

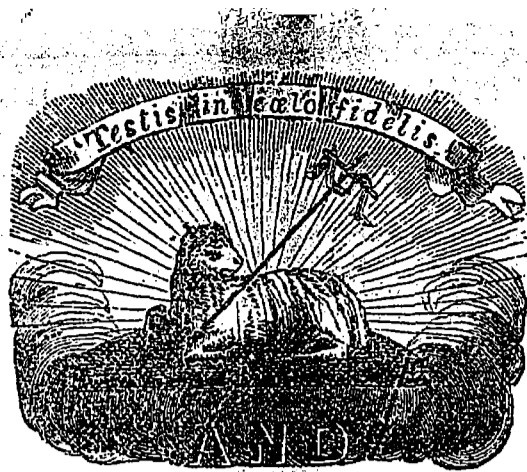
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## THE DIVORCE OF JEROME BONAPARTE FROM MISS PATERSON.

[The following historical sketch is from the pen of "Wilfred," the well known correspondent of the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*. We recommend it to the attention of our readers as showing the firmness with which the Church has always asserted the indissolubility of the marriage tie against the passions of despots, to whom the precept of—"One with one, and for ever," has always seemed a burden too grievous to be borne. To a Philip I. of France—to a Philip Auguste—to a Henry VIII., and to a Napoleon—the language of the Sovereign Pontiff is still the same—"What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." How strikingly the contrast, in this respect, between the conduct of an Urban II.—an Innocent III.—a Clement VII.—a Pius VII.—and the conduct of Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, Cranmer, and all the heroes of the Protestant Reformation. How great the difference betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism—betwixt the Church of Christ and the Synagogue of Satan.—Ed. T. W.]:

The star of Bonaparte, after being eclipsed for thirty years, now beams forth with renewed splendor, and seems destined, during another coming period, to illumine the political horizon of Europe. The popularity of the Prince President has even extended as far as our shores, and we suppose that we may attribute to it the recent publication of an expensive work entitled "The Napoleon Dynasty." The recollection of the public has been called to the fact that a branch of the family are residents of Baltimore, and on the occasion of the graduation at the last examination at West Point of Jerome Bonaparte, the grandson of the youngest brother of Napoleon, the press have been almost unanimous in setting before their readers the genealogy of this young lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, that bears so illustrious a name. But in giving an account of the divorce, which preceded the return of Miss Paterson to the United States, and the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte to a princess of Wurtemberg, the press have treated the subject in the superficial and inaccurate manner, which is particularly their characteristic when they touch upon matters in which the Head of the Catholic Church is in any wise concerned; and even the *Courier and Enquirer*, usually noted for veracity and independence of judgment, has put forth the statement "that Pope Pius VII. had permitted the divorce in order to enable Jerome to marry the German princess." So gross a historical error might excite our surprise, were we not daily witnesses and quite accustomed to the carelessness with which in our country newspaper articles are written. On the sheets is printed either truth or falsehood, according to the temporary interests of the moment; but seldom, if ever, are pains taken to establish by research or examination the accuracy of any proposition that may have been advanced.

We will begin by asserting that the Catholic Church, which proclaims the indissolubility of the marriage tie, never allows of divorce. "What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," are the words of our Divine Lord Jesus Christ, who has besides said, "Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her." If then, in some very rare instances, the Church has severed the marriage tie, it has never been a sentence of divorce that she has pronounced, but a declaration of the nullity of the previous marriage, arising from some recognised insurmountable obstacle to the union of the parties, and in all such cases she has proceeded upon the ground that no marriage had ever taken place. In the middle ages the efforts of the Church were constantly directed to the maintenance of the unity and indissolubility of marriage against the barbarism and passions of the men of those days. The refusal by the Church to Henry VIII. of the divorce which he desired to obtain, brought about the separation of England from Catholicity, and in later times, before the power of Napoleon, the successor of Peter remained as untrifled and as immovable in his refusal to a similar request as he had in the former instance been, when pressed by the menaces of the monarch of England.

On the 24th of May, 1805, the Emperor of France, then in the zenith of his glory, wrote to the venerable Pius VII. the following letter:—

"I have frequently spoken to your Holiness of a young brother, nineteen years of age, whom I sent in a frigate to America, and who after a sojourn of a month, although a minor, married a Protestant, a daughter of a merchant of the United States. He has just returned. He is fully conscious of his faults. I have sent back to America Miss Paterson, who calls herself his wife. By our laws the marriage is null. A Spanish priest so far forgot his duties as to pronounce the benediction. I desire from your Holiness a bull, annulling the marriage. I send your

Holiness several papers, from one of which, by Cardinal Caselli, your Holiness will receive much light. I could easily have this marriage broken in Paris, since the Gallican Church pronounces such matrimonies null. But it appears to me better to have it done in Rome, on account of the example to sovereign families marrying Protestants. I beg your Holiness to do this quietly, and as soon as I know that you are willing to do it, I will have it broken here civilly. It is important for France that there should not be a Protestant young woman so near my person. It is dangerous that a minor and a distinguished youth should be exposed to such seduction against the civil laws and all sorts of propriety."

It would then appear from the above letter, that this was not the first time that Napoleon had addressed the Pope on the subject of this divorce, he had "frequently spoken" to Pius VII. on the matter, while in Paris, whither he had come for the purpose of conferring the Imperial Crown; and no doubt, the Holy Father had always refused the application, since the Emperor continued to plead his suit so pertinaciously. It is not true, that Jerome had, when he was married, resided in the United States only one month; it is equally false that the marriage was null and void by the laws of France, and also false that the ceremony was performed by a Spanish priest. Jerome before marrying Miss Paterson, had spent at least six months in the United States; the marriage was delayed two months later than the day first appointed, and the ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Carroll, then Bishop of Baltimore. From the fact that this saintly prelate was present, and united them, we may well infer that the marriage was invested with all it might require to constitute it perfectly valid. The simulated apprehension expressed by Napoleon, that Miss Paterson could have influence enough on him to shake his faith, is, when we consider the respective personages, in the highest degree ridiculous.

On the 23rd of June, Pius VII. replied to the Emperor's demand, and his letter will remain for ever as a model of sacerdotal candor, and as a well reasoned explanation of the doctrines of the Church on the indissolubility of marriage, when contracted even between Catholic and Protestant. He examines and discusses each in its turn, the several causes for nullity put forward by the Emperor, he refutes them all, and declares, that none of them have force to invalidate the marriage, and concludes with the following words:—"We may not depart from the laws of the Church, by pronouncing the invalidity of a marriage, which according to the declaration of God, no human power can dissolve.—Were we to usurp an authority which is not ours, we should render ourselves guilty of a most abominable abuse of our sacred ministry before the tribunal of God and the whole Church. Your majesty could not, even in justice, approve of our pronouncing a decision contrary to the testimony of our conscience, and the invariable principles of the Church. We, therefore, earnestly hope that your majesty will be persuaded, that the desire with which we are animated, to second, as much as on us depend, your majesty's desire, is, in the present case, rendered inefficacious, by want of power, and, that your majesty will accept this same declaration as a sincere token of our paternal affection. We give to your majesty our Apostolical Benediction."

Napoleon was exasperated by this refusal; but he was compelled to overlook the matter for a few months while he attended to matters of greater importance. All Europe was in arms against him. At Austerlitz he defeated the combined efforts of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and after the victory he wrote under date of the 7th of January, 1806, from Munich, to Pius VII. as follows:—

"Since the return of your Holiness to Rome, I have met with nought but refusals from it on all matters, even on those that were of the highest order of interest for religion, as for instance when the object in view was to prevent Protestantism from raising its head in France."

He then goes on to state the accumulated grievances that he has suffered from the Holy See; the Holy Father will not permit him (the Emperor) to be the head of religion in France, he will not consent to drive British subjects out of Rome, nor close the ports of the Pontifical States to British vessels. The conqueror, up to that time invincible, infatuated by his pride, becomes indignant to see his might powerless in the domain of religion. It was about this time that he once, in a spiteful mood, exclaimed, "The Priests reserve to themselves the soul, and cast to me the body;" or when in his blindness deploring his inability to pass himself off as a Deity, he said to one of his courtiers, "I was not born soon enough; behold Alexander, he could assert that he was the son of Jupiter without being contradicted. But I find in my age, a Priest who has

more power than I, for he governs minds, and I reign over matter alone."

Though the personal liberty of Pius VII. was in danger, and though he was in great dread of seeing a schism break out in France, and Napoleon embrace the counsels of the Russian Autocrat, who urged him to declare himself the head of the Gallican Church, still he could not be moved, and in his reply of the 29th of January, 1806, we find this passage:—

"If we have been unable to satisfy your Majesty in the matter of the marriage, a question in which, according to the facts, so far ascertained, we have found ourselves, by force of divine disposition, without power, but not without will; be assured that this refusal has cost us more pain than it could possibly have afflicted your Majesty's self."

On the 13th of February of the same year, the Emperor renewed his attempts to carry his point; and in a letter, in which his insatiable ambition manifested itself by the following phrase: "All Italy shall be subject to my law;" he tells the Pope in an insolent manner, "that those who display so much zeal in protecting Protestant marriages, will be held answerable by God." Pius VII. replied, by appealing to Divine Law, from which flows the indissolubility of marriage, even between Catholics and Protestants.

Napoleon's arms continued to be crowned by success and triumph. He had conquered Prussia at the battle of Jena, and defeated Russia at Friedland and Eylau; all Germany was at his feet, and he determined to apportion out of it kingdoms for his brothers. He would no longer brook any delay in the matter of Jerome's divorce, and as he could not get the Pope to grant it, he made up his mind to do without him. In his first letter to Pius VII. he had stated, "I could easily have the marriage broken in Paris," and accordingly he found without any very great difficulty a complaisant prelate free from the conscientious scruples which restrained the Supreme Pontiff. The marriage was proclaimed in Paris to be null and void, on the ground that Miss Paterson had not been baptised. This, if it had been true, would indeed have constituted a sufficient cause of nullity; but it is singular that it should never have been mentioned to the Pope. On the 23rd of Aug., 1807, Cardinal Fesch, the Emperor's uncle, blessed the new union between Jerome, then become King of Westphalia, and the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. It is well here to point out for admiration and delicacy of conscience of Napoleon. He appeared to be scandalised at Miss Paterson's marriage, because she was a Protestant; he reproached with all the zeal that could be imagined the Pope for not supporting him in his crusade for the defence of Catholicism, which was threatened by a young and beautiful American lady, and the Princess whom he gets his brother to marry is also a Protestant.

Napoleon officially acquainted the Pope, in common with all the other sovereigns of Europe, with the marriage. Pius VII. was daily suffering new encroachments on the part of the Emperor; at one time his ports were occupied, at another his provinces were taken from him. The least feeling of disapprobation expressed by him could but serve to call forth more rigorous treatment; nevertheless the Holy Pontiff wrote as follows to the Emperor:—

"We still hope that, after the examination made by us of the reasons which have been submitted to us in regard to the nullity of the first marriage of the prince, new and just motives may have been brought to light that have not been stated to us, and with which we are not acquainted; in consequence of which the celebration, of which your Majesty has informed us, has taken place.

"This hope sustains us in the bitterness and anxiety from which we cannot defend ourselves, when we call to mind what, on a similar question and after most mature deliberation, we have formerly written to your Majesty."

A few months later, on the 2nd February, 1808, Rome was occupied by the French army, and Pius VII. was a prisoner in his palace.

And now, in presence of the testimony I have adduced, who would venture to affirm, that this Holy Pope, this energetic and unconquerable Emperor of the Faith, has authorized or pronounced the divorce of Jerome Bonaparte. We trust that the *Courier and Enquirer*, with his usual fairness and courtesy will acknowledge his error, and we should be pleased if he were to publish in his paper some of these letters, which reflects so much glory on the Church.—His Protestant readers would be convinced, that our dogmas protect in the marriage tie the honor of their daughters, as well, and as sacredly as our own, although they are estranged from us. We have taken these letters from the life of Pius VII. by the Chevalier Artaud, who was formerly French Ambassador to Rome. The work is in high repute on ac-

count of the official character of the numerous documents which it contains, and we will remark, *en passant*, that the work entitled, "The History of the Napoleon Dynasty," to which allusion has been made in the beginning of this article, while it cites two of these interesting letters, pretends that they appear in print for the first time in its pages, and that they have been communicated by the Bonaparte family. This is a literary ruse pretty frequently practised, in order to induce a high opinion of the importance and value of literary or historical materials.

The courageous and unfortunate Pius VII. lost his realm; he was persecuted, imprisoned, and loaded with opprobrium, for having dared to resist the will of Napoleon, and for having refused to close his ports to British vessels, and British subjects. It belonged to our day to witness what remembrance, of these so called Christian sentiments, is preserved by England; and what return she makes in her insults which both her Parliament and the populace have so prodigally heaped on Pius IX., equal in courage, and, so far, almost equal in misfortune to his illustrious predecessor.

## WHO SHALL HAVE THE CHILD?

(From the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.)

To whom do the children of Catholics belong? Who has a right to their training? Who is to have them? There are just now only two claimants—the Church and the World;—that is to say, God and the devil!—The world claims them. It insists that they shall be brought up as children of the World, loving the World, obeying the World, identified with the World, forgetting God with the World, and going to the devil with the World.

But the Church also claims them. She set her seal on them in Baptism. She does not bestow on them the inestimable gift of regeneration except on the solemn promise and vow of their parents that they shall be brought up in the discipline and in the instruction of the Lord. The Church claims that they shall be brought up as *not of the World*;—that they shall be taught not to love the World, not to conform to it, not to follow or obey it. Parents contract the solemn obligation to bring up their Catholic children in this spirit, as soldiers of the cross and freemen of Christ, and not as slaves of the devil and votaries of the World. Pastors stand as watchmen and as monitors to warn and urge their people to the discharge of this obligation—by the neglect of which children and parents, and all who do neglect doing their duties in these premises, will certainly perish.

In schools of the World and of the devil is it reasonable to expect that children are to be brought up to shun the evils of the world, and to resist the snares of the devil? The whole question lies here:—are schools of the World, are schools where God is shut out, the places for children to be brought up for the religion which the world hates, because it hated Him who died to establish that religion? Think of this, you Catholics who even yet suffer your children to frequent schools against which the Successor of St. Peter has warned the Church; and which the Bishops of this country, as well as of every other, have pronounced to be hostile to the faith. Think of this, and act on the thought quickly, or harsher epithets will be due you than those of *sleepy Catholics, ignorant Catholics, stupid and shortsighted Catholics*. If the experience of the past, if the demonstrations of the past, if the voice of Pope and Bishops, and the attitude of all earnest and living Catholics throughout the world, are not able to arouse *all* who call themselves Catholics to the discharge of this great duty of nature and of religion, then those who still side with the World in this question will not from our pen find terms applied to them gentler than that they are *disobedient and faithless* people, too brutish to prize heaven more than earth, too base to respect their word plighted in the vows they have taken at the baptism of their children, too servile and too shallow to prefer the communion and the blessing of the Saints to the fellowship of the hollow infidels with whom they cast in their lot, and the lot of their children.

Once more let us be up and doing. The work that is before us to do for ourselves, for our children, and for our country, is perfectly plain. Infidelity, if it triumph, will be the ruin of our country as well as the perdition of our children. But infidelity now reigns supreme in the State education of this country. What we Catholics must do, and must do *now*, is first to get our own children out of this devouring fire. At any cost, at any sacrifice, we must deliver the children over whom we have control from those pits of destruction which lie invitingly in their way under the name of Public or District Schools. We must, wherever there are enough of Catholics together to render it possible, organise Catholic Parish schools.

Where this is impossible let parents withdraw their children from these places where they are certain to learn evil, and probably very little but evil, and, if they cannot have them taught elsewhere, let them be set to honest labor, or kept from the ways of the destroyer under their parent's eyes. This withdrawal of Catholic children everywhere from the Godless schools should be the first step—it is lamentable that it has not long ago been taken.

Next we must set to work, patiently, calmly, resolutely, perseveringly, to break off from our necks the yoke of State despotism, put upon them by Jacobins, in the shape of the School system in this and other States. This we can do if we will. We hear, now and then, of some Catholic with some money but no brains, or no instruction worth mentioning, who in his over-anxiety to stand well with his Protestant neighbors, disapproves of separate schools for Catholics for fear of being thought illiberal. The Protestant neighbors of such men are the first to see through them, and laugh at them behind their backs, though they encourage them professedly in their prevarication.—But we are strong enough to do without the aid of such unworthy brethren. We have the conscience and the convictions of the country with us. Since our last week's paper was issued, we have met at different times three several Protestant ministers who have spoken of this subject. Each of them granted that religion, and justice, and law were on our side. Each of them expressed his private wish that the system of schools without religion should be abolished. And two of them acknowledged, (one of his own accord,) that the sole reason that Protestants opposed us was their conviction that if justice were done as in the matter of schools it would be the most powerful means of increasing the number and proportion of Catholics in the country.

Think of this, fellow Catholics. The sustainers of this law do so against their own convictions of right; they do so to the detriment of their own religions, when they have any; but they do it for the sake of wronging us. They do it because they see that children educated in Catholic schools will be Catholics, and children educated in un-Catholic schools, commonly, will not be Catholics.

