to us the full enjoyment of that admitted right, by dogging it, as we have already shown, with innumerable unjust and injurious restrictions. This position is absurd, and should at once be abandoned. Either Non-Catholic brethren enjoy: or they are not entitled to have separate schools at all.

We can understand therefore the argument of those who would altogether abolish those schools, as eril. We can understand that of those who insist upon maintaining them; but we cannot understand, nor yet respect the conduct of those who, admitting the right of Catholics to separate schools, treat those schools as if they were an evil to be repressed at the earliest convenient opportunity; and the great object of whose legislation seems to be to render, impossible in practice, that which in theory they profess their

mess to establish.

And yet this has hitherto been the substance of all legislation for separate schools in Upper Canada. Our Liberal friends grant us those schools, but hampered with so many restrictions that their enjoyment is practically denied. We have already signalled a few of those odious restrictions, and might easily signal many more. As for instance the hardships to which the Catholic supporters of separate schools in Upper Canada are subjected, by certain clauses of the existing School Act; hardships from which the Protestant supporters of separate schools in Lower Canada are exempt.

In Lower Canada the Protestant dissentient mimerity are entitled to receive direct from the Superintendent, not only their share of the General School fund, but a similar share of the Building Fund as well .- 12 Vic., C. 50, Sec. 18. In Upper Canada, on the contrary, the Protestant inajority have the power to tax the Catholic minority for building Protestant school houses, and purchasing sites for Protestant schools. In the sums so raised. Catholics are not entitled to share; and as, of course, they cannot conscientiously send their children to a Protestant school-house, they can get no value for the money Thus unjustly and arbitrarily extracted from their pockets. vide, "Act Supplementary."-Sec. IV.

Again, by the Upper Canada School Act, Sec. 27, the County Municipal Councils are authorised to levy by assessment—upon Catholics, as well as upon Protestants-" such sum or sums of money as it shall judge expedient for the establishment and maintainance of a County Common School Library." These Manicipal Councils being almost exclusively Procestant in their composition, it may easily be conceived how perfectly useless these Libraries must be to the supporters of Catholic separate schools. In Lower Canada, no Catholic majority has the power of levying any sum or sums of money from the Protestant

many and important differences betwirt them, all to from all Catholics, seeking for service under his his talents and his estimable endowments entitle him. Meet that the duties of the State in the matter of the disadrantage of the Catholic minority of the standard, are, that they shall be rebels against eccle- M. Morin is not a man who should condescend to education are precisely the same as are its duties in Upper Province; all calculated, and intended, to im-stastical authority, and apostates to the Faith. Are the matter of religion—that it has no more legitimate pose on the said minority, some burdens from which there many men in Canada, calling themselves Cathe Protestant minority of the Lower Province are [tholies, who will accept service under Mr. Hincks free. But we have said enough; and may we trust on such terms? We hope not. whilst the State has the right, and is in duty bound to confidently assert that we have proved in the first make material provision for the support of religion place, the truth of our position—that the Catholics for Catholics; and tolerates them only so long, and of Upper Canada are not dealt with in the matter of in so far, as he is "unable to prevent their exist- There is no doubt that an establishment of the kind separate schools as are the Protestants of Lower once." But Catholics are bound to support those bound to respect the rights of conscience; and, in Canada; and in the second, the falsity of Dr. Ry- schools, and to resist every attempt to suppress them. extending its helping hand, to manifest no partiality erson's statement—that the existing provisions of the At a late meeting of the Catholic Institute of Tois favor of one particular denomination, no prejudices Law secure to the Catholic minority in Upper Cana- ronto, that admirable society, acting with the sancagainst another. From these principles flows the da, "all that is granted to the dissenting minority of tion of the highest authority, pledged itself to oppose consequence that if the State taxes its subjects any municipality in Lower Canada, all that can be every man who was not prepared to do full justice to not to enter. But there can be no doubt that long for the support of schools or churches—or devotes equitably asked for by such minority in any munici- Catholic claims for Freedom of Education; and pality of Upper Canada."-School Report, p. 21.

the opponents of Freedom of Education. The ar- who is opposed towards separate schools, and who from whence the seeds of disease are scattered in guments of these gentry are not very formidable; seeks but the opportunity to suppress them, is clear. every direction. but such as they are, we will reply to them in our

We have been asked for our authority for attributing to Mr. Hincks the insulting language towards Catholies, upon which we slightly animadverted in our to maintain them. Whom then shall we follow?—
last. We reply, that our authority is the same as
The Prelates of the Church, or Mr. Hincks? May that on the strength of which we have denounced the language of Gavazzi and the Rev. Mr. Orr-viz., language of Gavazzi and the Rev. Mr. Orr—viz., the uncontradicted reports of the public press. We never heard Gavazzi; we were not present at the Mr. Hincks—"sequimini illum."—III. Reg., 18, 21. election for South Oxford; but we have as little reason to doubt the accuracy of the published report in one case, as in the other.

Besides, when a public man allows, for weeks, a eport of one of his public speeches to go the rounds of the public press, without contradiction or correction, he assumes the entire responsibility of the report; he thereby accepts the language attributed to him, and makes it his own; more especially is this the case, when the reported speech is calculated to serve the political ends of the speaker. Now, every body knows why, in Upper Canada, Mr. Hincks seized upon the opportunity to sucer at the ignorance of Papists, and at their "opposition to progress," because "under the influence of their clergy;" every body knows that the speaker's object was to make a little political capital amongst Protestants, and to get a few Protestant cheers from the fanatics round the hustings. Mr. Hincks' motives are very trans-

Quite in keeping with his language on the hustngs, was his language—as reported in Mr. Hineks' own organ, the Toronto Daily Leader-at a late political dinner at London. We copy from our Ministerialist cotemporary. Speaking of the opposition, which in Lower Canada has been offered to secularisation, Mr. Hincks said :-

"It had been represented that because nine Bishops in Lower Canada had signed a Protest against secularisation, the people there were opposed to it. It was true that the Bishops had taken that course. Whatever course these Prelates might have taken, the NOT BE CONNECTED WITH THEM."- Toronto Daily Leader, August 7.

