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# Catholic chronicle 

VOL. VI

SIXTH LETTER OF DR. CAHILL

## the rarl of carlisle

Ballyroan Cottage, Rathfarnham, May 22, 1856.
My Liod-Your Excellency is perfectly aware of he priactice of the Catholic Cliurch in recommend gou are, no doubt, well acquainted with the incessant, reckless lies, which in eerery part of Great Briain reckless lies, , hich in every part of Great Britain
and Ireland are published io the contrary. The Protestant Dishops, the Protestant clergy, the Dissenters of every denomination, the Speakers at alit the Bible-meetings, the Soypers inall the viltages, the
Biblical Press in all the torns and cities, the Biblical ampblets, the novels, the Biblical literature, all -ub lish on all sides, in all places, and in all societies, that the Catholic Church prolibits the reading of the Scriptures; that the Bible is not to be found amongst
them ; and that it is criminal to possess a copy of the them ; and that
sacred rolume.
This most monstrous lie is taught to the Protestant child in the arms of the nurse ; it is his first lesson in reading; it is the first instruction he receives
from his tutor, it is the frrs sermon he hears from his tutor; it is the frrst sermon he hears from the pulpit. He listens to it erery day at the breakChit chat of the draversation at ulaner; it is the chit chat of the drawing-room. The pianoforte, the barp, the guitar, cannot have their lessons complete
without this eternal lie. The dancing-master, the mithout tis eternal hie. ed fully accomplished in certain societies till they are filly inoculated with the conviction that , no Catholic is permitted to read the Scriptures. You hear it it the steam carriage ; on board the sleam packet ; it is talked over in the boarding house ; in is the topic on
the bazar. The army is infected with it; from the the bazaar. The army is infected with it; from the wate you behold it. It is in the navy; it is in the counting-house ; in the baiks; in the post-offices. It is evergwhere-at every turn; it is on the bench millif gour Excellenecy has had time to read the re
port of the " Endowed Schools; pou would bave learned that this arfiul lie formed partitof the educa tion of the children making bonnets, Kaitting stock ings, and learning plain sewing.
In fact, this lie has so completely occupied the public madd, that if any one attempts to deny it in the company of certain Protestants, he is instantly Quaghed at, jibed, or assailed with unmeastred abuse. If any one writes a contradiction of this incredible infatuation, be is set upin by a bost of ilired agents,
who orerwhelm him mith authorities, all of which, if I may so speak, are a hundred times greater lies an the old, eternal lie under debate.
Although the Catholics feel intensely this enormous ssstem of is a falsehood, we are instantly accused of Papal de ception if we swear it they assert, with a sueer of additional insult, that we have mental reserration and cainot be beliered: Neither our words, our protes tations, our: oaths, are any guarantee against this theory of orercoming us, not by truth but by lies.And I gladify say, that the persons who are most zealous in maintaining this system of permanent misstatement are otherwise men of honor; of truth, and principle, who would be utterly incapabe of a sutcial
lie. Thisis very cliaracter gives a color of truth to their Biblical career, add inrests, with an additiona power of mischief, their anti-Catholic theory of lies. In. fact, my lord, the history of the age we lise in developes no mania al. an to compare Biblis most fatal infatuation of keeping alite this sinedicale
lie. And the' imimediate result of this' inced public impression is that -an endless war is carried on betreen Biblical landlords and their tenantry; between serrants; between Bbical meiar and their Biblical dents; in fact, between the poor and lieir It is this lie which breeds discontent superiors. At the Army, - of society