And we see the same thing! What do we do then? Nay, what are we going to do? Will we not meet together; form a plan for working in behalf of this great object; rouse the Catholic spirit of every parish; make as many centres of agitation as there are Catholic Churches in this State; make the justice and the urgency of our claim the topic of conversation with every candid and honorable man we can find; and resolve never to give over our exertions till we have good Catholic schools for all our youth, and till we are free from the unjust burden of paying for schools which are nuisances without receiving any help for the schools we know to be good?—Amen.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. MR. MANNING IN LIMERICK.—CHARITY SERMON ON BEHALF OF THE POOR UNDER THE CARE OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The enlightened and zealous convert to Catholicity, the Rev. Mr. Manning, heretofore Protestant Archdeacon of Chichester, preached on last Sunday in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Limerick, the annual charity sermon on behalf of the poor under the care of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. The church was filled in all parts by a dense assemblage, comprising much of the respectability, intelligence, moral excellence, religious fervor, and practical benevolence of the city and the surrounding neighborhood. We are happy to state that the amount of the collection was £85, and we believe that further contributions will considerably increase it.—Limerick Reporter.

SOLEMN BLESSING OF THE NEW DOMINICAN CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, DUBLIN.—Our readers have been for some time past acquainted with the intention of the learned and zealous fathers of the Order of Preachers, commonly called Dominicans, to raise up their Church of the Holy Saviour in a style more becoming the advancing state of religion in Dublin, and in a locality more suitable than that of the venerable building in which they have, during many years of trial and persecution, offered up the Holy Mysteries, and discharged, for the benefit of the faithful, the duties of their sacred vocation. The site selected is on the eastern side of the street bearing the name of the holy founder of their order St. Dominick. The auspicious day selected for the commencement of the work, by the blessing and laying the first stone of the sacred edifice, was Wednesday the 8th instant, endeared to the faithful by the remembrance which the Church makes on it of the Nativity of the Ever Blessed Mother of God. Dublin Telegraph.

BEATIFICATION OF THE BLESSED PETER CLAVER.—SOLEMN FUNCTION IN THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—The Solemn Triduum in commemoration of the beatification of the glorious servant of God, the Venerable Peter Claver, of the Society of Jesus, was commenced on Thursday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner-st. This magnificent ceremonial was opened with a grand Pontifical High Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin presiding on his throne. Nothing could exceed the beauty and the splendor of the ceremony. The new choir of the church, decorated gorgeously, and illuminated with a thousand waxen lights, was thrown open, and the high altar, now placed under its new canopy, was seen to better effect than ever. Over the high altar was the fine picture of the new Saint, painted by Mr. Haverty, and raised to that position specially for this occasion. The Rev. Dr. Laphan assisted as Archpriest, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell as

Deacon, the Rev. Mr. Irwin as Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton and the Very Rev. Dr. Yore, acted as Canons, assisting at the Archbishop's throne. After the Gospel his Grace the Archbishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent and most effective discourse, taking his text from the 19th chapter of St. Matthew—"Behold, we have relinquished all things and followed Thee." At the conclusion of the High Mass a solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.—Dublin Freeman.

TUAM, SEPT. 1.—A meeting of the Bishops of the province of Connaught took place here yesterday for the purpose of forwarding to Rome the result of the nomination by the dignitaries lately selected by the Clergy of Kilmacduagh and Killenora, and with it the recommendation of the venerated Bishops of the province. Those who assisted were his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, of Elphin, and the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, of Clonfert. The other suffragans were absent from unavoidable causes. Their Lordships, with a large party of Clergymen and some lay gentlemen, were entertained at dinner by his Grace with his usual hospitality.—Correspondent of Freeman.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Egan, accompanied by the Rev. J. O'Sullivan, P. P., Kenmare, left Cahirciveen on Thursday the 26th ult., after administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 1,000 persons, on the previous Monday and Wednesday. Most impressive discourses were delivered by his Lordship and the Rev. J. O'Sullivan on the occasion, which, with the exhortation and exertions of the Rev. Mr. Healy, P. P., and the Rev. Mr. Power, C. C., have caused numbers to give up drunkenness, and return again to that greatest of all blessings—temperance.—Traler Chronicle.

DEATH OF THE REV. LAURENCE J. DEASE, P. P., NEWTOWNFORBES.—The diocese of Ardagh has sustained a grievous loss by the somewhat sudden death, at the comparatively early age of forty-five, of the universally-respected and beloved Pastor of Newtownforbes, the Rev. Laurence Joseph Dease. The melancholy event took place on the 25th ult., at Bray, whither the Rev. deceased had gone for the benefit of his health, which had been previously somewhat impaired.—Tablet.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has returned in good health to his residence in Golden Square, London, from a short visit to France, where his Eminence has been received, not as in Protestant England, but with the respect due to the exalted rank which he bears as a Prince of the Church.—Glasgow Free Press.

The nuns who were so recently and so cowardly attacked at their house in Great Oxford Street, Liverpool, have removed from that locality, and taken a very handsome residence in Everton, where they will be free from annoyance and insult, such as they were subjected to heretofore.—ib.

The Most Rev. Dr. Carew, Archbishop of Bengal, has arrived in London, on a visit to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. His Grace has since left the English metropolis for that of Ireland.

COLLECTIONS FOR DR. NEWMAN.—On Sunday last, at St. Augustine's, the sum of £15 was collected to defray the expenses incurred by Dr. Newman in defending the action brought against him by Doctor Achilli. On the previous Sunday, the sum of £26 was collected for the same object at the chapels of St. Wilfred, St. Mary, and St. Ignatius.—Preston Chronicle.

L'Univers of the 2nd Sept. publishes a twenty-fifth list of subscriptions, showing a total subscribed in France to that date of 15,326f. 27c. Among the principal names in the above and other recent lists, may be mentioned those of the Bishops of Autun and Saint-Die, the Baron de Larminat, the Marquis de Mondragon, the Marquis de Cosse, and the Marchioness de Champagne.

NAPLES.—Six Swiss Protestants abjured their erroneous doctrines, and were received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church on the 10th of August last. It attracted a large and deeply-affected crowd.—L'Ami de la Religion.

A correspondent of the Catholic Standard says, that the Clergy at Galway are continually receiving converts among the old Protestant gentry—some of whose ancestors apostatised to retain their property. The conversion of Mr. F. Kirwan, of Trinity College, Dublin, and late of King's College, London, has done much good, and God grant that his example, as also that of others, may induce some who are now wavering to enter the fold of the Church of God.—

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TENANT RIGHT CONFERENCE.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Tenant League, held on the 2nd of August, a large number of the friends of tenant right, consisting of members of parliament, Clergymen, and influential laymen from various parts of the country, assembled on Wednesday last in the City Assembly House, William-street, for the purpose of conferring together upon the subject of Mr. Shannon Crawford's bill, and to consider and determine upon the best means of having that measure, as approved, passed into a law, the circular convening the conference stated that the proceedings would commence at ten o'clock, shortly after which hour not only all the seats in the assembly room but the gallery and about the barriers were densely crowded. The deepest interest and the greatest anxiety appeared to be manifested in the proceedings by those present. Several ladies occupied seats in the gallery. Forty-one members of parliament were present.

THE POLICY FOR IRELAND.—If language has any meaning, we infer from the discussion which took place at the Carlow banquet that Mr. Sadlier, Mr. Keogh, and those whom they can influence by their persuasion and example, are prepared to give an unconditional and unqualified support to Sir James Gra-

ham, in the not improbable event of his succeeding to the place of the Earl of Derby.—Tuam Herald.

THE POLICY FOR IRELAND.—The Rev. Richard Beausang, and Daniel Welply, Esq., writing on behalf of the Tenant Club of Skibbereen, and as the expositors of the opinions of the people in that locality, in a letter to the Cork Examiner say:—"There is one thing which we would fain impress upon our members, namely, the great sacrifices that have been made to place them in the position which they now occupy, of defending and enforcing the popular rights in the Imperial Parliament. We hold that this latter duty is paramount to every other consideration, and look upon that policy as rather suspicious, which would tend to advocate the practical necessity of having Catholic advisers in the cabinet.—We are of opinion that such a principle would be at once destructive to the great cause in which we are embarked, by unnerving the arms of our representatives. The whole question resolves itself into this—either the government of the day is friendly to the popular rights, or it is not. If the first, by all means let us infuse as much Celtic blood into it as possible, and the more the better. If the second, and we say it with all possible respect, such a line of policy is only a shallow pretext to carry out personal and interested views. God knows we have had too much of this business already, and in the name of our common country, let us have done with it in future. In fact, at this stage of our political excitement, having to grapple with a government that is determined to lash us with its scorpion scourge into the ocean—and we speak not only of the present, but of any future government which, as a matter of course, will be always constructed upon English and un-Celtic principles—the idea is monstrous and intolerable. Or can it be, that we will calmly behold so many of our brave frieze coats expose themselves to certain ruin, perhaps at our bidding and that for the mere purpose of enabling certain gentlemen to get into official power? Once for all, it is not to become cabinet ministers that we elect our members of parliament, but to defend and enforce the rights of the people. This is our deliberate opinion, and we hope to see it enforced."

GOOD NEWS.—Laborers are very much wanted at Bruff, where 2s 9d. a day is paid. Three shillings a day is paid to harvest laborers in Clonmel.

HONORS AT A DISCOUNT.—It was stated, during the festivities at Galway last week, that the honor of knighthood was tendered by the Lord Lieutenant to the High Sheriff, Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., of Rhasan Park, but declined by that gentleman. A similar honor, it is said, was also offered to another gentleman, but would not be accepted.—Saunders' News Letter.

THE MAYOR OF BELFAST.—We understand that Mr. Fenton has been offered the honor of knighthood by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, but that he respectfully declined the compliment.—Belfast Chronicle.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Gordon Bowen, Esq., of Burt House, to the commission of the peace for the county of Donegal.

A mine of valuable anthracite coal has been discovered at Cavan.

The telegraph about to be constructed between Cork and Belfast, is to be completed in two months.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—On the subject of communication between England and Ireland the subjoined paragraph appears in the Dublin papers:—"We have much pleasure in announcing that Captain Huish, the general manager of the London and North Western Railway, accompanied by Mr. Roney and Mr. Binger, arrived in Dublin on Monday evening, by the express boat from Holyhead. Captain Huish's object in visiting Ireland is to make himself fully and practically acquainted with its railway system; and also, what is most important for its interests, to consider on the spot, the various plans that have been submitted to the London and North Western Company for the acceleration and improvement of the communication between London and Dublin. In illustration of the importance of this visit, we may state, that if some of the alterations suggested be adopted, a passenger leaving London in the morning will be able to get to bed late that night at Belfast, Cork, or Galway."

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—The Leinster Express of Saturday last has the following paragraph:—"Considerable excitement has been created in a south eastern county by the elopement of a titled lady, the spouse of a wealthy commoner, with a gallant captain belonging to an adjoining garrison, a relative of her own, and who was before on very intimate terms with her husband." We believe that the parties alluded to are Lady Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham and the wife of George Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinson, county Kilkenny, and Captain James George Hay, of the 92nd Highlanders. Lady Elizabeth Bryan is in her 23rd year, and was married to Mr. Bryan (who possesses a very large property in Kilkenny) some two years ago. Captain Hay, the partner of her flight, has been quartered for some months past at Carlow, with the depot of the 92nd. Mr. Bryan is said to be in pursuit of the fugitives.—Tablet.

THE IRISH PEASANT AND HIS NATIVE LAND.—The following letter has been received by the Rev. James Doherty, Dunmanway. It is another proof of the abiding attachment of the Irish peasant to his native land, no matter how far or how long from it. Nineteen years have elapsed since the writer left Dunmanway, yet still the love of "the poor old country" endures:—

Port Daniel, C. E., 2nd Aug., 1852.  
Reverend and Dear Sir—At this distant period of time and place, I consider it high time to redeem my promise to you. After repeated attempts, I succeeded at last in obtaining the enclosed bill of exchange, endorsed for ten pounds sterling, which I respectfully request you will be pleased to distribute in the following manner, viz:—

- To yourself ... .. £2 10 0
- To Father Mathew ... .. 1 0 0
- To my brother's daughter, near Inchagela, Johannah O'Shea 5 0 0

The balance is £1 10s., which I request you will be pleased to distribute, as in your discretion you think fit and proper, between the Catholic University, the Catholic Defence Association, and the Tenant Right League. I request you will be pleased to favor me with your acknowledgment as soon as convenient. Impressed with feelings of sincere respect and gratitude, I have the honor to be, rev. and dear sir, your devoted and very humble servant,

JEREMIAH O'SHEA.  
—Cork Reporter.

The *Warder* announces "with extreme pleasure, on the best authority," that Padre Gavazzi has resolved to pay a second visit to Dublin in October next.

THE SIXMILEBRIDGE SLAUGHTER.—Michael Glynn is dying at Barrington's Hospital, in the city of Limerick. He is the ninth victim of the causeless massacre at Sixmilebridge. Very few hours will put a period to his mortal existence. On Monday he received the last rites of the Church at the hands of the Rev. Marcus O'Keary, C. C., St. Mary's. He was in no way whatever mixed up with the "riot" of the 22nd of July. He was a quiet spectator of the proceedings, and when rushing out of the range of the murderous fire down the street, after the slaughter in the lane, he was aimed at by one of those whom a jury has pronounced to be "wilful murderers," and shot.—Limerick Reporter.

The persons who have sworn informations against the Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune are—Capt. Eager, Sergeant Studman, Private Timothy Coony, all of the 31st Regiment; Mr. Bolton, Waller, Master Henry Keane, Sub-Constable M'Birnie, Constable White, Lead Constable Corrigan, &c. The information consists of a resumé of the evidence they gave on the inquest. It is said that Mr. Delmege, son., has also sworn information.

THE SIXMILEBRIDGE AFFRAY.—Two men named Keefe and Macnamara were arrested on Tuesday, at Sixmile-bridge, on the information of some soldiers of the 31st Regiment and Mr. Christopher Delmege, on a charge of having been engaged in the "riot" of the 22nd of July. They were brought into Limerick for the purpose of being identified. Keefe was identified, and was brought back to Sixmile-bridge. Macnamara not being identified, was discharged.

EXTERMINATION IN TIPPERARY.—At the Nenagh Board of Guardians on Thursday week, the Board having proceeded to admit the few paupers who claimed the shelter of the workhouse, the relieving officers were called, who attended in several notices of eviction served on them, pursuant to the provisions of the 11 and 12 Vict., c. 47, by the agents of certain exterminating landlords in the union. The chairman read the first notice, which was signed "George Garvey," of Thomvale, agent to the Hon. Otway Fortescue Graham Toler. This notice stated, that within forty-eight hours from the date hereof, the 21st Aug., it was intended to eject about eleven families. There are more ejections from the property of Massy Dawson. It is calculated that about seventy persons have been thus unhoused!

Owing to the depopulation of the country by emigration, &c., there has been felt this harvest a great want of agricultural laborers. It appears from the Kerry papers that nearly 200 paupers were lately discharged from the Tralee workhouses, such of them as were able to work at the harvest, and others because the male members of the family had returned from England, or elsewhere, to get work at home to enable them to support their families. They are now only about 2,500 paupers chargeable to a union that a few months ago had 8,000 to support and lodge. Applications for the means to emigrate are daily made by the inmates whose friends have preceded them to America. The papers represent the affairs of the union in a prosperous condition.

MURDER.—On Saturday the soil of Tipperary was again reddened with human blood—another victim has unhappily fallen to the system of land tenure in this country. On Friday night as Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, of Clonmel, was returning home from Newcastle, county Tipperary, where he had been evicting some tenants, he was met opposite Marfield, at the turn of the Dungarvan road, by parties who inhumanly and barbarously murdered him. He was found lying on the road at some distance from his horse, who was straying away, a bullet wound in his side, and his brains dashed about the road. It is said that he had been in the receipt of some threatening letters, warning him of his fate, but which the miserable man had disregarded.—Limerick Examiner. The Tipperary Free Press gives the following additional particulars of this cold-blooded assassination:—"With profound horror and the deepest pain we have to announce that the ruffian hand of the assassin has terminated the existence of a gentleman esteemed by all with whom he was acquainted. It appears that Mr. Ryan had been on Friday serving ejectments on some tenants on his property near Newcastle, with whom he has been for some time in litigation, and returning to his residence in this town, on horseback, he was fired at passing the wood at Whitesford, and wounded in the abdomen. A policeman whom he had passed on the road a few minutes before, hearing the shot, rushed towards the direction from whence it came, and saw Mr. Ryan's horse grazing on the road side, and on further search discovered the hapless gentleman gasping in the agonies of death, and in a few minutes life was extinct. Mr. Fossberry, S. J., and a party of police, proceeded from this town on hearing of the melancholy occurrence, to seek for the murderer, but we have not heard with what success. Mr. Ryan's loss is universally deplored. An old and devoted sportsman, courteous and affable in his nature, he was liked by all, rich and poor. We fervently trust that the miscreant who perpetrated this inhuman deed will be speedily dragged to justice to suffer the penalty of his hideous crime." Our reporter has just returned from Kilmacahan, where the inquest was held before Mr. Denny, the Coroner for the district of the county Waterford, where the murder was perpetrated. The Coroner was accompanied by Mr. Howell, of Dungarvan, by the resident magistrate, Wm. Quinn, Esq., of Longfoher, and by the County Inspectors. William Fossberry, Esq., Sub Inspector of this County, was also in attendance during the whole day. Drs. Sargent and John Smith, made a post mortem examination, and on their examination produced the pellets which they extracted from the intestines of deceased. They also described their wounds—the nature of them and their fatal character, and satisfied not only the jurors, but every one present at the investigation, that these wounds were the causes of his death. The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the said O'Callaghan Ryan, Esq., on the evening of Friday, the 3rd Sept., 1852, was riding on the road to Clonmel, when he was fired at, and shot on the left side of the abdomen, and divers deep wounds inflicted on his head, which caused his immediate death. And the jurors further find, that the said wounds and shooting were foully and maliciously inflicted on the said O'Callaghan Ryan, Esq., by some person or persons, to the said jury at present unknown." After the inquest the body was placed in a shell, and removed into town. We understand the funeral will take place on Monday.—Clonmel Chronicle.