We do not know whether the Lower Canada members of the Cabinet will feel obliged to Mr. Hincks for representing them as bad Catholics; and as putting themselves in opposition to their Pastors. But this we know, that Mr. Hincks fully substantiates every word used by the TRUE WITNESS of last week. We said, that henceforward, no honest Catholic-that is, no Catholic subject to the influence of his Prelates-would ever trust Mr. Hincks again, or acknowledge him as a colleague. Mr. Hincks tells us he will have no connection with Catholics who are "under the influence of the Bishops."sait Mr. Hincks' turn.

Again, on the subject of separate schools, Mr. Hincks-speaking before a Protestant audience, and desirous of turning their anti-Catholic prejudices to account—is reported by the Toronto Leader of the same date, to have delivered himself, on the same occasion, as follows:-

" HE HAD BEEN OPPOSED TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS, AS HIS FRIEND THE POST MASTER-GENERAL COULD BEAR WITNESS; BUT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS."

This language is susceptible of but one interpretation; and that not very flattering to the penetration of those who have allowed themselves to be duped by the idea that Mr. Hincks was favorable to Catholic claims for Freedom of Education. We have said, all along, that Mr. Hincks was opposed to our Separate Schools—that he tolerated their existence, only in so far and so long, as he could not prevent it-that, if he could, he would, denrive the Catholies of Upper Canada of their separate schools .-We have been condemned for thus frankly giving expression to our opinions; and have been accused of making factious opposition to the Ministry. And now Mr. Hincks himself comes forward, and, unasked, avows the very sentiments which we have all along attributed to him:

Mr. Hincks having thus clearly defined his position as towards Catholics, has equally clearly defined the frankly recorded our dissent from M. Morin; and proper position of all honest. Catholics as towards him. He declares that he will "have no connection" nanced by him. But, at the same time, he is one with Catholics who are under the influence of their whom we can ill afford to spare from the Legislature. Bishops; it follows, therefore, that no Catholics who Even M. Morin's political opponents-personal opare under the influence of their Bishops-that is, no | nonents he has none-must admit that his retirement Catholics worthy of the name-will have, for the fu- from public life would be a loss to the country, and ture, any connection with him. It is impossible to that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace minority for the establishment and maintainance of serve both God and mammon-it is impossible to be him. Indeed, the only reproach we have ever heard Common School Libraries?"

Obedient to the Pastors of Christ's Church, and, at urged against the Hon, gentleman, is, that he does the enmedian should be purely might go on for ever, contrasting clause by the same time, to retain any connection with Mr. not make himself sufficiently prominent; that he does Longueuil, August 8, 1864.

Mr. Hincks, too, is opposed to separate schools colled upon the Catholics of Lower Canada for sym-We cannot be both faithful followers of Mr. Hincks, and obedient sons of the Church. If Mr. Hincks is right, in his opposition to separate schools, then His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, the Fathers of the Provincial Council of Quebec, and the Catholics of Toronto, are most grievously in error in seeking we not say with the prophet Elias-

A friend, for whose opinions we have the highest respect, writes to us on the subject of Mr. Hincks' Clergy Reserves Bill, and-without impugning the correctness of our statements as to its inevitable effects on the separate schools of Upper Canada, if passed in its present form-ventures to indulge a iope, that the Bill will be so modified, as to do justice to Catholics, and in the disposal of the funds accruing from the " Reserves," to place the separate schools in as good a position as that occupied by their wealthier rivals. We differ from our esteemed corespondent for the following reasons:---

There is one amendment indeed by which substantial justice might be done to the claims of our sefarate schools; to the effect that, the separate schools in every County Municipality should be entitled to share in every grant, made by the County Municipal Councils from the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserves, for school purposes, in proportion to the number of children attending such separate schools. But this amendment would never be allowed to pass; because it would strike at the very principle on which Mr. Hincks' measure for settling the Reserves question is based.

Every body is for a settlement of that question; and the difference, is, that whilst some are for absolute secularisation, others are for sect-ularisation; or a fair and equitable division of the disputed property amongst all religious denominations, leaving each at liberty to devote its share of the proceeds to religi-Catholics in Upper Canada are entitled to separate Lowen Canada Members or THE Cabinet were not ous or educational purposes, as it might please. Now, schools, and therefore to every privilege which their UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE BISHOPS; AND IF THEY to allow Catholic separate schools to receive a sepa-WERE, HE AND HIS UPPER CANADA COLLEAGUES COULD rate share of this property, would be to establish the principle of sect-ularisation, as opposed to secularisation; a principle repugnant to the principle upon which Mr. Hincks has framed his Bill, and which we may therefore be sure he will never tolerate. Besides Mr. Hincks is opposed to Separate Schools.

> When we see the Heads of Departments indulging in sarcasms and insults against the Pastors of the Church, it is to be expected that their underlings but not so dangerously but that hopes are entertained will follow suit. It was therefore with no surprise, of his recovery .- Transcript. though with much disgust, that we read in the Canadien of the 31st ult. an intemperate sally against the Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada for their supposed Nothing but rebels and traitors to their Church will interference, during the late elections. "It is of no sustained, with the exception of a man of the name sait Mr. Hincks' turn.
>
> Interference, during the late elections. "It is of no sustained, with the exception of a man of the name use"—says the Canadien—"deceiving one's self further, since it is notorious that a considerable number of the rural Curés and Vicars have interfered actively in the election, in opposition to the views of the Government."

Ah! there's there's the sin of it maitre Cana- they recovered in a short time .- Ib. dien. It is not the interference, you complain of; but the anti-Ministerial interference. This the Canadien looks upon as most intolerable; and the Curés and Vicars guilty of such conduct are forthwith denounced as men-" who have the presumption | boat. to deem themselves learned in politics—give advice right and left-a tort et a travers-and seek to direct public opinion, by means of chawcd-up information"-science toute machée-" which they derive from an extravagant partisan. If this conduct be blameable amongst private individuals, it is in the highest degree reprehensible and dangerous in a Priest."-Canadien, 31st July.

He is a pretty fellow is this Canadien, to read our Catholic Clergy a lecture on their duties! It is a wonder the Ministry don't make a Bishop of him at once; his head is just the head for a Government

We read in the Canadien that the Hon. M. Morin is likely to be returned for the County of Bellechasse. On the Clergy Reserves question, we have greatly regret that secularisation should be counte-

Catholics who insist upon their right to separate clause of the respective School Acts; showing the Hincks. The conditions which the latter exacts | not at once, and boldly assume that position to which play second fiddle to any man, or set of men.