The Earl Dunraven has subscribed £10 to the New-mans indemnity fund.

The investigation into the charges preferred at Ballina against the conduct of Mr. Kirwan, R.M., during the late contested election for Mayo, was concluded on Friday evening by Mr. Martley, Q.C. There were sixteen witnesses examined on the part of the memorialist, whilst Mr. Cruise, R.M., Edward Howley, Esq., J. P., and Mr. Sub-Inspector Fox, were, with seven other witnesses, examined on behalf of Mr. Kirwan. The report of the proceedings has been withheld by desire of Mr. Howley.

The late proprietor of the great Martin estate in the county Galway, has entered the British army as an officer by purchase in the Cape Corps.

Ennistymon, which suffered so grievously by famine and disease within the last five years, now presents the largest juvenile population of any town in Ireland of similar extent. The children are to the parents in the ratio of seven to one.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—VISIT OF THE VICE-ROY TO BELFAST.—The Irish papers are filled with accounts of the Journey of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglinton to Belfast, where His Excellency advanced the Sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on Tuesday last. The Viceroy's reception was very cordial, though not so enthusiastic as in Galway.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has rewarded a young man, named Hearn, with a donation of £10 for having, last week, saved the lives of three women and a man who were clinging to a boat which had upset in the river Suir.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF A LADY BY DROWNING.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday Henry Davis, Esq., coroner for the north district of the county Dublin, held an inquest at Howth on the body of Mrs. Maria Kirwan, aged thirty-one years, and who thus came by her death:—From the evidence given by two boatmen, Mr. Kirwan, and Mr. A. Brew, it appeared that deceased was in the habit of accompanying her husband, who is an artist, to Ireland's Eye, and amused herself roaming about the island or bathing while he sketched. On Monday last they landed there shortly after ten o'clock in the morning, and the deceased gave directions to the boatmen to come for them at eight o'clock in the evening. They had a travelling bag and basket with them. In the course of the day Mrs. Kirwan was seen wandering about the island while her husband was taking sketches in another part. At six o'clock she went to bathe; and at eight o'clock when the boat arrived to take them off, Mr. Kirwan was standing alone on the beach in great trouble for the absence of deceased. He and one of the boatmen went in search of her, and after a good deal of searching, it being then dark, they found her in the water, wedged in between two rocks, in her bathing dress, quite dead; her clothes on a rock above the edge of the water. The jury found a verdict that the deceased had been accidentally drowned while bathing in the sea at Ireland's Eye on the 6th ult.

The Colonial Emigration Commissioners are taking thirty young women from every workhouse in Ireland, for a free passage to Australia.

The guardians of Limerick send thirty, and the Nenagh guardians thirty female emigrants to Plymouth, thence to embark in the Traversero for Australia.

Captain Huish, General Manager of the London and North Western Railway, and Mr. Roney, have arrived in Dublin to accelerate the passenger transit by Holyhead, so that a party leaving London in the morning, will be able to sleep at Belfast, Cork, Limerick, or Galway, the night of same day.

THE SCOTCH IN IRELAND.—The principal tenant of Colonel Gordon, in South Uist, not being able to agree with the colonel, gave up his farm there a few months since, and is now settled in the county Mayo, where he has purchased some land and rents more, paying (he says) 9s. an acre for what would be worth two guineas in Scotland. He expresses himself much satisfied with his transition to Ireland, where he finds the people, who properly treated, "far more tractable and industrious than his own countrymen," and from the great advantages offered he predicts a large emigration thither of substantial Scotch and, perhaps, English farmers. He said that he was lately one of a party of twenty-four at an ordinary dinner in the town of Ballina, all of whom were Scotch.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.—IMPORTANT.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from London, says:—For this year all applications are useless: the funds supplied by the Colonies are inadequate to convey the present applicants on the list, who (in addition to those provided in the ships) number no less than 15,000 emigrants. The consequence is that the Commissioners have determined on refusing all new applications whatever, and have actually suspended their agents in the three kingdoms. Coming on the spring it will be possible to ascertain if the state of the funds will admit not only of a deportation of the 15,000 already alluded to but also of additional claimants. I shall take care to inform myself on the subject, and to give you (if you permit me) due intimation as to the result.

The last report of the emigration Commissioners contemplates the extinction of the Celtic race in Ireland. It says:—"We should be disposed to believe that those who remain at home, including an unusual proportion of the old, the most feeble and most destitute, do not at the most, do more than replace by their births their losses by deaths. If so, it would follow that the annual decrease of the population in Ireland is not less than the annual amount of the emigration; and that unless the emigration be soon arrested, the country will soon be deserted by its original population."

OVER ZEAL FOR THE REVENUE.—Considerable excitement has prevailed among the shopkeepers of Dublin for some time past, in consequence of the invasion of the drawing-room of a respectable grocer and trader in spirits, and the expulsion of his guests, on a Sunday evening, by a sergeant of police, under the authority of the existing laws affecting that class of traders. A deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, appointed at a recent public meeting, at which his lordship presided, have waited on the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, at the vice-regal lodge. His Excellency admitted the hardship, and promised to confer with the authorities on his return from Belfast, to see what could be done towards putting the matter on a better footing.

Limerick butter now carries the lowest price in the London market. It was not so when inspection and branding were imperative at the weigh-house. Cork, Carlow, Clonmel, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Sligo dairy produce shows higher marks than Limerick.

FORGING AMERICAN BANK NOTES IN IRELAND.—A singular case of forgery on an American bank, under circumstances which render it one of particular importance to emigrants, has been heard before the magistrates, at the head Police-office, in Dublin. A man named John Murphy, a native of Ireland, but who seemed to have improved his natural acuteness by a residence in America, was charged with causing to be forged a copper-plate, purporting to represent a five dollar note of the State Bank of Hartford, Connecticut, U. S., America; also for having the plate and several impressions from it in his possession for unlawful purposes. It appears that in the month of May last the prisoner went to the house of an engraver named Wilson, on Aston's-quay, and producing a bundle of American notes, asked him if he could engrave a plate similar to any one from which those had been struck. Wilson replied in the affirmative, but, suspecting him to be a police agent, declined taking the order, upon which the prisoner went away, but on the understanding that he would return, which he did on the 1st of June last. In the meantime Wilson consulted with some of his friends, who induced him to take the order and give information to the American vice-consul, Mr. Foy, which Wilson did. On the 1st of June the prisoner called on Wilson, who agreed to engrave the plate for £11, and selected a five dollar note on the State Bank of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, and at once set about completing his order, which, being rather tedious, was not finished till a few days since; but he was visited almost daily by the prisoner. On Thursday week he called for the last time at the engraver's, and, having paid the amount agreed on, received the plate and fifty-three notes struck therefrom by the direction of the prisoner, along with the genuine note, which served as a copy. While Wilson was executing his order he was in constant communication with the vice-consul, who in the meantime wrote to the managers of the Hartford Bank, and they without delay despatched to Ireland a Mr. Huntington, one of the directors, who was ready to prove, when called on, that the notes produced, with the plate, were unmistakable forgeries, and that the one from which the plate had been engraved was genuine. Mr. Foy, the vice-consul, applied in the interim to Mr. Superintendent M'Mahon to have the assistance of the police, and that officer directed Sergeant Redmond to take the case in hand. On Thursday, the day in which the prisoner intended taking away the plate, Sergeant Redmond and Ryan overtook him on his return from Wilson's. He confessed he had a plate, which, with the other property, consisting of 53 forged five dollar notes, 180 dollars, in genuine notes, five £1 Bank of Ireland notes, 18 gold coins of different kinds, eagles and half-eagles, 41 silver coins of different kinds, a gold watch, and a gold ring on his finger, with some gunpowder, percussion caps, and small pellets, the sergeants took from him, and conducted him to his lodgings in West Essex street, where they found in a travelling bag a double barreled rifle pistol (loaded), some wearing apparel, and a pair of shoes, in the toe of one of which were stuffed some proofs of the forged plate. The magistrates ordered him to be remanded till the following Friday (yesterday). So well engraved was the plate by Mr. Wilson, that the prisoner, in conversation with him, remarked that, had he the notes in America, he could circulate 1,000 an hour.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday, Mr. Robert Morrogh was passing down Bridge-street, and Mr. William Hayes was proceeding after him in the same direction, when Mr. Hayes passed Mr. Morrogh, and, in doing so, jostled against him. The latter gentleman turned round and demanded an explanation of such conduct; it is said, however, that Mr. Hayes refused to give any explanation, but, on the contrary, put himself into a fighting attitude, upon which Mr. Morrogh struck him in the face, and some blows were exchanged. Mr. Morrogh appeared to have the best of the encounter; and, after Mr. Hayes had received some blows which drew the blood profusely from his mouth and nose, he walked away, leaving Mr. Morrogh in possession of the ground. Mr. Hayes then walked down Patrick-street, and went into M'Connell's Hotel, for the purpose of removing the blood from his face; and, in the meantime, Mr. Morrogh came up to the front door of the hotel, in Patrick-street, and remained standing there for some minutes, after which he went away. In a few minutes after Mr. Hayes returned into the street from the hotel, went up to one of the ginglemen who are stationed in Patrick-street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce, took his whip out of his hand, and went over to the Chamber of Commerce. After Mr. Hayes had remained at the door of the Chamber of Commerce for a minute or two, he then walked down Patrick-street, turned down Princes-street, and remained standing in Princes-street for a few minutes. By this time a considerable crowd had collected, which was quickly increasing, and when Mr. Hayes proceeded again towards Patrick-street from Princes-street, he was followed by a large number of persons. Mr. Hayes then went towards the gingle-stand, and, after again looking round him, handed the whip to the gingleman from whom he had received it. The circumstance was quickly made known to his worship the Mayor and Mr. Walker; Mr. Hayes was seen by them, and pledged his word of honor that he would not assault Mr. Morrogh, upon which he was permitted to go at large. In a short time after Mr. Morrogh was seen, and pledged in a similar manner. It appears that, in the course of the evening, Mr. Henry B. Olliffe called at the house of Mr. Morrogh, and expressed a wish to see him immediately about particular business, but what the nature of the business was he did not mention. Having failed in seeing Mr. Morrogh he called at his house a second time, saw the servant, and was most particular in his inquiries regarding Mr. Morrogh; but Mr. Morrogh was not to be seen, and the gentleman left the house. Mr. Hayes accompanied by Mr. Henry B. Olliffe, appeared at the police-office on Wednesday, and after some discussion between Mr. Gillman, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Julian, the professional gentlemen engaged in the case. Mr. Hayes was bound over to keep the peace until eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he is to appear at the Police-office, in the sum of £500 and two sureties in £200; and Mr. Olliffe in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. Mr. M'Connell, Victoria Hotel, and Mr. Sam. Haynes, Patrick-street, were Mr. Hayes's sureties; Mr. H. B. Julian and Mr. Haynes for Mr. Olliffe, who was charged for conveying a hostile message. The parties then left the office. We may here state that in the course of the discussion, Mr. Hayes alleged that he conceived he was the party assaulted and not Mr. Morrogh.—*Cork Examiner*.

Forty-two houses at Newcastle, Tipperary, were levelled by the proprietor within the last month.

THE CHOLERA.—An apprehension of the approach of cholera has led to some movement here, with the object of adopting precautionary measures. It appears by the report of the Dublin Sanitary Association, that much progress has been made in the abatement of nuisances—the conditions of the dwellings of the poor has been improved—most of the cellars unfit for human habitations have been shut up, their former occupants having obtained better dwellings; and that the results have been most favorable as regards the public health. In some of the country towns a movement of a similar kind is about to commence; but, generally, very little care seems to have been given to sanitary regulations, owing, in a great degree, to the want of knowledge as to the powers conferred by the existing laws upon the local authorities.—*Tablet*.

Several persons have been arrested for breaking into houses and taking fire-arms, near Askeaton, county Limerick.

Twelve persons, with various wounds, received in riots returning from the race-course, at Newcastle, have been received into the Limerick Infirmary. Barrington's Hospital, Limerick, is also full of accidents from the races; there are two bad cases of concussion from stone throwing.

The numbers are fast decreasing in the Tralee work-houses. Nearly 200 were discharged last week.

Loughrea union rates from 6d. to 7s. 6d. Under the new poor rate estimate by the guardians of Ennis union, the electoral division of Ennis is taxed so high as 4s. 10d. in the pound.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Mayor of Limerick has received a letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, announcing that they have forwarded instructions to the officer, Capt. Ellis, to select 100 passengers for Australia from the list of candidates forwarded by his worship.

On Monday last as a party of soldiers were firing at a target with the minié rifle, at Cringle, King's County, Francis Najeat, a drummer, aged 18, was shot by one of the bullets through the head and instantly expired. The ball passed through a mound of earth 3ft. thick before it reached his head.

MORE EXTERMINATION.—At the weekly meeting of the Nenagh Board of Guardians on Thursday the relieving officers received an extraordinary number of notices of eviction. From the estate of Shirley Ball, Esq., no fewer than 38 persons, with their families, have been cast adrift since the 25th August. Though residing in different townlands they are all tenants of Mr. S. Ball, and represented to live in the parishes of Kilmastulla and Templekelly, being in the electoral division of Ballina. Nearly all the relieving officers were armed *cap-a-pie* with notices of eviction. Most of the hapless beings who have been thus summarily evicted from the homes of their infancy had the temerity to vote against their landlords at the late election, and thus they are rewarded for daring to exercise the elective franchise in Tipperary.—*Limerick Reporter*.

We learn that on the townlands of Hacketstown, Knockhouse, and Ballavad, the property of the Right Rev. Dr. Daly (reported by the relieving officer) noticed in our last, there were no less than thirty-five families evicted about a fortnight since. One of the families, named Power, numbered thirteen children, with the parents. Sub-Inspector Redmond, from Portlaw, commanded a large force of police on the occasion; the Sheriff, and a number of Dragoons, brought up the rear. Some of the tenants were subsequently admitted to their houses, we learn, as care-takers, an easy mode of eviction.—*Waterford News*.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Monday Thomas Costelloe, Esq., held an inquest on the body of John Shaghnessy, a smith, who was conveyed to Barrington's Hospital in a state of destitution, and on the brink of eternity, it having been alleged that he had not tasted food for three days previously. The jury, after examining witnesses, returned the following verdict:—"Died from destitution and want of nourishment, and no blame attributable to the relieving officer, as deceased refused to apply for it."—*Limerick Examiner*.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.—At the last meeting of the Ennistymon board Mr. P. E. Reilly called the attention of the board to the horrifying fact of the remains of a poor peasant lying uninterred in the bogs of Lisdoonvarna, exposed to the birds of prey and dogs.—The poor man, whose name was O'Driscoll, was engaged as laborer on the public works of Mr. Pierce Creagh. His body was found near Bleake's mountain in a frightful state of decomposition. Dr. Cullinan, coroner, held an inquest on the body, which was in such a putrid state that Dr. Shannon found it impossible to effect a *post mortem* examination. The wife of the deceased buried the remains of her poor husband without a coffin. The Ennistymon board when informed of it ordered the relieving officer of the district to have the body properly interred.—*Munster News*.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Mr. John Lamb, the Quaker correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, has furnished that journal with another communication—the last of the series—giving the result of his observations upon the state of the harvest, as it came under his inspection in the course of an extended tour through the four provinces. The leading feature of Mr. Lamb's letter will be found embodied in the subjoined extract:—"From the north of Ireland to the south, and from the east to the west, the potato disease is this year universal. For the last five or six weeks I have been travelling on business, and wherever I went there it was. Some districts are very bad, and in others not near so much so; but no part of the country that has come under my observation has escaped. As a general rule the highly cultivated rich ground is producing a much greater proportion of bad potatoes than the poor man's field. In the heavy clay lands they are much worse than in light soils, and some kinds of potatoes are much worse than others; the old white lumpers are very bad everywhere, fully three-fourths of them are lost as human food, and the diseased ones of this class worth very little, even for animals; the stalks of the lumpers have rotted away, so that they are barely visible from the road. Fortunately for the people in the West, they did not plant near so many lumpers as usual this year; they have got several other kinds that are standing well so far, and there seems good ground to hope they will continue good. All persons conversant on the subject agreed that they were not getting worse during the last few weeks. Taking one kind with another, I conclude that three-fourths of the potato crop of Connaught is still safe and sound. Some parts of it are much worse, but then other districts are much better. If they don't get worse, we will hear nothing of starvation in the West this year. Some of the worst reports are from Cork, Carlow, Wexford and Westmeath. On my way home I ob-

served that when we passed Monaghan they got decidedly worse-looking; and I find my own (that are from primo seed I brought over from Lancashire) very bad, one-third only being fit for the table, while the Green Tops and Protestants which I brought from the West last year are very much better. The barley, generally, is a good crop in Clare, and in parts of Galway, it is very good; the wheat, generally, looks well from the road, and not much of it laid; most of it stood quite erect, which makes me fear the heads are not heavy laden. There is a very small breadth of land under wheat—on the whole it will be a much better crop than either of the last two years. The heavy oats are in many places greatly laid; the general crop of it is extremely good, a middling field being quite the exception. There has not been so good a crop of oats over the south, west, and north-west for many years. In the rich lands of Roscommon and Limerick, the crop will be immense; some farmers told me they expected to have from 300 to 400 stone to the Irish acre. One field in Limerick was pointed out to me as sure to produce 400 stone of clean oats to the Irish acre. I have not yet been much through the flax districts of Ulster, but from what I have seen of it I would conclude that the crop will be much better and more productive than last year; the color and appearance of it are much better looking than last season. The emigration has considerably enhanced the value of labor. A Kilkenny farmer who travelled with me a few stages said that he employed a number of men regularly in a quarry, gave them constant employment, and latterly had to advance their wages from 6s. to 8s., or else lose their services. There seemed to be quite a scarcity of laborers to cut the corn—I heard of 3s. per day at Mullingar. The harvest is coming in early, and very much together. If the potatoes had held good, this would have been like one of 'Joseph's years' of great plenty. The friends of progressive reform have nothing to fear from the new Parliament; there is no danger of retrograde legislation; the Government cannot go backwards, no matter how well inclined; they dare not work out their own principles of Protection; but on the subject of our most excellent system of national education, I do confess I have great fears. Any injury to it I would consider a great national calamity, and injury may be done indirectly as well as directly. For instance, the endowment of the church schools must, as a matter of even-handed justice, lead to a separate endowment of the Roman Catholic schools, and between the two our national system must fall to the ground."

CONNAUGHT.—Some unfavourable accounts have reached us of the potato crop, but generally speaking we have not heard any instances of the serious spreading of the disease. The reaping of the wheat and oat crops is progressing rapidly, and the yield is abundant. *Tuam Herald*.

LEINSTER.—The weather has been most changeable, and in consequence of repeated rains, many have entertained fears lest the corn while soaked, should begin "to malt." We have not, however, as yet, heard this evil much complained of. The disease in the potato is not spreading, and the other green crops keep up a promising appearance.—*Leinster Express*.

CARLOW.—The weather during the past week, was delightful, and in consequence, a large breadth of corn was sown. The wheat and oat crops are excellent, the yield in most places being more than an average. There are still conflicting accounts with reference to the potato crop. In light soils they are reported to be safe, and very prolific. In the upland and mountain districts, as well as in stiff soils, they are much damaged.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

During the last month there has been a total advance from the lowest point of fully from 5s. to 6s. per quarter on wheat. Although the weather since has considerably improved, a still further advance is talked of, and not without probability.

## UNITED STATES.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in the city last week numbered 657, and included 14 from cholera, 76 from cholera infantum and cholera morbus, 42 from dysentery, and 44 from consumption. A material diminution from the previous week.—*N. Y. Journal*.

There had been three hundred and nineteen deaths by cholera, in Buffalo, from its commencement up to the 13th. The epidemic is said to have entirely disappeared from Cincinnati.

MIXED EDUCATION.—Although there is no mistaking the spirit of the Church's teaching on this subject, yet there are some Catholics who appear unable to see anything objectionable in the system of Public Schools adopted in this country, and who, to save a few dollars, expose their children to the most eminent danger of losing their souls. When will people try, at least, to understand that an education which is not based on religion, is neither more nor less than heathenism; and not the most respectable kind of heathenism either, not by half as respectable as the heathenism of Aristotle or Plato.—*Crusader*.

DEGRADATION OF PARTIES.—We do not think that, in any country, or at any time, party warfare was conducted in a more scandalous manner than it is now. We do not think that the state of things, in this respect, can be worse, unless, indeed, parties come to actual fighting. Indeed they have reached that point of wickedness, as is too evident from the accounts of New York primary meetings, where rowdies who should be in the penitentiary, frightened quiet citizens from the polls, and had every thing in their own riotous way. We fear that the same story will soon be told of other cities, besides that of New York.—*Boston Pilot*.

Abram Harris, a Jew, was brought before Justice Russell last week, on charge of violating the Sunday law—which consisted in mending his breeches. It having been proved that Harris kept Saturday as Sunday, in accordance with the usage of his church, he was discharged.

Several warrants for the seizure of liquor have recently been returned to the Police Court, by the officers of that tribunal, they having declined to serve them, on the ground, principally, that if the law is proved unconstitutional, they will become liable for damages. They also represent that there is no suitable place for the deposit of liquor; and furthermore, that they have great difficulty in determining what is, and what is not intoxicating liquor. Under these very sufficient reasons they have returned the warrants, which have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff, after taking legal advice, returned them to the Police Court. One of the warrants was against a heavy dealer.

FOR SALE,

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JULIA HAGARTY, daughter to Jeremiah Hagarty,  
of the Parish of Carnavan, within five miles of the City  
of Cork, Ireland. She was left at Lachine sheds in 1847, her  
father being driven from her by the authorities of the emigrant  
sheds at Lachine. Address, Jeremiah Hagarty, Picton,  
Canada West.  
OF MARY GINNETY, who remained after her parents,  
Patrick and Ellen Ginney, in Quebec last summer. They  
came from the parish of Carrickmacross Co., Monaghan, Ire-  
land. The Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, would  
confer a favor on disconsolate parents by inquiring for the  
above mentioned M. Ginney. Any information of her where-  
abouts will be thankfully received by her parents, addressed  
to the Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg, Canada West.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,  
At the Office, No. 3 McGill Street.  
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Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS  
AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

This is really a sad dull time for the journalist, for  
there is literally nothing in the shape of intelligence  
to communicate. Men ask solemnly of one another,  
"What news?" and the answer is still the same,  
"There is no news." At home, the Queen and fam-  
ily remain in strict seclusion at Balmoral. On the  
Continent every thing is as dull and stupid as a "pro-  
tracted meeting;" there is not even a Revolution in  
France, or an outbreak of the *gamins* of Paris.—  
Our excitable neighbors on the other side the lines,  
alone show any signs of animation; they are making  
monster demonstrations, holding "caucuses, barba-  
ques," state convocations, and all kinds of strangely  
named assemblies; but even this is not news, for the  
Yankees are always engaged in a desperate and soul-  
stirring election, undertaken with the laudable object  
of making somebody, something. A man being an  
editor brings out of his box things old, but he knows  
not whither to turn himself for things new; we  
have searched the columns of the *Times*, from the  
top, and left hand advertisement—in which the  
"Disconsolate, but now truly penitent, Louisa" pours  
forth her woes to the public, in the smallest of all  
possible type, down to the concluding paragraph of  
the Supplement—from Dan even unto Beersheba—  
and all is barren. If this dreadful dearth of news  
continues much longer there is no help for it; we  
shall have to fall back upon "Gigantic Turnips," or  
"Preposterous Cabbages," and in self defence take  
to chronicling "An Extraordinary Litter of Pigs," or  
"The Discovery of a new Planet." One consolation  
only is here left us, a consolation which a true  
Christian can always fall back upon—"That others  
are as badly off as ourselves."

In the absence of all other entertaining and pleas-  
ing topics—the Irish Priests and Irish Papists having  
been blackguarded to the utmost extent that even  
Priests and Papists can be blackguarded with pleas-  
ure to the reader—the English press is "taking  
stock," as the *Spectator* has it, and giving a report  
of the political, moral, and religious progress of the  
English nation during the last six eventful months.—  
The principal fact brought to light is, that in Eng-  
land the women are making great progress in the  
noble science of Infanticide, and that English jury-  
men are very loath to convict; a change in the ex-  
isting laws upon this subject is therefore spoken of  
as necessary. The *Morning Chronicle* gives a list  
of 26 cases tried at the last assizes, and adds that  
a great number, perhaps as many more, have been left  
unrecorded, "from the horrid monotony of this de-  
scription of crime." We copy the article entire as  
worth preserving—

In proof of the immense extent to which the crime of infan-  
ticide is practised in England it may suffice to enumerate the  
following list of cases reported at the last assizes. The dates  
refer to our own journal, in which they are respectively re-  
corded. A great number—probably as many as the subjoined  
—have not appeared in our columns, because they presented  
no features distinguishing them from the horrid monotony of  
this description of crime. We are sorry to state that the cases  
reported bear no proportion to the number of criminals. And  
it appears from the charges of the judges, Barons Platt and  
Martin, in the west of England, that there is great difficulty  
in procuring legal proof of wilful infanticide—to which we must  
add that there is still greater difficulty in getting juries to con-  
vict. It is understood, however, that when conviction can be  
obtained on a bad case, it is the intention of the judges to leave  
the prisoner for execution—so large and alarming is the growth  
of the crime. The following is the melancholy catalogue to  
which we have referred:—

- July 10th—Northampton—One case of concealing birth.
- July 13th—Lincoln—One child murder, one concealment of birth.
- July 14th—Home Circuit—Anne Welsh, tried for murder of her female illegitimate child; acquitted.
- July 15th—Nottingham—One concealment of birth.
- July 17th—Norfolk Circuit—Anne Raven, tried for destroying her illegitimate infant; acquitted—insanity.
- July 17th—Nottingham—Emma Lewis, indicted for wilful murder of her infant child; acquitted—insanity.
- July 20th—Winchester, July 19th—Richard Roe, and Frances Roe, indicted for conspiring to kill Alfred Roe, son of male prisoner—acquitted.
- July 20th—Cardiff—One prisoner charged with murder of her infant.
- July 20th—Ellen Venns, convicted of concealment of birth (bad case).
- July 21st—Derby—Selina Ride, charged with murder of her infant child; acquitted.
- July 21st—Mary Maloney, charged with murder of her infant child; acquitted.
- July 22nd—Mary Glarvey, charged with murder of her infant child; acquitted.
- July 23rd—Worcester—Mary Robins, tried for the murder of her illegitimate child; condemned to death, but sentence not to be carried into effect.

- July 24th—Dorchester—Louisa Walborn, for wilful murder of her male infant, by administering vitriol; acquitted.
- July 24th—Anne Appin, for the murder of her child; acquitted. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Baron Martin, who tried the case, observed that the crime of infanticide was most dreadfully common in this county (Dorset). There had been six cases last year, and out of six prisoners on the calendar for the circuit, two were charged with this crime. They had both been acquitted, and in the case just tried most properly so; but those subjected to this temptation had better take warning, or perhaps another case would be better proved, and the unfortunate woman would have to expiate her crime by an ignominious death.
- July 25th—Maidstone—Catherine Brooke, tried for the wilful murder of her male illegitimate child; acquitted.
- July 29th—Elizabeth Campney, for attempting to murder her son, by throwing him into a pit; acquitted.
- July 30th—Durham—Jane Harland, for the wilful murder of her new-born male child; acquitted.
- Aug. 2nd—Inswich—Maria Stewart, for wilful murder of her female child; acquitted.
- Aug. 3rd—Bodmin—Mr. Baron Platt, in charging the Grand Jury, observed that there was one case where a young woman was charged with the heinous offence of destroying her own offspring; and if they (the grand jury) should be of opinion that a bill ought to be found, and if the petty jury should find a verdict of guilty against her, it would be necessary, for the putting down of this dreadful crime, to make an example.
- Aug. 4th—Maria Chitty, tried for the wilful murder of her child, aged seven, by beating out his brains; acquitted—insanity.
- Aug. 6th—Carlisle—Eleanor Pattison, for the wilful murder of her child; acquitted.
- Aug. 9th—Wells—Mary Amory, for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child; acquitted—insanity.
- Aug. 12th—Ellen Roberts (Chester), for the murder of her illegitimate child; seven years' transportation.
- Aug. 19th—Liverpool—Alice Shaw, for having killed and murdered her new-born female child; not guilty.
- (Same day)—Selina Mooney found guilty of concealing birth, after being charged with murder; sentence to six months' imprisonment.

This list shows the frequency of the crime, and the difficulty of obtaining a conviction—a difficulty so great that, in sheer despair of a remedy, some have suggested the expediency of altering the law of infanticide.—In the same article, the *Chronicle* remarks:—"English ruffianism has not taken to the knife; but it has advanced in the devilish accomplishment of biting off noses and scooping out eyes. Kicking a man to death when he is down, or treating a wife in the same way—stamping on an enemy or a paragon with hob-nailed boots—smashing a woman's head with a hand-iron—these atrocities, which are of almost daily occurrence in our large towns, are not so much imported crimes as they are the extravagant exaggeration of the coarse, sullen temper of an Englishman, brutalised by ignorance, and stupefied by drink."

Connected with this subject the *Times* has a long article from S. G. O., showing how the tendencies of the fashionable world are to encourage licentiousness, and that disregard of chastity which, unhappily, is so prevalent amongst certain classes of the Protestant English—

One, two, or three illegitimate children are no disqualification for the reception into a wealthy family of the mother as a wet nurse; the nice tidy Mary has fallen, it is true; but the M. D. thinks himself most fortunate in having found one so healthy and clean, whose own infant is just the right age. Paid high, petted, and sent away at last with presents, it is as though the word given was, "Go sin again." She may have not only fallen as a woman, but failed, to her own child's death, as a mother,—she was an excellent wet-nurse.

Take the subscription-lists to the various Magdalens, penitentiaries, and Lock hospitals,—how many of those who subscribe ever employ wet nurses? Alas, such an inquiry, rigidly carried out, would tell an old tale; it would prove that much of the glitter of philanthropic gold is that of mere tinsel.

However, upon the whole, John Bull is quite satisfied with himself. John is quite a moral man; he goes to meeting on Sundays, and strives to look as gloomy and sulky as possible all day. He don't amuse himself—he is not to be seen laughing, and gadding about, on the Sabbath day like immoral Papists on the Continent; if he does get drunk, he makes a beast of himself in private, and that no way affects the grandeur of his moral position; and besides, he tries to atone for these little self-indulgencies by making himself particularly unpleasant to his neighbors, under the pretence of being "serious," or of having had a "call." So upon the whole, John is quite content with himself, and is most generously laying himself out for the reformation of the manners of the benighted savages of Ireland; John is very sorry for Ireland, he is—and very anxious to deliver poor Paddy from the clutches of the Priest.—

Under pretence of liberating him therefore, John most kindly proposes to deprive the people of Ireland of any voice in the election of members for the Legislature, as quite unfit for the enjoyment of the franchise—"The nation is absolutely unfit for civil liberty," calmly says the *Morning Herald*; "the more we extend public liberty in a country under Ultramontane direction, the more do we destroy it." So, as unfit for civil liberty, the *Herald* recommends the disfranchisement of the Irish Catholics—a novel, but certainly a very Protestant way of extending the blessings of public liberty. Two things are to be done in furtherance of the Ministerial policy towards Ireland. The present representatives are to be unseated, and legislative enactments are to be enforced, securing to the Orange gentry, and Orange yeomanry, the sole right of nominating the representatives of the people of Ireland. Some such scheme with regard to Ireland will, it is thought, be introduced by Ministers in the new Parliament; fresh Penal Laws are also darkly hinted at, as in store for the refractory Catholics.

A private letter, *per Africa*, said to be written by an American gentleman at Paris, announces an attempt to assassinate the Prince President of the French Republic, on his way from St. Cloud.—"An individual fired a musket shot at him, from a trench on the route, and the ball grazed his left shoulder.—Seeing that he had failed in his attempt, the assassin immediately blew out his own brains. The journals have been prohibited from speaking on the matter." Such is the report, which however wants confirmation.

The steamer *Canada* brings tidings of the death of the Duke of Wellington, full of years and full of honors. Before the tomb of the departed hero, all political animosities must cease, and men of all parties will join to do honor to the memory, of England's noblest and ablest statesman, of the oldest soldier and first Captain of Europe—of whom impartial history will tell how he measured swords with the best of Napoleon's Marshals, with the mighty Emperor himself, and thrashed them all, and whose loss will long be regretted as the loss of the first of England's "worthies." Honor to the memory of the brave old soldier.

CLERGY RESERVES.