> Our city cotemporaries are agitating the question of a House of Refuge, or Emigrants' Home, for the myriads of helpless, destitute, and too often diseased creatures that are daily landed on our wharves .is greatly wanted, both in the interests of the immigrants themselves, and for the sake of the city.-Whether Cholera and kindred diseases be, or be not, infectious, or communicable by intercourse with a diseased person, is a question into which we purpose sea voyages, with low diet, are predisposing causes, and that crowded lodging houses, bad ventilation, and We have yet to notice some of the objections of pathy and assistance. Our duty then, towards one fitthy apartments, soon become veritable pest-houses,

By almost universal consent Quarantine is looked upon as a humbug; as a remnant of ignorance and barbarism; ineffectual for good, potent for evil; a standing reproach to the enlightenment and philanthropy of the XIX. century. If, for Quarantine establishments, we were to substitute some places of refuge, wherein, under a proper system of surveillance and classification, newly landed immigrants might find a temporary shelter, in which their more immediate wants might be attended to, and proper medical assistance furnished to the sickly-no great additional expence would be inflicted on the country, and much would be gained in the cause of decency and humanity. We trust that, at the next meeting of Parliament, the attention of the Legislature may be drawn to this important question.

THE QUEBEC MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPI-TAL .- The Steward and Matron of this institution have resigned: assigning as their reasons several grave charges against the management of the Instiintion. We suppose the Government will order an inquiry; until then we shall refrain from hazarding any remarks upon the conduct of the parties impli-

We have to return thanks for a list of all the Postoffices in the Province, on the 1st January, 1854.

Remittances in our next.

CHOLERA .- Of the whole 127 cholera interments ast week, sixty-three were emigrants; if, therefore, these and the children whose deaths are set down to the same disease be set aside, the mortality from cholera among the adult residents will appear to be very triffing. The decrease of deaths from cholera, in three weeks, has been as follows :- Week ending July 23, 111; week ending July 30, 8; week ending August 5, 30; total decrease as compared with week ending July 16, 149. The total deaths from cholera sum up since the 23rd of June to 1128.- Herald, 8th

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Unsworth, late Station-master at St. Hyacinthe, of the prevailing epidemic. Mr. Unsworth died on Saturday morning. -Herald.

MELANCHOLY Accident .- Monday alternoon, while ome of the men employed in the erection of the new Mechanics' Institute, were engaged in raising a large stone for the upper story, the machine used for the purpose gave way, and precipitated with it a man named Gooley, among the stones on the street, whose leath from the fall was almost instantaneous. Another person employed in the same work was very serionsly injured by the fall of the hoisting machinery,

On Sunday alternoon, our city was visited with a severe thunder storm and lightning. No injury was lightning passed, and burnt one of his legs, while reclining on a sofa. A cab man of the name of Leahy, while in the yard, (next door to Kick's,) and disengaging his horses from the cab, both unimals were struck with lightning, but not so seriously but that

ACCIDENT AT TORONTO .- Four persons, named Miller, two Danlops, and Stephens were drowned at Toronto on Thursday, by the empsizing of a sailing

THE ICENERGS OF THIS YEAR. - The news last rereived confirms the apprehension that upwards of 100 vessels have been embedded in the ice in the Atlantic, and that many of them have been crushed and lost; and an opinion gains ground that the missing meamer City of Glasgow was among the latter number.-Herald.

## Birth.

In this city, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. William Owler, of a daughter

## Married

In this city, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Alexander Herbert, Esq., Advocate, to Mary Dunn, (late Mrs. McCarney) both of this city.

## CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

THE Sisters of this Institution beg leave to inform the public that they are obliged to increase their terms of Boarding, and that the conditions for the future shall be as follows:—

£ 8. D. Boarding and Tuition. To those not residing in Lower Canada, 20 Music, 2 Drawing and Painting, 1 Washing, Stationery,

The Re-Opening shall take place on the 31st AUGUST

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE! of the sol of the FRANCE.

The Moniteur announces that the Emperor, on his return from Biaritz, in August, will take the command of the camp at Bolougne.
A striking little incident occurred on Saturday, at

Louis Napoleon's return to Calais Pier, after inspect-Jing the English ships. "It was at first thought that The yacht would go up to the inner harbor, where the royal carriages were in waiting, and a small military escort; but a sudden thought seemed to strike his Majesty—an order was given, the yacht hauled alongside the pier, and the Emperor, in full general's uniform, stepped on shore, and without a single attendant plunged boldly into the crowd. The effect was electric. A cheer rose that might have been mistaken for an Irish cheer; exclamations of admiration were heard on every side; and the Emperor hustled his way cheerfully along, with hardly elbow-room enough to take his hat off now and then in acknowledgment of the loud and repeated cries of "Vive !' Empereur!" Mingled with the crowd were an immense number of English visiters, who gave it as their universal verdict that the Emperor's "pluck" was a fact never to be gainsayed from that day, forward. With the French this impromptu act of confidence and courage raised a complete hurricane of excitement. They laughed, talked with unusual volubility, shook hands with each other, and seemed to have obtained that much-prized object, a new sensation, in the daring and sans-ceremonic deportment of their Emperor. The reception of the Emperor of the French by

the British tars, in the Calais roads, was enthusias tic; and it must be allowed that our gallant neighbors were not distanced in the race of courtesy and generosity; for their treatment of the English Board of Admiralty, the English commanders of vessels of war, and the English visitors, was everything that could be desired or anticipated. With all our admiration of constitutional government, and with all our predilection for Parliaments and the representative system, we cannot shut our eyes to the wonderful change for the better, in everything that appertains. to French society, which has followed upon the suppression of the Legislature of that country. We do not refer particularly to the "Republic-one and indivisible"—which was from its birth a mass of incongruity and absurdity: we allude generally to parliamentary government from the accession of Charles X. The Citizen-King perverted the Chamber of Peers into a Star-Chamber, to crush the "republican institutions" with which he swore he would surround the Throne of the Barricades; and during his 18 years' reign, the Deputies were mostly occupied in framing laws against the provisions of the Charter, or in discussing their great question whether the king should govern as well as reign, or in setting up and pulling down alternately the two tricksters—one as grave as an owl, the other as volatile as a bottle of quicksilver-we mean Guizot and Thiers, who were at the head of the two factions -or abusing perfide Albion. The country knew no peace; and though taxes were greatly increased, the national debt was annually and learfully angmented. Three years of wise government under the Empire of Napoleon III. have changed the whole aspect of affairs; and we believe it may be said with truth, that France has not been so happy at home and so great abroad for centuries, as she is at this moment. — Catholic Stand-

Honor to OMER PASHA.—An Imperial degree nublished in the Moniteur, confers on Marshal Omer Pasha, General in Chief of the Ottoman army, the dignity of grand cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor.