"I am not aware" wrote Mr. Hincks to Sir John Pakington in May last, "that any public fund has ever been devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada; whatever property may be in possession of Roman Catholics has been attained principally by private donations, or bequests, although in some cases there were additional grants from the French Crown, which were secured to the possessors at the conquest. These grants were made to communities consisting of Ecclesiastics, or Religious Ladies, either for charitable, or educational purposes, or for the conversion of the Indians. If I am correct in this statement, as I believe that I am, I must respectfully submit that such grants as those to which I have referred, bear no analogy to the "Clergy Reserves," and can scarcely be considered as a public fund devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Hincks' "Resolutions" having been adopted by large majorities, we may fairly conclude that the Legislature of Canada has asserted its right to deal with all revenues accruing from the sale of public lands as it thinks best for the interests of the Province: whether the assertion of this right will lead to its recognition by the Imperial Legislature, is more than doubtful; that it will lead to the secularisation of the revenues derived from the sale of lands known as the "Clergy Reserves," seems to be taken for granted by many—though we must confess that we are not amongst those who desire to see the Protestants of Upper Canada despoiled of an endowment in which they have been led to believe that they have a vested right. But whether recognised by the Imperial Legislature or not, whether destined to lead to the secularisation of the "Clergy Reserves," or not, the assertion by the Provincial Legislature of its right to legislate as it thinks fit upon the "Clergy Reserves," has had a very singular effect upon the temper, and logical faculties of several of our Protestant cotemporaries. They cannot deny the existence of the abstract right of the Legislature to revoke a grant of public revenues which the Legislature has made—for which no consideration, either in money or in money's worth, has been given by, and to which no additional value has been imparted by the labor or capital of, the grantee; they cannot do this without denying the right of the Imperial Legislature to revoke the Maynooth Grant—a case completely in point, but to which, as involving a very disagreeable precedent, the advocates of the inviolability of the "Clergy Reserves" are most careful not to allude. So in default of argument they turn round upon the Catholic members of the Legislature, with a—"If you strike me I'll kick your sister; darn'd if I don't—now!" Such at least, being interpreted, is the meaning of the threats held out by certain "organs of public opinion," against the Catholic Church in Canada. "If the revenues derived from the sale of the 'Clergy Reserve' lands be diverted from Protestant ecclesiastical purposes, the property of the Catholic Church in Canada shall also be confiscated." The logic by which these menaces are supported is worthy of the cause. "If the Legislature has the right to revoke a grant which it has made, so also it must have the right to confiscate property which it has not given." Some of our friends are keen-sighted enough to perceive that their conclusion does not follow from their premise, and therefore call in the aid of falsehood to make out their case: a lie will do for them, what logic will not—and so, by way of a middle term, or *nequeus*, between their major premise and conclusion, they insert the following deliberate falsehood:—"But the property of the Catholic Church in Canada is held by virtue of an unconditional grant from the Legislature." We tell them, as Mr. Hincks has already told Sir John Pakington, and as they very well know already, that the property of the Catholic Church in Canada is not so held, and that therefore we despise their threats, as we laugh at their logic, and execrate their bad faith.

Property which the Legislature has granted to the Catholic Church in Canada—for which no consideration, either in money, or money's worth, has been given by, to which no additional value has been imparted by the labor or capital of, the grantee—and whose integrity has not been guaranteed by international treaties—the Legislature has, we fully admit, the abstract right to revoke, though, as in the case of the "Clergy Reserves," we might question the prudence or expediency of the exercise of that abstract right: but there is no Catholic Church-property in Canada so circumstanced. The integrity of that Church-property was solemnly guaranteed by the treaty in which France ceded Canada to Great Britain—a treaty, be it remembered, *in virtue of which alone* British laws are of any force in Canada, and the allegiance of French Canadians is due to the British Crown. Any violation of the terms of that treaty would therefore release the French Canadians from all duty of obedience to British laws, from all allegiance to the British Crown, and would justify them in armed resistance to British dominion in Canada. The French Canadians are a pretty numerous body of men, and in a just cause, fighting for their desecrated altars, would make pretty formidable antagonists; it would be imprudent to give them such a cause. For if—as we have been reminded by a Protestant cotemporary—there be very pretty plunder to be got out of a Catholic Church, or Convent, there is quite as pretty plunder to be got out of the stores and warehouses of British Protestant merchants; if the Protestants of Canada get up a little *Jacquerie* against the property of the Catholic Church, in the name of religion, it might so happen that the French Canadians would get up a little private *Jacquerie* against the property of British Protestant merchants, on their own account; and certainly if the arguments made use of by our Protestant adversaries be sound, (which thank God they are not) the French Canadians would be perfectly justified in so doing.

Not only is the integrity of the property of the Catholic Church in Canada guaranteed by treaty, its integrity is guaranteed by every principle which society has recognised and laid down for the protection

of the rights of property. It was, as stated by Mr. Hincks, acquired in the same manner as the property of any individual in the community has been acquired—by purchase, by private donations, and by bequests; a great part of it has been so acquired since the cession of Canada to Great Britain. We will cite a few instances, shewing the way in which Catholic Church-property has been obtained.

The Seignory of the island of Montreal was purchased in 1670 by the St. Sulpicians, from the "Company of the Hundred Associates." The Seignory of the Lake of the Two Mountains was acquired by the St. Sulpicians, as a compensation for certain very onerous and expensive services rendered by them to the French Crown; they, at their own charge, undertook to remove a tribe of Indians who were very troublesome to the early settlers, to another district, and to build a substantial fortress for the protection of the colony. For these services they stipulated to receive the very inadequate compensation of a grant of the Seignory of the Lake of the Two Mountains, to which also, by their labor, and capital expended thereon, they have imparted the money value which it now possesses.

The property of the Bishop of Montreal has been acquired since the cession, and is composed in every instance, of purchases made by, and donations from private individuals to, the present Bishop and his predecessors.

The property of the Grey Nunnery was partly the gift of a widow lady—Madame Youville—proprietress of the Seignory of Chateauguay—partly the product of the labors of their own hands. The property of the "Congregation Nunnery" was acquired by purchase; of the Providence Convent in like manner, and so with the other Conventual establishments in Montreal. Let us trace the origin of this conventual property, which Protestants grately inform us the Legislature has the right to confiscate.

A few pious, and charitably disposed ladies meet together, and agree to live in community, devoting themselves and their property to the service of God, and the relief of their suffering fellow-creatures.—In order more effectually to carry out these intentions, they agree that each member of the community shall upon her admittance pay a certain entrance fee, or dower; with the sums so obtained the community purchase a house and garden, build a chapel, an infirmary for the sick, and fit up an asylum for the poor, the aged, and infirm, who are therein gratuitously fed, clothed, and lodged. In process of time new members join the community, bringing in more dowers; by their manual labor, and the sale of the proceeds of their industry—by the gifts and bequests of private individuals—the funds of the community are still more increased; the establishment is enlarged; a farm perhaps, or a seignory, is purchased, from the proceeds of which the expenses of the infirmary and asylum are in great measure defrayed; an Act of Incorporation is procured, and the establishment thus commenced, continued, and brought to perfection, is called a Convent. Now, will any man pretend to say that there is any analogy betwixt property so acquired, and the grant by the Legislature of a certain part of the revenues of the country to a particular religious denomination?—or that because the Legislature has the right to revoke the latter, it has the right to confiscate the former? And yet this is just what Protestants do assert when they threaten that if the revenues accruing from the sale of the "Clergy Reserves" lands be secularised, the property of the Catholic Church in Canada shall be confiscated.

We have said before that, to the best of our belief, there is no general desire amongst Catholics to deprive their Protestant fellow-citizens of the endowment derived from the sale of public lands in Canada; they have none of that "dog-in-the-mangerism" which so eminently characterises the declaimers against Catholic, and indeed against all, Church-property. But there is one way by which we fear Protestants will do themselves much harm, and that is, by holding out threats to the independent Catholic members of the Legislature if they vote according to their consciences. Men don't like to be threatened, and naturally enough conclude, that it is in default of argument that resource is had to threats, and menaces. We would recommend, therefore, to our opponents, to try and defend the "Clergy Reserves" by argument instead of bluster, and to endeavor to explain—Why, if the Legislature has the right to revoke the Maynooth Grant, it has not the right to revoke the grant of revenues accruing from the sale of public lands in Canada, called the "Clergy Reserves."

"By the way, this puts me in mind that I have a nut for the TRUE WITNESS to crack. The united municipality of the three Counties which includes Glengarry, have declared in favor of the Common School system as against the Sectarian system—the Roman Catholics of Glengarry being, to a man, opposed to separate schools, believing them calculated to do nothing but excite religious hatred and quarrels among people who ought to live like good neighbors among one another; what will our friend say to this?"—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The first thing that the TRUE WITNESS has to say to this is—that the conduct of the Catholics of Glengarry can constitute no precedent for the Catholics of the rest of Canada to follow; the second is—that we do not believe the statement, but regard it as a foul libel upon the Catholics of Glengarry. We do not mean by this anything personally offensive to the writer in the *Commercial Advertiser*, who is, no doubt, firmly convinced of the truth of his assertion, and speaks in good faith, according to his lights; but we are quite certain that he is mistaken—we will tell him why:

He says the Roman Catholics of Glengarry are, "to a man," opposed to separate schools, and that they are unanimously in favor of the "Common School" system; now this is simply impossible.

There may be, though we doubt it, men in Glengarry calling themselves Roman Catholics—men

who have not, as yet, made any public profession of adherence to any of the numerous forms of Protestantism—who go to mass occasionally on Sundays, or rather, who do not go to any of the preaching houses in the neighborhood—who have acted in the manner described by our cotemporary; but such men are not Roman Catholics in any sense of the word. They are Protestants, essentially Protestants, in as much as they have protested against the Roman Catholic Church, speaking by the mouth, of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the Bishops of Christendom: they are essentially Protestants, because they have opposed their private judgment on a matter deeply affecting Faith, and Morals, to the authoritative decisions of the Roman Catholic Church, and set at naught the oft-repeated injunctions of their ecclesiastical superiors; they are essentially Protestants, because they have, if the details of the *Commercial Advertiser* be true, done all this from the basest, and most sordid motives—from a love of the world, and from fear of giving offence to the enemies of Christ's holy Church by whom they are surrounded, forgetting that the friendship of this world is enmity with God, and that Christ has pronounced a blessing, not on those of whom the world speaks well, but on those whom the world maligns, reviles, and spitefully uses. No—good *Commercial Advertiser*—men, who to curry favor with heretics, who for the sake of living on good terms with their neighbors, the said neighbors being the bitterest enemies of the Catholic religion, could act as you have represented the Roman Catholics of Glengarry to have acted, are not Catholics at all: they are miserable renegades, compared with whom, the half-starved Jumper, who abuses his God for a bowl of stir-about, or a bundle of second-hand clothes, is a respectable character—for he at least has the excuse of hunger, pinching hunger, and biting cold, to plead as the cause of his apostasy—we pity, almost as much as we blame, such a man, and remembering how sorely he has been tempted, we repeat with greater fervor, the petition—“*Ne nos inducas in tentationem.*” But what can we say in palliation of the apostasy of the other? or to what can we compare it? To the treason of Judas? But Judas Iscariot, when he betrayed his Lord and Master, sought and obtained a guerdon more solid than the mere good will of the Priests and Elders—he got thirty pieces of silver for his treachery; not much, indeed, but still something of more value than the consideration—as old Trapbois would have called it—for which the Catholics of Glengarry are represented by the *Commercial Advertiser*, as ready to sell the souls of their children to the devil. Fie upon you! *Commercial Advertiser*, you have foully libelled the Catholics of Glengarry.

Does our cotemporary know what a Catholic is, and how impossible it is that a Catholic should act in the manner he has described? Does he know what Catholicity is, and in what—as distinguished from Protestantism—it consists? It seems not, or else he would never speak so foolishly about Roman Catholics “declaring in favor of the ‘Common School’ system,” as against Separate Schools. We will endeavor to enlighten him.

A Catholic is not merely one who calls himself a Catholic, or who goes to Mass, instead of to Meeting, on Sundays. A Catholic is one who, believes all the Church believes and teaches, because the Church so believes and teaches, and to the best of his power, obeys all her commandments; a Catholic is one who believes the Church to be infallibly right in all her decisions upon questions of Faith, and Morals, and any man who denies, or protests, against this, either by word or deed, is formally a heretic—that is, a Protestant, or Non-Catholic.—Now, the Church has formally pronounced the “Common School” system dangerous to Faith and Morals, and therefore every Catholic firmly believes it to be so. Does our friend of the *Commercial Advertiser* mean to say that in Glengarry there are men, so vile, so utterly lost to every sense of duty—as Christians, as parents, and as citizens—as to vote for the maintenance of a “school system,” which they firmly believe to be dangerous to Faith and Morals, as opposed to another “school system” which they firmly believe to be favorable to both? and this for the sake of living on good neighborly terms with the bitterest enemies of all they love, the implacable revilers and contemners of all they most cherish and esteem? Put the statement of the *Commercial Advertiser* in this form, and it appears at once too monstrous even for Protestant credulity; and yet this is just what our cotemporary asserts when he coolly informs us, “that the Roman Catholics of Glengarry are to a man” in favor of the “Common School” system, as opposed to separate schools. Again we repeat—the *Commercial Advertiser* has most foully libelled the Catholics of Glengarry.

In the third place we would remark that if some Catholics in Glengarry have seen fit to accept the “Common Schools,” and have not thought it necessary to exercise their undoubted right of demanding “separate schools” for the use of their children, it must be because, in Glengarry, there are causes in operation which neutralise the otherwise dangerous tendencies of the “Common School” system. Of these causes, the Bishop of the Diocese, or other ecclesiastical superior of the district, is the sole competent judge; and if to him it should appear unnecessary to demand “separate schools,” why, in that case, the Catholics of that district would do well in not insisting upon their right. But this would not affect the duty of Catholics to insist upon “separate schools” under other circumstances, and in other districts in which no such peculiar agencies, neutralising the poisonous tendencies of the “Common School” system in general, were at work—for be it well understood, as Catholics we do not demand “separate schools” as a favor, or special privilege, but as a right to which we are as freemen entitled, and of which no man—so help us God—shall deprive us. If we

are compelled to pay, we will have separate schools, and if we can't have separate schools we won't pay—if that is treason Protestants may make the most they like of it. We do plead guilty to the charge, of being Higher-Law men, which the *Montreal Witness* brings against us. If the Pope, as successor of St. Peter, and speaking to the Catholic Church, as Vicar of Christ, were to tell us to do one thing, and the laws of Canada, or of Great Britain, were to tell us to do another, we would obey the Pope, and would most certainly set at naught the law of the State, let the consequences be what they might—for we are emphatically PAPISTS. Our cotemporary will not, we hope, accuse us of disguising our principles; we are not ashamed of, nor afraid to own, them.

And now that we have told our cotemporary what the TRUE WITNESS has to say to his statement respecting the conduct of the Catholics of Glengarry with regard to the “school” question, we will ask him a few questions, to which we hope he will vouchsafe us plain and straightforward answers—either Yes or No.

If State-Churchism be bad, because to compel men to pay for the support of a religious system to which they are conscientiously opposed is a gross violation of liberty of conscience—is State-Schoolism, which compels men to pay for the support of an educational system to which they are conscientiously opposed, and which is therefore just as great a violation of liberty of conscience—good—Yes or No.

If it be just that Protestants in Lower Canada, being in the minority, should have separate schools supported out of the funds to which they contribute, is it just that Catholics in Upper Canada, being in the minority, should not have separate schools supported out of the funds to which they are, by law, compelled to contribute—Yes or No?

Would you send a child whom you loved to a school, which you honestly and firmly believed—rightly or wrongly is no matter, so long as you believed—was dangerous to the Faith and Morals of the child—Yes or No?

Would you allow any man, or any number of men, to take your money in order to pay for the support of schools which you honestly and firmly believed to be dangerous to Faith or Morals—Yes or No? If he can answer these questions, any one, or all, of them, in the affirmative, our cotemporary is not the man we took him to be—if he answers them in the negative, we will congratulate him upon his being perfectly at one with the TRUE WITNESS upon the “School Question.”

The town of Lynn is decidedly the most Protestant town in England, and not content with being Protestant itself, it would fain be the cause of much Protestantism in others: the Protestant town of Lynn takes, therefore, a very conspicuous part in all No-Popery meetings, and Evangelical re-unions. Especially has Lynn been distinguished for its contributions to the “Irish Conversion Society” whose head quarters are in London; at a meeting lately held in this Protestant town, Dr. Whiting congratulated his audience upon their freedom from the taint of Catholicity—“Thank God,” he said, “we are as little troubled with this pest to society as any place in Christendom.” in a word, the Protestantism of the good town of Lynn, is beyond all suspicion; whatever else there may be in Lynn there is certainly No-Popery. But Lynn is not only eminent for its zealous opposition to Popery, it has other claims, equally substantial, to be considered the “most Protestant town in England,” and in support of these claims we must still refer to our former witness, Dr. Whiting, who is, let us hope for the sake of his patients, a better physician than he is a theologian. Here is our worthy Doctor's testimony, given last April in evidence before the General Board of Health, as to the moral condition of this Protestant town of Lynn, which is “as little troubled with Popery as any place in Christendom.”—

“I must also beg leave to say that I think a great deal of the disease of this town originates from, or is aggravated by excessive debauchery and drunkenness—the former principally, but the latter to a very great extent. Prostitution is carried to a greater extent than in any town I have ever lived in, as far as my judgment goes, and I have lived in a great many. I believe many persons are made ill by persons having a malicious intention, for which purpose articles more or less poisonous are exhibited. As you ask me the question, I refer to drugs administered to procure abortion. Such cases occur during the period of gestation, and will of course involve the destruction of the fetus. Independent of abortion, I do meet with cases of persons laboring under disease which could be explained from their having had deleterious drugs administered to them for malicious purposes. It is quite common for women in this town to complain greatly of the incontinence of their husbands.”