SPAIN.

cil, has fled. The Ministry is dissolved. Saragossa brigades may now be transferred prudently and safely pronounced before Madrid. Espartero is designated to the destined scene of their exploits. as chief, and is forming a central army.

Its apathy or phlegm is the only side of the Spanish character which, for so far, has shown itself in the Insurrection. O'Donnell and his followers are graphic despatches to suppose. The Turks alone, as leisurely and dignified in their movements as if they paced a Court minuet, and the Queen's troops pursue them (or make believe to pursue them) with similar insouciant decorum. If we can trust the Times correspondent, the rebels have taken a higher moral position in the eyes of the people than the government. He says—"The towns they enter, instead of complaining of their conduct, are delighted to have them, because they have plenty of money. spend it freely, and pay scrupulously for everything they get, whilst the Queen's troops take their rations and leave everything unpaid."

They are taught to consider themselves not "a "faction," but a constitutional party, marching in a friendly country-" any man forgetting this, or disgracing himself by robbery or maltreatment of the nube with all possible speed; one despatch actually people, shall be instantly led out and shot."

This is a grand stroke of policy in O'Donnell, and we should not be surprised to learn that every city in Spain had pronounced for him. In a slight affair in Valencia, it is said, the Government troops have while the Russians throw all their available strength tion. The regular labor of the miners at the old already been worsted.

The future of Spain is a problem which neither statesman nor philosopher can pretend to solve. Her past a tangled web, gorgeous and brilliant as one of those wondrous Cathedrals which her grand old monks built with such a lavish waste of wealth and extravagance; that "posterity might deem them mad."-Its deepest interest to us is the eternal recurrence of signs, is evidently becoming too cumbersome for the Sarsfields, Nugents, in the very heart of her most Baron Budberg on the affairs of Wallachia, bears continued glut in this market, of which information

said: - "Spain's best resource in the eighteenth century, consisted in a few unfortunate Irish gentlemen, and them slie had only because Ireland had a Protestant Ascendancy, and was blessed with Clares and Fosters."—Nation.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that Queen Christina of Spain was expected in Paris. GERMAN POWERS.

The Austrian army has not yet entered the Turkish Principalities. The treachery of the King of Prussia and the trickery of the Czar, added to the Russian leaning of the small German Powers, have made it necessary for the young Austrian Emperor to halt; but neither in our Cabinet nor at the Tuileries is there the slightest apprehension entertained of the honor and intentions of Francis Joseph .-Prussia pretends, and doubtless is, satisfied with the Czar's reply to the Austrian note.

The German journals in the interest of Prussia find an apology for the king's conduct in his affection for his sister the Czarina. Her Imperial Majesty recently addressed Frederick William, "from the bed of sickness," to entreat him not to attack her lord, as Russia had aided "their sainted father," against France, and it would break her heart were the Prussian arms to be turned against her husband.

The correspondent at Vienna of the Morning Chroniclestates that Austria and Prussia are so far satisfied with the reply of the Czar as to advise the holding of a Congress at Prague to adjust all questions in dispute upon the basis of the Russian propo-

BADEN.

The venerable Archbishop of Frieburg has felt the necessity of pronouncing sentence of excommunication upon the Rev. Ignatius Hort, of Altschweier, the refractory cure of Kirrlach, who had for some time been under suspension, and whom, notwithstanding his openly avowed sympathy with the revolutionists in 1849, the government of Baden continue to support in opposition to all legitimate ecclesiastical authority. Sentence of excommunication has also been pronounced against Maximilian Ruth, the grand bailiff, who, without a shadow of cause, had the Rev. M. Scherer dragged from his sick bed and cast into prison; and against Burgomaster Michel Steinam, who, with extreme violence and insult, arrested the Rev. M. Rombach, curé of Tauberbischofsheim, in the middle of the night, and subjected him to four weeks' imprisonment for merely obeying the orders of his Archbishop. These two men, now such favorites of the government, had also been violent partisans of the revolution.

#### THE BALTIC.

The French armament, after being reviewed by the Emperor Napoleon, sailed for the Baltic, where according to the news received last night, the troops have arrived. The vessels were to proceed first to the Aland Island, and after the troops were to be landed at Bormarsund, of which it is intended to take possession as a permanent station. The French force is also understood to be ready to support Sweden should Russia molest that power during the win-

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUXILIARY ARMY. We have reason to believe that the report of the advance of the French and English Expeditionary Army into the Principalities is unfounded, and that their destination is Sebastopol. The necessity of wresting that stronghold, and thereby the Crimea and the command of the Euxine, from Russia, is too manifest to have escaped the serious consideration of the two Western Powers; and as the gallant Turks under their brave Chief and his faithful Licutenants BAYONNE, JULY 30 .- On the 17th, Madrid pro- have been able to repel the Muscovite hordes and nounced in favor of the insurrectionary troops, and drive back the braggart invaders with ignominy, the the whole of the population joined in the demonstra- occasion for apparent inaction on the part of the tion. Count San Luis, the President of the Coun- Allies has disappeared, and the British and French

> The defeat of the Russians at Guirgevo was even more disastrous to them and more glorious to the and unaided, achieved that great triumph; their numbers being nearly one-fifth less than that of their foe. -Catholic Standard.

It is now extremely probable that a decisive general engagement will take place, during the present month, on the left bank of the Danube. Two or three days ago, it was rumored that Omer Pasha had followed up the capture of Giurgevo by attacking the Russian head quarters at Frateschti, but the most reliable authorities describe the Turkish leader as judiciously completing the defences of his new position, and postponing any further important manœuvre till he can positively calculate upon the co-operation of his Allies. Our latest advices state that the English and French troops were hastening to the Daaffirming that a French Regiment had been engaged in the recent combat at Giurgevo. According to the Times, the probability is, that the Turks will concentrate their forces at and behind Giurgevo, into their advanced guard at Frateschti, and that a general action will be fought upon the occasion of an attack on one or other of these positions. Such an event would probably shame the English and French

Generals into crossing the Danube.