No mistake about the Protestantism of Lynn.—How thankful ought not Popish Irishmen, and especially Popish Irishwomen, to be to these pure chaste Protestants of Lynn for the active interest they take in their moral, and religious, welfare? Is it not—as we once asked before—as if the good people of Sodom and Gomorrah had sent some of their fast young men to remonstrate with Abraham upon the error of his ways?

The *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* gives the following sketch of the life of the great champion of Protestantism, Leahy, the *soi disant* apostate monk. It is a sad thing for our friends of the F. C. M. Society that such an invaluable advocate of their cause as this Leahy would have proved, should have been arrested in mid-career, by a trifling indiscretion on his part, such as murder. But for this we might have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing the evangelical Leahy on the platform at Anniversary meetings, in company with the sleek-faced gentry who there do chiefly congregate. Such a moral and religious “professor” as Leahy, would have found himself quite at home amongst the ex-directors of the Swind-

ling Savings' Bank—“birds of a feather, &c.” Alas! the latter are at large, whilst poor dear Leahy is in jail, with a very pretty prospect of the gallows before him! *Sic transit, &c.* Here is what the *Freeman* says of our pious No-Popery friend:—

“Leahy was never a monk of La Trappe, or of any other Order. The earliest record we have of him was as a servant boy in a family in Templemore, Ireland. He went thence to Mount Mellery where he lived as a servant of the Trappists for a short time. Returning thence to Templemore, he got some money from the Parish Priest on pretence that the monks of Mellery needed it very badly, but this money he appropriated to his own use. In this country his course became more openly flagitious. He married an honest girl in Philadelphia, who had to fly from him shortly afterwards because he attempted to make her dishonor herself for the sake of money. He afterwards went to Marshall College pretending to be converted to Protestantism, but the honorable gentlemen of that institution discovered his real character, and sent him off with a public exposure. It was after all this preparation that he graduated in the anti-Popery ranks against Catholic morality. The obscurity of his subsequent course is too well known. We have now but one wish more. It is that some one would collect as complete a list as possible of all the Protestant clergymen who have aided and abetted this profligate; especially those who have endorsed him, recommended him to the Protestant public, or set him up in their preaching boxes to entertain their people with his slang. Such a list, if it can be procured from himself or from others, we will be very happy to publish in a little pamphlet along with a short sketch of his life and deeds—down to the time of his being hanged. We think that, although it might be bitter, it would prove a salutary corrective to the base propensity of a certain class of Protestant preachers who pass for respectable, to circulate and promote all manner of lying stories on their Catholic neighbors.”

BROWNSON'S REVIEW.

The October number of this truly Catholic periodical has come to hand. It contains articles on the following subjects:—

- I. Bancroft's History of the United States.
- II. The Christian Register's Objections.
- III. Politics and Political Parties.
- IV. Rights and Duties.
- V. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

The circulation of this excellent work is rapidly increasing both in the United States and in Canada; a reprint for the use of the Catholics of England will, henceforward, issue from the press of Messrs. Dolman in London. We venture to prophecy that the writings of Dr. Brownson will be read with avidity, on the other side of the Atlantic, and will have the effect of giving a healthy, manly tone to the Catholic literature of England.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Brownson delivered his lecture on “Charity and Philanthropy” to one of the largest audiences that we have ever seen collected in Montreal. We shall lay in our next issue an analysis of this splendid discourse before our readers.

“On the 19th inst., the Ladies of the St. Patrick's Charitable Society, will hold their annual Bazaar in aid of the funds of the different charities, connected with the St. Patrick's Congregation.

Mrs. Pelby still remains in town with her magnificent collection of wax statuary, and the prices of admission have been considerably reduced. We regret to hear that the talented proprietor has not received that amount of patronage, which her skill as an artist, and the interesting subjects upon which that skill has been exercised, so well deserve. Mrs. Pelby's exhibition is of a far higher order than the hand-bills or advertisements would lead one to expect; the proprietress is more than a moulder of wax; she is an artist in the best and highest sense of the word. The group of figures called “The Dead Christ” will fully bear us out in our estimate of Mrs. Pelby's merits, and we strongly advise such of our readers, as have time and means at their disposal, not to neglect the opportunity which is now afforded them.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan have just opened a school in No. 25, St. Mary Street, under the patronage of the Irish Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan have been trained in the Model School of the National Board, Dublin, and have, for some years past, taught National Schools in the North of Ireland. Their qualifications are of a very high order; their testimonials, both from Inspectors and Clergymen, most satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that their training will be of great benefit to the rising generation in the portion of the City and Suburbs adjoining their school.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £10; Boucherville, Rev. Mr. Pepin, 12s 6d; Mille Roche, O. Glancy, 6s 3d; Cornwall, D. Daly, 6s 3d; Cobourg, Rev. M. Timlin, £1 5s; Nicolet, Rev. C. O. Caron, £1 5s; St. Pie, Rev. Mr. Crevier, 13s 9d; St. Cesaire, Rev. Mr. Provengal, 12s 6d; Pictou, Rev. M. Lalor, £1 1s 10d; Duds-well, M. Healy, 12s 6d; Sherbrooke, J. McDonnell, 12s 6d; Terrebonne, Rev. Mr. Theberge, 12s 6d; Long Point, Rev. Mr. Legarde, 6s 3d; Drummondville, P. Travers, 6s 3d; Peterboro, T. McCabe, £5 10s; Pembroke, D. O'Meara, 12s 6d; Chatham, P. Golden, 6s 3d; La Presentation, Rev. Mr. Beauvenguil, 12s 6d; St. Henry, Mascouche, Rev. Mr. La France, 12s 6d; Westmeath, Rev. Mr. Lynch, 12s 6d; Tyendinago, J. Gargan, 6s 3d; Baltimore, U. S., A. McTavish, £1; Toronto, Rt. Rev. Dr. Charbonnell, 12s 6d; P. Doyle, 12s 6d; St. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 6s 3d; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. J. Prince, 12s 6d; Williamstown, W. Hay, 10s; St. Giles, Rev. Mr. Chartier, 12s 6d; Henryville, J. McLaren, 6s 3d; Williamstown, M. Hoenan, £1; Petit Rocher, N. B., Rev. J. E. Dunphy, 17s 6d; Brockville, P. Murray, 12s

6d; Vankleek Hill, R. Mulholland, 5s; Dundee, A. Moore, 15s; Bytown, E. Burke, £5; Kingston, Rev. P. Dollard, £6; St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Rev. L. A. Bourret, 12s 6d; St. Athanase, Rev. Mr. Prevost, 12s 6d; St. Remi, H. M-Gill, 12s 6d.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Sept. 24.  
Mr. Morin moved that on Friday next, the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration a series of resolutions for making the Legislative Council elective. The present Legislative Council he contended, altho' composed of men of talent, was of no weight in the country, and this evil he proposed to remedy by making it elective. He proposed that the new Council should consist of sixty members, which would be half the number of members of the lower House, under the proposed representation bill.—The members of the Council to be elected from men who have been in the lower House, or Mayors of Municipalities; the Executive Government to dissolve them or both Houses as they may see fit. If one House, which the Government thought possessed least of public opinion were dissolved, and afterwards returned of the same opinion, the Government must retire, or must yield to the opinions of that House. It was intended to give to this body the trial of high public functionaries; but the imposition of money votes, would still be retained by the Assembly. He stated that the Government did intend to press the question immediately, and desired to elicit public discussion. After some conversation, the motion was carried.

Sept. 25.  
In answer to Mr. Street, Mr. Morin said it was the intention of the Government to erect a new Post office at some time at Quebec, and that it was not their intention to build a new wing at the Marine Hospital, nor a new Custom House, but that they meant to make an inquiry into the management of the Marine Hospital.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the Bill, to authorize Her Majesty's subjects to plead and reason for themselves or others in all Her Majesty's Courts in Canada, and to abolish the title or distinction of Queen's Counsel, be read a second time.

The discussion on this Bill occupied the whole evening, and was finally ordered to be read this day six months.

Sept. 27.  
The item for a motion of Mr. Robinson, for a committee of the whole for the consideration of a resolution relative to the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence coming up, Mr. Hincks stated that the Government were not prepared to lay before the House any correspondence on this subject, neither to go into the discussion of the question at all, and that if the Hon. member persisted in his motion, he Mr. Hincks would move the previous question. He expressed his conviction that reciprocity would be obtained, after which the matter dropped.

Mr. Smith, [Durham,] introduced a bill to amend certain acts for the relief of religious societies in Upper Canada.

Mr. Christie [Gaspe,] introduced a bill relating to the fisheries on the Labrador and North shore of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, by Her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Laurin enquired of the ministry whether it is their intention to bring into the House, at an early period, a bill to settle finally the question of Seigneurial Tenure, and if not, when. Mr. Chabot replied that the ministry were about to introduce a bill on this subject.

Sept. 29.  
As soon as the House assembled, Mr. Hincks moved an adjournment, out of respect to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. The motion was unanimously carried.

Last night, after the report left, Mr. Brown moved the second reading of the Bill to fix the day for the meeting of Parliament, but finally withdrew his motion, on an assurance of Mr. Hincks that the Government would have no objection to call Parliament at a fixed day, upon an address of the House.

The second reading of the Bill to repeal such clauses of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorise the establishment of Sectarian Schools, endowed with the public money, was deferred till Wednesday the 6th of October next, and to be then the first order of the day.

A MENDACIOUS CORRESPONDENT!—The *Globe* of the 14th inst. has the following—after giving the list of names on the vote upon the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Quebec, and placing the names of the Hon. Mr. Cameron and the Hon. Mr. Richards in capitals, it says:—“It will be seen that Mr. Malcolm Cameron and Mr. W. B. Richards are among those who voted for the second reading of this bill to establish another ecclesiastical corporation, with large powers for the acquisition of property, and with no restriction or provision for an annual statement of its affairs!” We are astonished at the mendacity of the correspondent of the *Globe*; and if he is, as it is reported, a member of the House, he should be brought to the bar. Can it be believed that no such bill—in fact, no ecclesiastical bill—has been before the House this year, and that the vote alluded to was simply upon a bill to incorporate a few respectable ladies into a benevolent society, to establish an hospital, just as has been done in Toronto by Mrs. Widder, Mrs. Elmsly, &c. It is shameful that bad men, for evil purposes, and to stir up religious animosity, should be permitted thus to lie away men's characters and the public peace.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Captain Brown, of the steamer *Pioneer*, was found dead yesterday morning, near the Canal Basin, supposed to have been murdered. A person was arrested on suspicion, but was subsequently liberated. An inquest was held on the body: the decision we have not yet heard.—*Herald of Thursday.*

An Indian was killed at Caughnawaga by the cars on Tuesday last. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of “Accidental Death” rendered. No blame was attached to the parties connected with the Railroad in the matter.—*Ibid.*

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—On Sunday evening three policemen named Dempsey, Kellestyne, and Morgoie, called to quell a disturbance at a tavern, kept by J. Birmingham, in Commissioner Street, were, in attempting the arrest of a man who appeared to be the leader, attacked by nine men; and, in the affray, Morgoie was twice knocked down, and Kellestyne was brutally beaten—not, however, without making two arrests. The prisoners were brought before the Recorder's court yesterday, and were fined, 40s. each.—*Pilot.*

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**THE EMPEROR.**—The councils-general have now terminated their session. Everywhere the utmost obsequiousness has been manifested towards the precepts, and anything like opposition was not evinced in more than three or four in all. Amongst these latter was that of the Vienne, where an address in favor of the empire was rejected after a sharp discussion, and one of felicitation simply adopted.

The Council of Barcelonnette, after recapitulating the claims of Louis Napoleon on the gratitude of the country, thus concludes:—"We demand that the effect of eight millions of suffrages be our Emperor." The Council of Castellane says:—"Considering that the nation has sufficiently proved its devotedness to the family of Napoleon Bonaparte, who, on two occasions, and at an interval of 50 years, saved the country and society from certain ruin; considering that, if public misfortunes brought about a temporary forced separation, the nation, once unshackled, spontaneously returned to the Sovereign of its choice, the council expresses a wish that the empire be proclaimed in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon, and declared hereditary in his family." The Council of Forcalquier unanimously desires the re-establishment of the empire, that form of government "offering a barrier against revolution, and a wise and progressive advance towards popular improvements of every description." The Council of Sisteron asks that "the President be invested with the title and power of Emperor formerly held by his uncle, of glorious and immortal memory."

Great preparations are in progress for the reception of the President in all the towns mentioned in the itinerary of his journey, which is to commence on the 14th.

**THE PRINCESS VASA.**—The *Lloyd* of Vienna states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Vasa has been postponed, but will take place. The only difference will be, says this journal, that the proclamation of the empire will precede the marriage. According to the *Lloyd* the postponement arises from the advice given by physicians to the father of the lady, to insist upon delay, as her growth is not terminated, and from the fact of her mother having to undergo a surgical operation, and requiring the presence of her daughter. The *Lloyd* assures its readers that it has been resolved to convolve the French Senate, and to obtain the decision of the people on the question of the empire, before the end of the year.

**THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AND THE ENGLISH JOURNALS.**—It is said that the French Government, annoyed at the somewhat sudden and unprovoked revival of attacks by certain English papers, have resolved on taking steps for the prevention of their being circulated in France. A bureau will be opened at the Post Office for the express purpose of examining the English papers, the least inconvenience of which will be to retard their delivery. The correspondent of a London paper has received notice, that in case of continued offence he will be expelled.

It is said that the President, in consequence of the rumors in circulation of a Muratist plot at Naples, has forbidden Prince Lucien Murat to visit Italy, after leaving Algeria, where he is at present, having gone there to see his son, who is unwell. The Prince did intend to proceed to Florence, but at present will return from Algeria to France.

Another trace of the republic is about to disappear. The female head that typified that short-lived government, having been driven from the coins, still held out in the postage stamps; but now it is to be ousted from its last place of refuge to make way for the effigy of its conqueror. The plates are all ready, and postage stamps, with the head of Louis Napoleon, are printing off with all expedition.

Among the returned exiles, by far the least depressed by recent occurrences is M. Thiers. In December, and some time before, he suffered from an unpleasant affection of the larynx, which made speaking painful to him. But the voyages he has made since have completely re-established his health, so that the little minister of Louis Philippe was never more brisk and lively. The President, he says, is an excellent physician.

## ITALY.

The *Opinione* of the 3rd ult., quotes the following from Milan:—

"We have had at Milan a rather strange scene. Near the Church of St. Mary an Englishman speaking broken Italian, and holding in his hand the Italian tri-colored flag, cried out from a window that that flag would one day be hoisted throughout Italy, and that, in the meantime, he would hoist it himself in Lombardy. A crowd soon collected in front of the house. The Commissary of Police, Siccardi, vainly entreated the Englishman to be silent, but the latter, as a true son of Albion, turned the deaf ear to him. The gendarmes, finding it impossible to contain the mob, called on the commissary to arrest the rioter. 'I will take good care not,' replied the latter; 'he is an Englishman, and I am ordered to treat him with all due consideration.' This scene lasted upwards of three hours, when the Englishman, having belabored to exhaustion, thought proper to withdraw. The flag was immediately removed, and the window closed. The crowd then quietly dispersed, and it soon became known that the Englishman had been conducted to a madhouse."

Sir Henry Bulwer left Florence on September 1st for Leghorn, where he will embark for Civita Vecchia, and proceed thence to Rome. "This journey," says the Florence correspondent of the *Daily News*, "undertaken at a period when the Eternal City is most deserted, and the air of the surrounding Campagna most unwholesome, shows very plainly that Sir

Henry has some important question to settle with the Papal government, and that, although his credentials are limited to Central Italy, his sphere of diplomatic action will extend farther south." The writer goes on to hint that the object of Sir Henry's journey must be to endeavor to induce the Pope to check the political tendencies of the Irish Clergy by a Pastoral address and adds:—"To effect this, without compromising the dignity of the British government, would be a delicate piece of service, and worthy of Sir Henry's well-known tact."

A letter from Rome of the 31st ult., announces that the Consulta of the State is convoked for the 31st October. Political arrests had been made at Perugia; they were connected with other arrests effected at Sienna, in Tuscany, and in other places. Detachments of French soldiers had been placed on the principal routes to prevent the depredations of brigands.

## GERMANY.

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GERMANY.**—The *Deutsche Volkshalle* (Catholic paper of Cologne), whose devotion to the Church is a title of proscription in the eyes of the Prussian ministry, contains every day afflicting details on the vexations to which the Catholics beyond the Rhine are subjected. It is not in Prussia only that we perceive again to appear that lamentable system of dull persecution which the government, enlightened by the events of 1848, seemed to have renounced for good and all. The smaller Protestant states obey the same instincts, and in particular the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg distinguishes himself in this campaign. Two recent facts are a melancholy proof of this.

A proprietor of noble estates in Mecklenburg, M. Von Kettenburg, re-entered the bosom of the Church, at the beginning of this year, with all his family. Being at a distance of 14 miles from Schwerin and Ludwigslust, the only two places where there were Catholic Priests, and where Mass was said, he soon perceived the necessity of having an Ecclesiastic exclusively attached to his family. Nothing more natural than that a Priest should celebrate the Holy Mass in his house, administer the Sacraments to him and his, and charge himself with the direction of the consciences of the new converts.

The grand ducal government did not judge so. Scarcely had they learned that M. Von Kettenburg entertained a Priest in his house than they interdicted him the exercise of every act of worship, and summoned him to give that Ecclesiastic notice to quit his estates within eight days. The government, added the ministerial rescript, is not disposed to tolerate any longer the presence of a Catholic Priest outside of Schwerin and Ludwigslust. For the rest, M. Von Kettenburg is permitted to discharge his duties of piety in his dwelling. The *Volkshalle* shows that this tyrannical act is quite illegal, contrary to a resolution of 1803 still in vigor, and in opposition to the traditions followed up to that time. The states will have to pronounce on the point, and as the proprietors of noble lands hold their privileges above all things, it is probable they will pronounce against the government.

The intolerance of the government of Mecklenburg has, however, been manifested in a still more evident manner. Thanks to the Grand Duke Frederic Francis, whose memory is in benediction, the Catholics are allowed to exercise their worship publicly in two cities, Schwerin and Ludwigslust. Moreover, Divine Service may be celebrated at Rostock during Whitsuntide, and at Butzow once a year. It was usual up to this time that the three Catholic Priests attached to the only two churches of Mecklenburg, at the request of families whose members could not, either from sickness or any other reason, transport themselves to Schwerin or Ludwigslust, to quit the city in order to visit the faithful, hear their confession, administer to them the Sacraments, and assist them in their last moments. In virtue of those precedents, M. Lethmate, of the Catholic Church of Schwerin, lately went to Domitz to celebrate Mass there in the house of a convert. Scarcely had he returned when an order from the Ministry of Public Worship interdicted the three Ecclesiastics of Mecklenburg from celebrating the Holy Sacrifice elsewhere than in the above-mentioned localities. The government thus seek to embarrass the action of the rising Church, and hope to drive the Catholics out of the country if they will not consent to renounce the practice of their religion.

**THE LOST CROWN OF HUNGARY.**—The Emperor of Austria has promised an immense reward to any person who will recover the crown of Hungary, which disappeared during the revolution. He has promised a million of florins to those magnates who are suspected of being in correspondence with Kossuth if they will assist in the recovery of that crown.

## THE CHOLERA.

Letters from Berlin of Sept. 5th say, though there has not yet been any case of cholera in the city or garrison of such a nature as to cause any alarm, the military authorities have, as a measure of precaution, established three field hospitals on the ground where the troops are being exercised, as usual every autumn.

In Warsaw, on the 29th ult., there were seventy-nine new cases, of which thirty-six were fatal. Two of the most distinguished names in Polish literature had fallen victims to the disease—Adrian Krzyzanowski and Felix Beatkowski, both professors of the University of Warsaw. Since the appearance of epidemic it was supposed that more than 5,000 persons had died in the hospitals. To convey the dead to the burial grounds every kind of vehicle was put in requisition—carts, waggons, and britzskas. The pest has raged with peculiar severity among the Jews. In their burial-place, says one account, it was frightful to see the number of new-made graves; in the night between the 21st and 22nd ult., alone 162

corpses were buried; in those two days together 350 died. As on the Sabbath no Jewish burial can take place, all were deferred till the night; but on the Sunday morning sixty bodies still remained unburied, and more were constantly being brought to the ground. The help of the military was therefore called in, and the interments were compelled to be made without ceremony. The Jewish population exclaimed against this profanation of their religion. They said that, since the earliest ages, each corpse had been washed and buried in a separate grave, and they would not allow the ceremony to be omitted, or that all the corpses should be thrown into a common trench. However, by voluntary aid, afforded by people of all conditions, without distinction of rank or wealth, the required forms were observed, and the Jews state that all of their Faith have had a separate grave. In fifteen days 1,662 Jews were swept away by the disease. On the 31st August there were in Warsaw eighty-two new cases, fifty-seven deaths, and ninety-four recoveries; there remained under treatment 419.

The accounts of the cholera from Posen still continue alarming—from the 1st, ninety-seven persons were attacked, of whom fifty died; in Jarocin, in a population of 2,130, the number of deaths to the 30th ult., were 210. During the past month it had been impossible to collect the taxes; the funds of the municipality are exhausted, and there were no means of furnishing attendance for the sick or to bury the dead. The disease had appeared in Schrimm and Namslau (in Silesia).

## AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the ship *Vanguard* in the river from Melbourne, we have been put in possession of the details of the trial of the parties implicated in the extraordinary piratical boarding of the ship *Nelson*, bound to London, and the robbery of nearly £30,000 of gold dust, consigned to the Australian Bank Antifriars.

The leaders of the "piratical party" were notorious London thieves, cracksmen, and swell mobmen, who had been transported to the colony, and having procured by some means ticket of leave, were enabled to go at large and commit this daring robbery. The principals only were arraigned on the charge. Their names were John James, alias Johnson, James Morgan, and James Duncas. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and on the following day they were sentenced to be transported for the term of their natural lives. There were five other prisoners to be tried for being concerned in the act of plunder. The amount of gold found on the whole prisoners did not exceed £7,000; consequently, there is upwards of £20,000 yet to be recovered of the stolen treasure.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE ENGLISH CONVOCATION.**—A politician sees no use in Convocation; he can settle the religion of his country much better in Parliament; but it men grow clamorous, and a great outcry arise through the land, even he must, as a lover of peace, look out for some means of allaying the new agitation. He cannot make Bishops of all, or give a good living to the ambitious Curates. Convocation, therefore, under certain restrictions, may, after all, prove no very dangerous assembly, and the country Rectors may be mesmerised in Downing street. Of course, there is a serious side even of this question about Convocation, and should be considered. The Established Church is not now the national religion, and is only one sect among many. Its own children disown its authority, and ridicule its pretensions. But as it has retained the revenues, it has also preserved its political importance. It becomes, therefore, a question entitled to discussion whether the Church, which has grown rich because it accepted its principles from Parliament, shall be allowed to have a Parliament of its own, and, at the same time, preserve itself in possession of its property. If the people who clamor for a Convocation would put themselves in the position of the Wesleyans, there could be no objection to their having a Conference. None at all. But it is too much to ask the Queen to open their Parliament, when she does not interfere with that of the Wesleyans. The Queen, too, opens the Assembly of the Scotch, but on the condition of their perfect submission to her will, expressed through Parliament. Those who dislike that will very properly seceded, and formed a Free Church. The revenues remain with the obedient. But, in truth, if the English Convocation ever does meet for the despatch of business, there is no probability of its doing much harm. Its decrees will be of no use unless the Queen sanctions them, and, if she should be so ill advised as to sanction even the cut of surplice, Parliament will punish the tailor who shall make it, and the Parson who shall wear it. Convocation may sit for the purpose of relieving country Parsons of political diatribes, which they cannot conveniently preach, except at the assizes or during an election; but for practical work, or for anything resembling Ecclesiastical legislation, we may be quite sure that Convocation is not the place for it. Whatever fortune is in store for Anglicanism, good or bad, that will come from Parliament, though Mr. Horsman may be consigned to undesired repose. There is no political party from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Cobden which will tolerate Anglican Parsons in the office of legislation, and there is no man possessed of any common sense who will accept a decision of Convocation as binding on his conscience, unless his interests and his prejudice happen to coincide with it. The great obstacle in the way of Convocation is the supposed mischief it will do; but surely this is an unreal fear. Convocation will be as harmless as the Common Council of the city of London.—*Tablet*.

**MR. MACAULAY.**—Letters are, we believe, in town, from Mr. Macaulay, mentioning his recovery from his recent attack of bronchitis, and speaking hopefully of being able to meet the electors at no distant day.—*Scottish Press*.—It is confidently affirmed that Mr. Macaulay has abandoned his intention to take his seat for Edinburgh, and that the Whigs have resolved to start Mr. Horsman in his room, as soon as a vacancy is declared.—*Edinburgh Post*.

**EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.**—By the government emigration returns it appears that sixty-one ships, having on board 21,907 emigrants, bound for America and

Australia, sailed from this port during the month of August. The number sent out in the previous month was 21,385, so that in the last month there has been an increase of 522 emigrants. The number in the corresponding month of last year was 16,714; and the year previously (1850), 14,296. Those destined for America were chiefly Irish and Germans, the former preponderating; while Scotch formed the majority of persons making their way to the Australian sheep-pastures or gold-diggings, to whichever pursuit their inclinations may lead when they land upon *terra firma*.—These numbers have no reference to the vessels which are being continually despatched by independent firms in Liverpool.

**IRISH IMMIGRATION.**—On the 10th inst., an inquest was held by Mr. Wm. Baker, at the Green Gate, City road, London, on view of the body of Patrick O'Hearn, ten years old, who died on his return with his mother to the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, from Ireland, where they had been sent under an order of removal. Some of the guardians and other parochial officers were present, Patrick O'Hearn, No. 9, Elizabeth-court, Whitecross-street, said that the mother of the deceased came to him about two o'clock that morning with deceased in her arms, and stated that he had been dead some hours. She had another child with her five years old. She and her husband were sent to Ireland by the parish about a year ago. His brother had since died. Mary Leary, about twenty years of age, said that she accompanied the mother of the deceased on her journey from Ireland. They left Cork last Friday week in a sailing vessel, and arrived at Newport, in Wales, on the following Wednesday.—The deceased was in good health when he started, as was also the other child. They walked the whole distance from Newport to London. Witness carried deceased on her back nearly all the way, and his mother carried the other child. On Tuesday deceased was very sick, and had great looseness of his bowels. The last day, Wednesday, they started at five o'clock in the morning and walked nearly forty miles. When they arrived at Kensington, they went into a chemist's shop to get some medicine for deceased, when they were told the child was too far gone and that nothing could be done for its relief; at Hyde Park Corner they found deceased dead. By the jury.—When we landed at Newport we had no money. I sold my shoes and got eightpence for them. Some ladies and gentlemen gave them halfpence. On one night they slept in a Union workhouse. Every other night they slept in a barn or stable. A young girl who came with them was left at Maidenhead, as she was exhausted, having been seized in the same way that deceased was.—Eleanor O'Hearn, deceased's mother, stated that her husband died soon after her arrival in Ireland, upon her removal by the parish officers of St. Luke. She must have starved, with her two children, at Cork, where she was not known. She left because she thought she could maintain her children in London, when she spoke to the clergyman who paid her passage to Newport. She came to England at the age of thirteen years. She married when she was seventeen, and she had lived twenty-seven years in the parish of St. Luke's, part of which time she had paid rates, and her family are buried there. Fourteen months ago her husband was taken ill, when they all went into the workhouse. They were soon after removed to Ireland. The coroner observed that no one could blame the clergyman for assisting the mother of the deceased, nor could they blame her for returning after having been twenty-seven years in the parish. Mr. John Courtenay, surgeon to the workhouse, said that the child died from exhaustion, consequent on the vomiting and purging, together with the absence of proper food. Had the deceased received proper attention it might have been then alive. Deceased was much emaciated. Verdict—"That the deceased died from exhaustion, brought on by neglected diarrhoea."—*Catholic Standard*.

**GOING A-HEAD WITH A VENGEANCE.**—Mr. D. S. Brown proposes to reach America in forty-eight hours, and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight. Mr. Brown intends to put his theory into practice by vessels of quite different construction to those at present in use, giving them a greater depth of beam. He proposes to make the under surface of the vessel, which is flat, of two inclined planes; the effect of this will be, when the ship is in motion, to raise her whole hull to the surface of the water, thereby removing entirely the resistance at the bows, which is stated to be the great obstacle of her progress, being an illustration of the principle well known to every schoolboy who has thrown a stone slantingly on the surface of the water, making what is vulgarly called a "duck and drake." By reducing the angles of the inclined plane, speed could be added to the vessel, which could be increased from thirty to sixty miles per hour, and a ship so constructed would be as little affected by the ordinary waves of the Atlantic as a Gravesend steambot is by a Thames ripple. If water obtains its wonted superiority as a mode of locomotion, the velocity of a steamship might as much exceed that of a railway carriage, as the railway carriage now does the steamship. Unseen rocks could not endanger a ship whose path was on the surface; sea-sickness could not take place where there was no oscillation; and the size of the vessel would please her beyond the mercy of the wind and waves.—*Mining Journal*.

We have been informed that a young man, who left Paisly about three years ago to push his fortune in Australia, has within these few days returned home. On entering his mother's dwelling he found her engaged winding woof on weavers pinnas. After mutual greetings on the happy meeting, the son told his mother to cast by her pinn wheel. "Na, na, Jamie," said she, "I'll no cast by my pinn wheel till I ken o' something better." "Weel, said Jamie, "look at this;" at the same time producing a banque cheque for £10,000, the produce of his industry at the Australian gold diggings. We give the story as we have heard it, but we have no means of verifying its accuracy; still it is not more astonishing than the news we hear every day of the gold-bearing fertility of those auriferous regions.—*North British Mail*.

Letters received from Rome state that an English Catholic who has been sent to assure the Pope of the friendly disposition of the British government, had not succeeded in his mission. The Pope granted him an audience but declared that he did not wish to receive any favors from the English government. It is also stated that the envoy was equally unsuccessful with the Cardinals, as the sacred college were persuaded that the English Cabinet contemplated some very severe measures against the Catholics of England.—*Boston Pilot*.

GAVAZZI AND THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.

(From the Tablet.)

Where is Kossuth? It is very much to be feared that the Hungarian patriot has committed himself, and that the Saxon people think him no longer respectable. Where is Achilli? Victorious in the Queen's Bench, and pronounced immaculate by Lord Campbell and a London jury. Yet for all this the saintly man is not appreciated, and the respectable Protestant no longer invites him to dinner. Where is the last converted Jew? Returned to his mysteries in Houndsditch, while his Protestant friends are looking out for another Hebrew vagabond. Where is Gavazzi? Lecturing in the provinces in an unknown tongue to an ignorant audience, and the more vehemently applauded the less he is understood. That is his position at present. How long it will continue is another matter, but it is of the last importance to him.

There are no fools like English fools. They have no faith, but they have credulity; no religion but superstition. And they are now listening to Italian declamations which may be, for all they can tell, pure abuse of themselves. They think that they are listening to abuse of the Pope; no doubt they are right, but they are also abused themselves far more insultingly than is the Pope. The ex-Barnabite has taken their measure, and deals with them according to their folly. The busy commercial people of Leeds are his victims now, and the canny Yorkshireman is beaten by the Italian.

This admirable orator omits nothing which can subserve the end he has in view. "Father Gavazzi was attired in the long black cloak of the Order of St. Barnabas, with a cassock reaching to the ankles, and fastened round the waist with a black belt. Upon the right breast of the inner garment he wore the tricolor cross, and on the left breast of his cloak was a similar cross, whilst upon the centre of his breast hung a bronze medal, suspended by a tricolor ribbon." Thus attired the grave and reverend Priest discoursed to the people, instructing them to the utmost of his abilities in the principles of the Devil.

Notwithstanding the trouble he takes to dress himself and impress the senses of his hearers, he does not conceal the contempt he feels for their understanding. In the first place he speaks in Italian, which is, of course, as familiar to the Yorkshireman as Arabic or Persian; and in the second place, he tells them transparent falsehoods. Such are the following:—"We have four Bulls of Popes, Benedict, XIII., Pius VII., Leo XII., and Gregory XVI., who thereby command all Confessors to oblige all penitents to discover or reveal to them all the liberals who exist to their knowledge." Another is this:—"The Irish Brigade will always vote in obedience to their Father Confessors."

This profound contempt for the understanding of his hearers never forsakes him in the wildest flights of a most discursive fancy. The greater the absurdity, the greater is his pleasure in giving it utterance, and, no doubt, the greater is the impression which he makes on the passions of his rapt audience. "Prove to me," he says, "from the Gospel, if you can, that Popes may have palaces, gardens, promenades, stables, horses, Swiss guards, dragoon guards, noble guards, gentlemen, Prelates, Bishops, Cardinals, Ministers, magnificent courts, Pagan courts, proud and corrupted courts, filled by apostate Priests from their temples, and I will adore your Pope as Vicar of Christ. If you cannot prove this, I shall despise the Papacy as an emanation of Satan. Prove it to me," here he was interrupted by "tremendous cheers," which are a most manifest proof of the intelligence and reason of the Leeds congregation of idiots.

We should like to ask Gavazzi whether he can "prove from the Gospel" that he acted lawfully when he apostatised from his Order, and that he may wear the dress of his Order for the purpose of lecturing in Leeds. He may find it difficult to "prove from the Gospel" that he may wear the bronze medal, and the tricolor ribbon, but until he does so, we must say, as he does, that we shall hold him to be "an emanation of Satan."

The poor people of Leeds may also be addressed in the same way on another subject. A man may call upon them to prove from the Gospel the lawfulness of their Stock Exchange, of their scrip, premium, and discount. Are they prepared for such a test in their own affairs? If the Gospel is to be appealed to in this way, a Republican may find it profitable. He may call for a proof that the Queen ought to have chamberlains, chancellors, ministers, judges, courtiers, and footmen. Is there any Gospel for Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and Osborne House? Is there any Gospel for transportation of thieves, for the Court of Chancery, and for trial by jury? How much of the glorious Constitution in Church and State will stand if we test it as Gavazzi deals with the Pope?—The Bank of England is not safe, and the three per cents. must vanish like a railway dividend. Yet, this is the nonsense which Leeds applauds, and which Gavazzi utters with all the solemnity of a Bacchant.