The subtle and evasive policy in which he has hitherto been compelled to envelope his ambitious de-

Edinburgh Review, Brougham or Jeffrey, (we for macy "He is indignant, it seems, at the "singular world, imports, up to a recent date, have gone on get: which) struck with this fact in her history, has attitude? assumed by the Wallachian Boyards towards increasing; and that the increase extends to nearly the Russian troops, who have been so disinterestedly endeavoring to deliver them from the yoke of the Turks, and he commands Budberg to treat such ungrateful conduct with severity. He cannot conceive how a country, professing the same orthodox faith as himself, can be subject to any other than a Christian monarch; and he finds himself conscientiously compelled to absolve the Wallachians from their allegiance to the Sultan. "Even if the Wallachians do not comprehend this," he adds, "because they are under the influence of Europe, too much subjected to false beliefs, the Emperor cannot renounce accomplishing the mission which Providence never shown itself more marvellously than in the re-has confided to him as head of the orthodox Chris-straint which he instantly put upon his temper and tians—namely, to rescue for ever from the Ottoman manners, and maintained for a long course of years. sovereignty those persons who profess the true Chris-Those who happen to have watched the insane know nounce accomplishing the mission which Providence sovereignty those persons who profess the true Christian religion, that is, the Greek religion. The idea has occupied the attention of the Emperor since the commencement of his glorious reign, and the moment has arrived at which his Majesty will carry into execution the project which he has so long conceived, whatever may be said by the powerless states of Europe, given up to false beliefs. We are with God, and God is with us, and victory is on our side."-

The Osservatore Triestino has advices from Constantinople of the 3rd, confirming the fact, before announced, that the English steam-frigates had bombarded the fortifications of the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and adding that the Russian guns, soldiers, and commander had been taken.

The officers of the Tiger, who were prisoners of war at Odessa, have been exchanged and released.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BUTLER.—We regret to learn from Turkey, that this brave young officer, who was really the author of the Russian defeat at Silistria and the saviour of the fortress, had sunk under exhaustion two hours after the retreat of the Muscovites. His ability equalled his gallantry; and his loss is deeply deplored by the whole of the allied army. 'He was a young Irishman of great promise, the son of the Hon. General Butler, and a nephew of the late Earl of Carrick. He served valiantly against the Kaffirs during the late war at the Cape, and died full of glory in his 27th year.

THE REVIEW AT DEVNA .- Though the ground was by no means such as one would choose for a place on which to display the marching of troops, yet neither the Household Brigade nor the Highlanders ever showed to greater advantage. Omer Pasha turned to St. Arnaud, and said in French, "Did you ever see such troops, Marshal? I did not believe that in the armies of Europe a division like this was to be found." To which the Marshal replied, "You are right, you are right. They are, in truth, magnificent soldiers." The division then deployed from mile in length, and lowering their muskets, with one nient gave the best notion of what the troops could do in case of attacking the bright, glittering row of bayonets which faced the line; and the rapidity and evenness with which the dense mass poured along a most difficult country, gave to the whole movement an appearance of strength which seemed literally irresistible. The regiments afterwards formed in square to receive cavalry, and all executed the manœuvre beautifully. At a distance, while in this position, their closed rank and handsome uniform made them resemble rich parterres of flowers upon the hill side. As he was leaving, Omer Pasha turned to Captain Simmonds, an English officer, who is one of his aides-de-camp, and said—"There will be no war, Simmonds. I know what the Russians can do, and what they won't do. Mark my words, they will never wait to face such troops as these; at least, if they do, they ter from Varna.

ARRESTS AT ST. PETERBURG.—The Vienna Presse states, on the authority of travellers arrived from St. Petersburg, that more than three hundred young men, nobles, students, and merchants, have been arrested.

The report of the capture of two Russian ships of war, Aurora and Diana, in the Pacific, by Rearseas, with her Majesty's ships President (flag) and Trincomalee, is not confirmed by actual despatches from the Admiral, which had not time to arrive in due course, but the gratifying news is rendered more probable by the fact that her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Brazil has deemed the statement of the Swedish captain who brought the news to Rio Janeiro sufficiently reliable to communicate it to his Government at home.

## ROME.

The death of Cardinal Fornari has left vacant the Protectorate of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and it does not appear that a successor has yet been appointed.

## AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.—The following is from the summary of the Melbourne Argus of May 4, prepared for the Golden Age:—" We are enabled to report that the prospects of the mines still continue encouraging, and that the produce has suffered no serious diminusites has been greatly disturbed by rushes to newlydiscovered spots, which take a certain time: to exhibit results. The amount conveyed to Melbourne and Geelong weekly by the government armed escorts from the various gold fields keeps up with remarkable regularity to about 40,000 jounces, valued at £160,000."

The tables of the customs authorities demonstrate Irish names, O'Donnells, O'Donohues, O'Reillys, Czar; and the letter which he recently addressed to the remarkable fact, that, notwithstanding the long-Sarsfields, Nugents, in the very heart of her most Baron Budberg on the affairs of Wallachia, bears continued glut in this market, of which information port in any emergent difficulties.

vital interests and her noblest aims. A writer in the scarcely any of the usual features of Muscovite diplo- was at an early period conveyed to all parts of the Times are changed. Now the King of Prussia is

every article of trade.

## THE POOR CZAR.

The Daily News, in an article of evident authenticity, gives the most interesting particulars of Czar Nicholas with which the world has been favoured since the epigrammatic gossip of De Custine. Our contemporary's correspondent says—speaking of the altered manner of Nicholas, after escaping the first insurrection he had to encounter :

"Though that revolution did not take place, another did, far less expected. Nicholas became apparently a totally altered man. The strength of his will has that the most fearful of their peculiarites, in many cases, is the instantaneous transition from the brutal to the human state. You catch their eye, and are horrified at its expression of ferocity and cruelty; and, before you can withdraw your gaze, it is gone, and all is bland and gracious. Thus was it with Nicholas, from the moment when his foot touched the step of the throne. Stern, but no longer irascible-distant, but never ill-mannered, the brute part of him, known to be so largely inherited from his ancestors, seemed to have burst out.