The man has the hardihood to say that Ribbonism is directly encouraged by the Irish Bishops and Priests, and even insinuates that the Ribbonmen are the most constant frequenters of the Sacraments next to the Brigade. This body of wicked men is, it seems, a special favorite with Priests and Bishops, and particularly because of the murders it commits. All Priests and Bishops, too, throughout the world keep a record of the confessions they hear, and transmit them to Rome, and this is the reason why confession is enjoined, that Rome may know how to govern the people. This is gravely stated by a Catholic Priest, who perfectly well knows the exact truth of the matter. He was himself, he says, "a Confessor for fifteen or sixteen years," and therefore speaks from experience. Will he condescend to tell us how many of those confessions he ever reported to his superiors, and if he reported none, which we are sure he never did, how can he have the face to utter, in open day, so calumnious a lie against Priests who have a deeper sense of their obligations than he appears to have at present.

Protestants are not scrupulous as to what they hear, provided it be directed against the Church; and this Gavazzi knows. He may say what he likes, the more absurd the better; and when his lecture is over, is able to enjoy himself with his friends; and laugh over the folly of the heretics. He describes the way in which he would have us believe Italians go to confession thus:—"Suppose I have a sin." Suppose I have a sin; why this is utterly gratuitous; there is no need of any supposition here. If there be a sinner on the face of the earth, Father Gavazzi is one, for he proclaims the fact, and boasts of it. Perhaps in due time the English public will find it out, and when

it does Father Gavazzi will find it a somewhat rigid confessor, and absolution will be most certainly deferred, for John Bull does not like quacks after he has found them out.

AN EVANGELICAL TEA PARTY.

(From Dicken's Bleak House.)

Guster is busy in the little drawing-room, on this present afternoon in the long vacation, when Mr. and Mrs. Snagsby have it in contemplation to receive company. The expected guests are rather select than numerous, being Mr. and Mrs. Chadband, and no more. From Mr. Chadband's being much given to describe himself, both verbally and in writing, as a vessel, he is occasionally mistaken by strangers for a gentleman connected with navigation; but, he is, as he expresses it, "in the ministry." Mr. Chadband is attached to no particular denomination; and is considered by his persecutors to have nothing so very remarkable to say on the greatest of subjects as to render his volunteering, on his own account, at all incumbent on his conscience; but, he has his followers, and Mrs. Snagsby is of the number. Mrs. Snagsby has but recently taken a passage upward by the vessel, Chadband; and her attention was attracted to that Bark A, 1, when she was something flushed by the hot weather.

"My little woman," says Mrs. Snagsby to the sparrows in Staple Inn, "likes to have her religion rather sharp, you see!"

So, Guster, much impressed by regarding herself for the time as the handmaid of Chadband, whom she knows to be endowed with the gift of holding forth for four hours at a stretch, prepares the little drawing-room for tea. All the furniture is shaken and dusted, the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Snagsby are touched up with a wet cloth, the best tea-service is set forth, and there is excellent provision made of dainty new bread, crusty twists, cool fresh butter, thin slices of ham, tongue and German sausage, and delicate little rows of anchovies nestling in parsley; not to mention new laid eggs, to be brought up warm in a napkin, and hot buttered toast. For Chadband is rather a consuming vessel—the persecutors say a gorging vessel; and can wield such weapons of the flesh as a knife and fork, remarkably well.

Mr. Snagsby in his best coat, looking at all the preparations when they are completed, and coughing his cough of deference behind his hand, says to Mrs. Snagsby, "At what time did you expect Mr. and Mrs. Chadband, my love?"

"At six," said Mrs. Snagsby.

Mr. Snagsby observes in a mild and casual way, that "it's gone that."

"Perhaps you'd like to begin without them," is Mrs. Snagsby's reproachful remark.

Mr. Snagsby does look as if he would like it very much, but he says, with his cough of mildness, "No, my dear, no. I merely named the time."

"What's time," says Mrs. Snagsby, "to eternity?"

"Very true, my dear," says Mr. Snagsby,—"Only when a person lays in victuals for tea, a person does it with a view—perhaps—more to time. And when a time is named for having tea, it's better to come up to it."

"To come up to it!" Mrs. Snagsby repeats with severity. "Up to it! As if Mr. Chadband was a fighter!"

"Not at all, my dear," says Mr. Snagsby. Here, Guster, who has been looking out of the bedroom window, comes rustling and scratching down the little staircase like a popular ghost, and, falling flushed into the drawing-room, announces that Mr. and Mrs. Chadband have appeared in the court. The bell at the inner door in the passage immediately thereafter tinkling, she is admonished by Mrs. Snagsby, on pain of instant reconignment to her patron saint, not to omit the ceremony of announcement. Much discomposed in her nerves (which were previously in the best order) by this threat, she so fearfully mutilates that point of state as to announce "Mr. and Mrs. Chadband, least which, I mean to say, what-some-name!" and retires conscience-stricken from the presence.

Mr. Chadband is a large yellow man, with a fat smile, and a general appearance of having a good deal of train oil in his system. Mrs. Chadband is a stern, severe-looking, silent woman. Mr. Chadband moves softly and unobtrusively, not unlike a bear who has been taught to walk upright. He is very much embarrassed about the arms, and if they were inconvenient to him, and he wanted to grovel; is very much in a perspiration about the head; and never speaks without first putting up his great hand, as delivering a token to his hearers that he is going to edify them.

"My friends," says Mr. Chadband. "Peace be on this house! On the master thereof, on the young maidens, and on the young men! My friends, why do I wish for peace? What is peace? Is it war? No. Is it strife? No. Is it lovely, and gentle, and beautiful, and pleasant, and serene, and joyful? O yes! Therefore, my friends, I wish for peace, upon you and upon yours."

In consequence of Mrs. Snagsby looking deeply edified, Mr. Snagsby thinks it expedient on the whole to say Amen, which is well received.

"Now, my friends," proceeds Mr. Chadband, "since I am upon this theme—"

Gusta presents herself Mrs. Snagsby, in a spectral bass voice, and without removing her eyes from Chadband, says, with dread distinctness, "Go away!"

"Now, my friends," says Chadband, "since I am upon this theme, and in my lowly path improving it—"

Still Guster reiterates "one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two."

Mr. Chadband, pausing with the resignation of a man accustomed to be persecuted, and languidly folding up his chin into his fat smile, says, "let us hear the maiden! Speak maiden!"

"One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, if you please, sir. Which he wish to know what the stilling ware fore," says Guster, breathless.

"For?" returns Mrs. Chadband. "For his tare!"

Guster replied that "he insists on one and eight-pence, or on summonizing the party."—Mrs. Snagsby and Mrs. Chadband are proceeding to grow shrill in indignation, when Mr. Chadband quiets the tumult by lifting up his hand.

"My friends," says he, "I remember a duty unful-

filled yesterday. It is right that I should be chastened in some penalty. I ought not to murmur. Rachael, pay the eightpence!"

While Mrs. Snagsby, drawing her breath, looks hard at Mr. Snagsby, as who should say, "You hear this Apostle!" and while Mr. Chadband glows with humility and train oil, Mrs. Chadband pays the money. It is Mr. Chadband's habit—it is the head and front of his pretensions indeed—to keep this sort of debtor and creditor account in the smallest items, and to post it publicly on the most trivial occasions.

"My friends," says Chadband, "eightpence is not much; it might justly have been one and four pence; it might justly have been half-a-crown. O let us be joyful, joyful! O let us be joyful!"

With which remark, which appears from its sound to be an extract in verse, Mr. Chadband stalks to the table, and, before taking a chair, lifts up his admonitory hand.

"My friends," says he, "what is this which we now behold as being spread before us? Refreshment. Do we need refreshment then, my friends? We do. And why do we need refreshment, my friends? Because we are but mortal, because we are but sinful, because we are not of the air. Can we fly my friends? We cannot. Why can we not fly my friends?"

Mr. Snagsby, presuming on the success of his last point, ventures to observe in a cheerful and rather knowing tone "no wings." But is immediately frowned down by Mrs. Snagsby.

"I say, my friends," pursues Mr. Chadband, utterly rejecting and obliterating Mr. Snagsby's suggestion, "Why can we not fly. It is because we are calculated to walk? It is. Could we walk, my friends, without strength? We could not. What should we do without strength, my friends? Our legs would refuse to bear us, our knees would double up, our ankles would turn over, and we should come to the ground. Then from whence, my friends, in a human point of view, do we derive the strength that is necessary to our limbs? Is it," says Chadband, glancing over the table, "from bread in various forms, from batter which is churned from the milk which is yielded unto us by the cow, from the eggs which are laid by the fowl, from ham, from tongue, from sausage, and from such like? It is. Then let us partake of the good things which are set before us!"

The persecutors denied that there was any particular gift in Mr. Chadband's piling verbose flights of stairs, one upon another, after this fashion. But this can only be received as a proof of their determination to persecute, since it must be within everybody's experience, that the Chadband style of oratory is widely received and much admired.

Mr. Chadband, however, having concluded for the present, sits down at Mrs. Snagsby's table, and lays about him prodigiously. The conversion of nutriment of any sort into oil of the quality already mentioned, appears to be a process so inseparable from the constitution of this exemplary vessel, that in the beginning to eat and drink, he may be described as always becoming a kind of considerable Oil Mills, or other large factory for the production of that article on a wholesale scale. On the present evening of the long vacation, in Cook's Court, Corsitor Street, he does such a powerful stroke of business, that the warehouse appears to be quite full when the work ceases.

"THE 'VESSEL' BEING CALLED UPON TO RETURN THANKS, 'IMPROVES THE OCCASION.'"

Mr. Chadband, at last seeing his opportunity, makes his accustomed signal, and rises with a smoking head, which he dabs with his pocket handkerchief. Mrs. Snagsby whispers, "Hush!"

"My friend," says Chadband, "we have partaken in moderation," (which was certainly not the case so far as he was concerned,) "of the comforts which have been provided for us.—May this house live upon the fatness of the land; may corn and wine be plentiful therein; may it grow, may it thrive, may it prosper, may it advance, may it proceed, may it press forward! But my friends, have we partaken of anything else? We have. My friends, of what have we partaken? Of spiritual profit? Yes."

So Mr. Chadband—of whom the persecutors say that it is no wonder he should go on for any length of time uttering such abominable nonsense, but that the wonder rather is that he should ever leave off, having once the audacity to begin—retires into private life until he invests a little capital of supper in the oil trade.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above body will be held at the MUSIC-HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, R. P. REDMOND, Sec. Montreal, October 1, 1852.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, H. J. CLARKE, Sec. Montreal, Oct. 1, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MARY BRADY, a native of the County Cavan, Parish of Lurgan, Townland of Fartagh, Ireland, who landed at Quebec in June, 1849; came to Montreal in July after; since then there is no account of her. Any information respecting her would be thankfully received by her sister Catherine, by addressing GEORGE MULLEN, No. 3, 38th Street, between First and Second Avenues, New York City; or to this Office.

OF MICHAEL BUTLER, a child three years old, fair hair, blue eyes, small features, and red complexion. This child was stolen from his father's residence, Alumet Island, on the 30th of July, and is supposed to have been conveyed to some place convenient to Montreal. Any information that may lead to his recovery, addressed to the Rev. Mr. LYON, Alumet Island, will be gratefully received by his father, MICHAEL BUTLER.

Mr. MALONE,

PROFESSOR, ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE. BEGS to intimate to Parents and Guardians, that he is prepared to receive two or three young Gentlemen as Pupils, to instruct in that department of Civil Engineering, which consists of Railway Surveying, Levelling, Laying out Curves, Determining the Gradients, the Radii and Tangents of all Curves connected with Railways. Two-half days in each week will be devoted to field operations, and the remainder of the week to inside work, such as Laying down Lines, Plotting, Plan Drawing, Making Sections, and Working Drawings, the Calculation of Areas, and the various Solids which present themselves in Excavations. One year is sufficient for a Pupils of moderate talent. Terms £25 currency per annum, including Board, &c., with the family.

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

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

NOW OPEN AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, A GRAND EXHIBITION OF SCRIPTURAL STATUARY, Comprising a large Collection OF FIGURES THE SIZE OF LIFE, Executed by Mrs. PELBY, of Boston.

TRIAL OF CHRIST Before Pontius Pilate, the Governor of Judea, and Caiaphas, the High Priest. A splendid group of Priests, Soldiers, Scribes, &c., comprising Twenty-five Figures.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN. JESUS DEAD!

A beautiful and imposing Scene, comprising 5 Figures CHRIST PRAYING ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES. LAST SUPPER—OUR SAVIOUR UPON THE CROSS.

Admittance—12½ Cents. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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

Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, 5. D. 2 C  
Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 18mo, muslin, 1 10½  
The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press; 18mo., muslin; price only 1 3  
Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life, 1 3  
The Spicewite. By Paul Peppercorn, Esq.; Part 2 1 3  
The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols., 50 0  
D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, July 21.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

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

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge. THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

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

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Just Received by the Subscribers, BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER.

SUBSCRIPTION, only \$3 a-year. Can be mailed to any part of Canada. Every Catholic should subscribe for a copy of it. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Agents.

CATHOLIC FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, AND REGISTRY OFFICE,

13, Alexander Street, Opposite St. Patrick's Church. JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to all those who have patronised him during the past year, hopes to merit a continuance of their kind favors. FEMALE SERVANTS who can produce certificates of good character, are requested to apply at the Office in Alexander Street. There is room at present for EIGHT BOARDERS.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

September 23, 1852.

Table of market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Beans, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents for the True Witness in various locations including Alexandria, Aylmer, Beauharnois, etc.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- List of new books including 'ROME and the ABBEY', 'LIFE of CHRIST', 'THE SPE-WIFE', etc.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

To the Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

BLANK BOOKS,

COMPRISING Ledgers, Journals, Letter, Day, and Cash Books, substantially Bound.

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

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT McANDREW.

Montreal, May 19, 1852.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS,

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

- Extensive list of Catholic works for sale, including 'Religion in Society', 'The Office of Holy Week', 'The Duties of a Christian', etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- List of newly received books including 'Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China', 'Catechism of the Christian Religion', etc.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Holy Water Fountains, Religious Prints, &c. And a fresh supply of the Portrait of Pius the IX., at only 5s.

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

June 14, 1852.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

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

Montreal, August 20, 1852. JOHN PHELAN.

EDWARD FEGAN

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

Mrs. REILLY, MIDWIFE.

The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JONAS LOUGHEY, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DUC NUNNERY Church, No. 154, St. PAUL STREET.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

THE Undersigned has constantly on hand a choice assortment of the above articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Town and Country Merchants. F. McKEY, 83 St. Paul Street.

REMOVAL.

DYEING BY STEAM!!!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST.) HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same.

P. MUNRO, M. D.,

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

DEVLIN & HERBERT,

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

H. J. LARKIN,

ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

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

M. DOHERTY,

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

FOR SALE.

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

L. P. BOVIN,

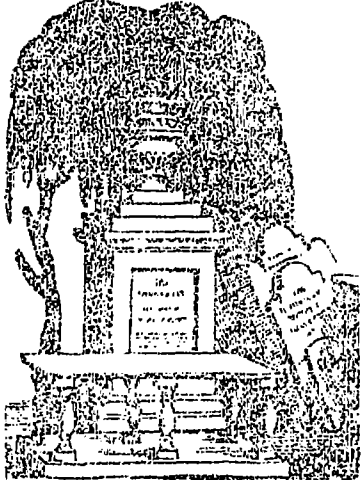
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS PATTON,

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

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

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

(LONDON EDITIONS), JUST RECEIVED AT SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

- List of Catholic books for sale, including 'Mure's Catholics', 'The Faith of Catholics', 'The Present State of Architecture in England', etc.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS,

and will shortly be ready:—LEGENDS ON THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy. Legends on the Seven Capital Sins. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy. APPROBATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. "We have caused them to be examined, and, according to the report which has been made to us, we have formed the opinion that they may be read with interest and without danger."

CANTON HOUSE.

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

SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices. The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented from being tainted from Smoke, danger of partial carbonisation of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Consumers, which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this elaborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Province.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), REFINED SUGAR in small boxes, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand. A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, unripped in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms. Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders scrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate despatch. June 12, 1851. 109, Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS,

103 1/2, Notre Dame Street.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and consumers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, pure and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash. The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved to the public the utility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well assorted Stock, the quantities suited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor. All goods delivered free of charge. A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE and CLARET, now on hand. And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLD JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

AMERICAN MART,

Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with Wool, Cotton, Silk, Straw, India, and other manufactured Fabrics, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Line. India Rubber Manufactured Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, Irish Linens, Tabbnetts, and Frieze Cloths, American Domestic Goods, of the most durable description for wear, and economical in price.

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become Customers for the future. Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS. The rule of Quick Sales and Small Profits, strictly adhered to. Every article sold for what it really is. Cash payments required on all occasions. Orders from parties at a distance carefully attended to. Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MART. Quebec, 1850. T. CASEY.

Printed by JOHN GILLIES, for the Proprietors.—GROUCE E. CLERK, Editor.