"What the government of his dominions has been there is no need to describe. The more hopeless he became of doing effectual good at home the more he has inclined to the policy of Peter and Catherine. He is aware that the nobles regard the existing system as doomed, and only expect or desire it to last their time. He is aware that the host of slaves who worship him are no power in his hand, but a mere burden. A man might as well be king in a wilderness peopled by sheep and wolves as in Russia; and no one knows this better than Nicholas. He is aware that he cannot reckon on the honesty of any one functionary of his whole empire. He has invited and pensioned savans and men of letters, and instituted schools, and toiled harder than his own slaves, and he perceives that society grows no better, but rather worse. So he has recourse to schemes of territorial extension; and there the same evils follow :- his ships are rotten; his cannon balls are turned into wooden bowls; his quinine is found to be oak bark; and while he is paying enormous bread bills, his soldiers are perishing under a bran and straw diet.

"Of his fanaticism one does not know what to say. His Empress turned Greek in a day to marry him; and this no doubt seemed to him all right and natural. But when he wanted his daughter Olga to marry the Archduke Stephen, he offered that she turned Romish in a day-should embrace the faith of those nuns of Minsk who were so very displeasing to his orthodoxy. It is probably in his case the mixture of funaticism and laxity which is so disgusting in the history of all churches at any time dominant and in-

volved with the state. "In his family, he is no less unhappy than in other relations. His faithful wife, who has borne with open columns of companies into one line, about a much from him, partly because there was no helping his passions, and partly because he carried on his tremendous cheer, charged up the hill. This move- attention to her through all his vagaries, has been wearing out for many a dreary year under the fatigues of the life of empty amusement which he im-poses on all his family. One favorite daughter is dead. Another is the widow of the Duc de Leuchtenberg; and the youngest is Princess Royal of Wurtemberg. The two eldest sons are always quarrelling -as is likely to happen if, as is universally understood, the younger-(who is a Muscovite savage of the Moscow party)-strives all in his power to supplant his elder brother-who is much milder and more estimable man-in the succession to the throne. The Czar has till now repressed their feud; but it has, like his other misfortunes, become too much for him; and the scandal is fully avowed. If the reign of Nicholas should come to a violent end with his life-his may not be the only royal blood shed on the occasion.

"Thus has the proud man, the Emperor of all the Russias, passed his fifty-eighth birthday, sitting among the wreck of all his idols. They are of clay—and it is his own iron will that has shivered them all. Instead of achieving territorial extension, he has apparently brought on the hour of forcible dismemberment of his empire. Instead of court gaiety, his childish vanity has created only the mirth which breaks the heart and undermines the life. Instead of securing family peace by the compressive power of his will, he has made his sons the slaves, instead of himself the lord of their passions. Hated by the nobles—liked only by those who can give him no aid, and receive no good from him; drawn in by his own passions to sa-Admiral Price, our Commander-in-Chief in those crifice them in hecatombs, while they fix their eyes sees with her Majesty's ships President (flag) and on him as their only hope—tricked by his servants all over the empire-disappointed in his army and its officers-afraid to leave his capital, because it: would be laid waste as soon as his back was turned-cursed in all directions for the debts of his nobles, the bankruptcy of trade, and the hunger of his people-conscious of the reprobation of England and France, whose reprobation could be no indifferent matter to Lucifer himself-finding himself out in his count about Austria-and about everybody but his despised brothers of Prussia and (as an after-thought) Naples; and actually humbled before the Turk-what a position for a man whose birthday once seemed to be an event in the calendar of the universe! Be it remembred, the while, that he is broken in health and heart. stoops as if burthened with years-he trembles with weakness because he cannot take sufficient food. The eagle glance has become wolfish. The proud calm of his fine face has given way to an expression of anxiety and trouble. Let him be pitied, then, and with kindness. He is, perhaps, the greatest sufferer in Europe -and let him be regarded accordingly. But as we need not say, he is totally unfit for the management of human destinies."

## PRUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

Some few years ago the Prussian alliance was the continental sheet anchor of England. The King of that country was constitutional in his views, an honest and an honorable man. The English language was exhausted in the lavish culogies heaped upon him and his congenial Minister, the Chevalier Bunsen. The heir apparent of Great Britain, and Ireland had the King of Prussia for his sponsor, and the nation, in get neral, looked to him and his subjects for future, sup-

regarded as the vilest of mankind. He is weak, wicked, and unsteady, and playing the game of our enemies. Every patriotic Saxon despises him, and if heathinks it worth while to form any wishes in relation to the King, it is to the effect that he may openly join Russia, so that we may have the satisfaction of

bringing him to his right senses.

The Prussian Government is not treacherous only to the European cause in the present war, but to tar her English ally. It is very true that no wise man ever depended on the Prussian Government since it came into being. It is nothing else but a standing army of brigands on the highroad of the world, waiting for plunder. No opportunity is permitted to escape unimproved, and whenever treachery can be made immediately profitable, there treachery will be employed. Everybody remembers how that miserable Government invaded Hanover when it was receiving the English subsidies, and pretending to be in allisace with England. At this moment, while, in appearance, favorable to the western powers, it is working underhand against them, and furnishing Russia with the most available weapons of war.

Prussia is, in one respect, like England-it hates the Catholic Church with a perfect hatred. Pity, therefore, that the two countries, so identified in spirit, should not be better agreed in the means of carrying out their schemes. Notwithstanding their Protestantism, they cannot contrive to be united against Russia. For this let us be thankful, for out of this quarrel some good may result, and honest men may re-enter into possession of their own goods,

It has now come out that Prussia is the real fomenter of the troubles in Baden, and that peace would have been long ago established in that miserable country but for the representative of Prussia at the Diet. - Tablet .

#### THE HAND OF GOD.

The secular journals some time since recorded a melancholy disaster on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, by which more than forty persons were suddenly ushered into eternity, and a large number maimed and wounded. The report at that time gave us to understand that the cars were filled with passengers engaged in an ordinary Fourth of July excursion, who were returning to the city, after the rural festivities had terminated, when the accident occurred.-Subsequent developments led us to believe that at least a part of the company were induced to leave Baltimore for an ulterior object. When the dying and wounded were borne to the city, fourteen of the number were taken to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. Among these was a man shockingly and mortally wounded, whose mouth was filled with cursing and bitterness. His wife was sent for, but so terrible was the stench issuing from his wounds, that she refused to go near him, but stood at a distance contemplating with horror the revolting and pitiable spectacle. The Sisters were unremitting in their attentions, and all that tenderness and skill and tireless effort could effect to mitigate his anguish, was done by these intrepid heroes of charity, whom no pestilence can appal, nor form of human agony deflect from the path of mercy and duty. Deserted by the wife of his bosom, and yielding to the fruitless remorse of an unrepentant death bed, the wretched man confessed publicly that he was one of a number who had that morning proceeded ten miles from the city to a certain grove, where an Anti-Catholic demonstration was held. Hundreds assembled from the adjacent country, and inflammatory speeches were made, and resolutions passed, threatening the religious and civil liberties and personal safety of the religious of Baltimore, and Catholics generally. He had returned, he said, with the full purpose of aiding to carry out these projects, when the Hand of God overtook him; and among those that were to be the especial objects of assault were the very Sisters who had soothed the anguish of his dying hours. This he stated in presence of numbers who can vouch for the fact. We have our information from the best authority, and as to the fact of the declaration having been made under the circumstances mentioned, there can be no doubt. "Upon whomsoever this stone falls, it shall grind him to powder." -- Catholic Vindicator.

#### FEMALE POISONERS IN ENGLAND-THE PROSLEYTISERS.

The following paragraph is extracted from the Times newspaper. It refers solely to England, in which country there are annually large subscription collected for the purpose of distributing "perversions of the Scriptures," called "the Bible," in Ireland, and also for converting the Irish to the same religion of which are the poisoners of husbands and their own children respecting whom the annexed account is given :-

The Committee on Friendly Societies have now taken up the subject of the inducement to child murder held out by the facilities of insurance afforded by burial and other friendly societies—a subject which the members of the committee had postponed, for the consideration of other parts of the case referred to

Mr. Baron Alderson, one of the judges of the Court of Exchequer, was examined, and he stated that he knew of two cases of infanticide, which were tried before him at Liverpool, the object being to obtain the burial fees. He was decidedly opposed to the present system of paying sums of money to survivors, and was of opinion that the sum for which each person was assured should not be paid to the relatives, but in payment of the burial fees.

Mr. Baron Martin was also examined, and his opinions, in the main, were identical with those of Baron

Alderson:
Chief Baron Pollock was likewise examined. He was of opinion that burial societies were fearful sources of crime and gave, as an illustration of their effects, the case of Mary May, who was tried before him at Chelmsford, in the last year. She was charg-ad originally with having attempted to murder her disbelieving that his illness was English cholera as -represented, analysed the matter that his stomach had rejected; and then found the presence of arsenic, which "He de to further investigation, as her husband and two, pather oblideren had died suddenly. The bodies were adisinterred; and arsenic was found in them; which me, at eventually, led to her detection and conviction for murfor which she was executed. He was strongly of collar: 

The "reformation of religion" in England began with a King who married six wives, and murdered two of them. The "Beformation," which was resisted at first by the women of England, has, at last, been generally adopted by them; and there! are some of its results. In no Catholic country in the world was there ever heard disclosed such a crime as that which is now brought home to the land of Jamesthe First-Bibles, of "the Protestant Association," and of Exeter Hall proselytisers, convent-ransackers, and nun-persecutors. These English fanatics and philosophers would, if they could, make Ireland like to England in religion, and in-morality.

And all classes in England subscribe their money for the conversion of the Irish. From the court to the cabin there are contributors to the fund which send the Soupers to besiege the cabins of the Irish poor; to tempt the poor with food and with money; to purchase into perdition the souls of the starving.

Generous, brave, pious, husband-poisoning, child-murdering Anglicanism'! What love should not be entertained for you in Ireland, when you so expend your gold, in order that our females may be like to yours-thrifty housewives, with investments in burial clubs, and a capital composed of arsenic, for disagreeable husbands and squalling children.

Christianising England, be assured you have from ns all the love-you deserve. That, and no morethat, and no less .- Dublin Telegraph.

#### BUTTONLESS SHIRTS.

Flesh and blood cannot stand it any longer! Driven to the verge of insanity, I will confide my case to the public; as from the public feeling alone I can now hope for redress of my long continued grievance. Like most other reformers, my mind has been led to a consideration of the magnitude of the general evil, by having had a very bitter taste of it in my individual lot. I do not say that my wife is not a good wife in most respects. She is an excellent woman—a woman of superior sense and judgment; and as such, is very much attached to me, and thoroughly appreciates my character. She is a very attentive listener whenever I talk upon common subjects, or read aloud any remarkable leader from the newspapers. As I am a great politician, she takes an interest in politics, and enters into all my views; and it is charming to see the passion she will get into whenever my speeches in the board-room of the poor law guardians or town commissioners are badly reported. Besides this, she manages the house very well, and does not look as black as a thunder cloud if I happen to bring in a half a dozen friends unexpectedly to dine, when there is nothing but a leg of mutton. Then she deserves great credit for her method of bringing up the children, who are decidedly the best behaved I have ever seen in my life.

Yes, I do not deny that in many respects my wife does her duty thoroughly; but she does not sew on my shirt buttons. I can neither coax nor scold her into remembering the affair at the right time. She always says-

"Oh! I am sorry, I quite forgot it;" or, "well! I never heard of a man who pulls his buttons off at the rate you do."

It was only last month that I really lost a capital stroke of business by want of these confounded beggarly buttons. I went down upon an important affair to town, to meet a man at nine o'clock the next morning, and was to decide upon the purchase, that, if made in time, would secure me a neat hundred. I was called at eight. Everything I wanted was to my hand; for my wife had packed my carpet-bag with her usual care-razors, brushes, and my own peculiar soap, cheap linen, and all old minution there. "Good creature she is!" thought I; "she is really worth her weight in gold;" and I was far gone in a meditation on the economy and convenience of matrimony, when I came to a halt suddenly—" a change came o'er the spirit of my dream." My right hand held between its thumb and foretinger the buttonless wristband of the left sleeve. - Dismayed, I seized the other wristband; there was a button, indeed, but in the last stage of anatomy—one that would not survive a push through its destined hold. I made a desperate dash buttons, immediately !"

"Yes, sir; did I not want breakfast?"
"No! no! no! Buttons, and a being that can sew them."

Whole centuries did it seem for me, while that young woman kept me waiting; and while she was operating upon my luckless' shirt with her clumsy fingers, I sat like a martyr.—Solemnly do I protest that I do not know whether that young woman was pretty or not; though in sewing the final button on the collar, her face was close enough for me to see (nearsighted as I am) that there was a lurking of fun in her eye. Once she gave me a sly prick with her needle; and when I started she begged my pardon,

"It was ill-conveniency to have the buttons sewed after a gentleman had put on his shirt." I grouned; it was ten minutes past nine. In vain I harried through the rest of my toilet; in vain I rushed like the north wind to my rendezvous, I was too late, and a more punctual fellow got my bargain. - Since then, my wife has never been allowed to forget that hundred lost, and she does seem ashamed.

I told my story to a young friend of mine, who has lately married, and whom I warned at the beginning of his matrimonial career as to the importance of buttons on his shirts. Our friend laughed outright, and said that he and his Fanny had come to a split on that subject already, as I should see, if I would give them the pleasure of my company to an early supper that evening. It was to be a gentleman's party, and to consist entirely of married men. My wife did not son by administering poison to him, but the circum; approve of my going, but I went nevertheless. Never stances of his illness brought other more fearful things shall I forget what I saw and heard that evening. I to light a I he medical practitioner who attended him, found my friend surrounded by a half-a-dozen other friends, all in the act of sewing buttons on the shirts,

while his wife sat, in high glee, laughing at them.
"Here comes another," they, all cried out as I en-

"Now my good fellow," said my host, addressing me, and taking up another shirt out of the basket beside him." sit down here and sew the button on that

ter. We are to have no supper until every missing button is sewed on my shirts."

Here Mrs. Happer's merry laugh attracted my attention; and, looking minutely at her, I thought she did not feel quite so pleased as she pretended to be. "What does this absurd scene mean?" I inquired

"Why," she replied, with an arch smile-"I think

it originates with you." "With me, my dear madam?"

"Yes. You must know that Harry has complained that his buttons are not sewed on properly, and has teased me most unmercifully about the woman's duties. This morning he told me that you were always great' on the subject of shirt buttons, and that he had no doubt your wife was a pattern of precision in that matter. Now, he called on you this morning, and you told him to play me this trick. Did you not?"

"I! my dear madam? Why, I only told him a story of my wife's unpardonable negligence about my buttons, and what I had lost by it."

She looked rather relieved, glancing at her husband with a smile, in which there was as much affection as fun. The latter explained that he was the inventor of the joke, which he had intended as a punishment to his wife.

"Come, my dear Harry," said Fanny, "you had better all of you lay aside all your unaccustomed tools and come to supper. You have no idea how supremely awkward you all look."

And she led the way into supper room, As we went down stairs, I heard Harry say to one of his

"That stroke will tell double. My Fanny will take that hint, and use her needle in future; and our friend will not make such a tremendous fuss as he does about a button more or less."

Harry is mistaken; I have not learned yet to take the want of a button quietly. As the only source of discord between my wife and myself is the one of the shirt buttons, and private remonstrance is unavailing -the thing occurred again this morning-now I am resolved to effect a radical reform all over the country. My present object is to form an Anti-Buttonless Shirt League, and to agitate the question in every legal way. We will have monster husband meetings, and it shall be proved that it is a just demand we make. In fact, this is a question that ought to become national, since it comes home to every man's bosom. I am so convinced of the great prevalence of this evil, and strong feeling of discontent which it has produced, that I entertain no doubt that these few words, feeble as they are to "reach the height of this great argument" will be like the match which fires a train of gunpowder .- American paper.

ENCROACHMENTS OF RUSSIA. - When little more than half a century, the Russian frontier has been advanced towards Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, 700 miles; towards Constantinople, 500 miles; and towards Teheran, 1,000 miles. The acquisitions of Russia from Sweden are greater than the territory which now constitutes the latter kingdom. Those from Poland are nearly equal to the Austrian empire. In Tartary alone they are not inferior to the whole of Turkey in Europe, with Greece, Italy, and spain included. From Turkey in Asia they are nearly equal in area to the whole of the smaller States of Germany, and her acquisitions from Persia are equal in extent to England. Between the accession of Peter in 1689, and the death of Alexander in 1825, the population of Russia has been angmented in number from fifteen or fifty-eight millions.—Marmont's Russia.

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES .- For the last four years considerable attention has been paid at the Museum of Natural History, in Paris, to the cultivation of a plant coming from China, and known under the name of Dioscorea Japonica. This plant, says the writer of a paper sent to the Central Agricultural Society, may, by its size, weight, and hardy character, become exceedingly valuable in France, as it will serve as a substitute for the potato. Its tubercles, like those of the Jerusalem artichoke, resist in the open air the severest winter without sustaining any injury. Several at my throat, and (crowning point of misery!) my specimens of these roots, of very large size, were prefingers grasped a wretched button that hung by a thread, which they actually lost the power to snap. You might have knocked me down with that button. As I threw myself on a chair, my eye fell on the watch. having been in the earth twenty months and the Five minutes to nine! I rang the bell furiously. I latter sixteen. The flavour of this vegetable is more demanded a chambermaid with a needle, cotton, and delicate than that of the potato. - Galignani's Messen-

> Speaking of the influence of races on national character, the N. Y. Freeman truly remarks that - "From the 'pure Anglo-Saxonism' of New England, we have derived those points which are least estimable in the national character. The cunning smartness trafficking, bargaining, and overreaching in tradethe spirit of peddling and universal luckstering—the prying, meddling, and inquisitive impertinence—the Deification of the Almighty Dollar—these are a portion of the contributions of New England Anglo-Saxon-

> APPLYING SCRIPTURE. — The following is good enough to be true, though it probably is not :- " Rev. Dr. Hawks, it is said, was at one time elected Bishop of Rhode Island, but he declined to accept the appointment, the ground of refusal being the meagre salary assigned to the office. His Rhode Island friends reminded him of the promise made in the scriptures -that 'God would feed the young ravens.' The doctor replied that this was true, but that he had no where seen a promise to feed young Hawks."

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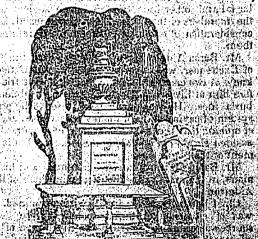
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