The cost of this lie is the nest wonderfult.thing in this incompreehensible mania; it cests the incredible annual sum of fire milions two filty-six Bible and pounds sterling Souper Societies employed in the manufacture of this lie, for foreign and home consumption; and whoever will take the trouble of learning the sum subscribed for each and all of tbese societies win, eiscore was such an engine at work in the propagation of lies and in Gdelity: 'And if Catholicity in these countries wer not supported by the grace, he power, and the merc of God, we could have never withstoou, in our help less, down-trodden social and political condition, lha assault made on our Faith by the wealth, the poiver,
the learniog, the persecution, and the eteraal misre; the learning, the persecution, and the eternal misree,
and our creed. Foreign countries hare long since reclaimed againsi this Drotestant scheme of unblushing, palpable falsehood; their journals hare been exria; Baed their agents banished, the lies exposed. Ausssaulted by the pid empes aries, of the Bible Socie ties; and 'the result is, that an unirersal horror of
England is felt througlout Europe for this insanie England is felt throughout Europe for this insaie sstem of religious mis-statement.
Now, my lord, I sball quote for the ten thousandth Mme, the clear contradiction of the statements, in re cerence to the Catbolics "not being permitted to read the Scriptures." The Catholics rill read this nd all the treasingy of the world, and all the treasury of the worid, and all the tyrann' Catholic hearts the Faith which they have learned at their own old Catholic altars. From amongst a host of authorities I shall select some fer in the presen instance.
The first is from Pope Pius the Sixth to the Archbishop of Florence, April, 1778 :-
pope pius the sixth
"Belored Son-Health and Apostolic Benediconich At a time that a rast number of bad books, culated even among the unlearned, to the great detruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures; for these are the most abundant sources which ought to be left open to every one, to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine, to eradicate the errors which are so widely disseminated in those corrupt times. This you have seasonably efWred, as you declare, by publishing the Sacreu Writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity; especially whien you show and set forth that you have added explanatory notes Which, being extracted from the Holy Fathers, pre clude erery possible danger of abuse. Thus yon
hare not swerred either from the lavs of the Con
 published on this subject by:Benedict the XIVthat umortal Pope, our Predecessor in the Pontif cate, and formerly, when We beld a place near h. person, our excellent-master in ecclesiastical learning Circt
Us.".
The

The second is from Dr. Denvir, the prudent, learnd, and distinguished Bishop of Belfast:-
"This new and portable edition of the Doiay Bible, printed by the firm of Simms \& Ni:Intyre, with the most approved versions in the language previously to its publication. I hereby sanction it circulation among the faithful, feeling conrinced, that if read with becoming reverence, humility, and pious dispositions, its perusal will be altended with grea spiritual adyantage.
" $\dagger$ Cornelius Denvir, D.D.,
Catholic Bishop of Down and Conno
Given at Belfast, this 24th day of ? July, 1839 .
The third is from the pen of the incomparable Dr Murray:-
"This new edition of the English rersion of the Bible priated with our permission by James Duffy Wellington-quay, Dublin, carefully collated by our vith the Douay version of the OH Testament of 609, and with the Fhemish versin Ne cestament of $1582 ;$ and with other approred Eng declare the same may be used by the faithful with great spiritual profit, provided it be read with due reverence, and with the proper dispositions.
"Gisen at Dublin, this 4th Nor., 1846.
To the extracts here adduced, I wish also to add the Richard Coyne Dublin; Mr. James Duffy, Dublin and the firm of Simms \& M'Intyre, of Belfast.These three. Establishments assert that they alone are sold about a quarter of a million of Bibles Treland, willinn the last trenty-hre years ; and ernment patronage is presented to the publicammely, the duty of trenty-fire per cent is remitted o the publisher of Protestan Bibles, While it is le ied on the Catbolic printers: And here the Eng rs: pretends to sell cheap Bibles to the: Catholics: professes to be the sole distributors of the Scrip ures: while at the same time they inpede the publicer make the lies of the Soupers be a reality, by muz maing our Press, and by imposing a duty which our publishers can hardly meet.
I crave the indulgence of your Excellency in emo
ploging the word " lie" so frequently in the present
letter; and am nerfectly a ware of the character of the illustrious indisidual whom I lsare character of address; I know my orrn place, and fully compre hend the respectful, courteous, becoming language which it is wy duty to utter in your presence. But whien I have presented to you the extracts of Popes and Bishops; when 1 have stated to you the perma nent practice of the Catholic Cluurch; when I hase
iren to rou the sale of the Bibles made in Ireland iren to you the sale of the Bibles made in Irelan Excellency, as an English nobleman, have you ere nard, have you ever read, have you ever fancied in magination, any invention, any fiction, to be compared in extrasabance, in wickedaess, in permanen iquity, to equal the clerical lie of the Soupers and Church prohibits the reading of the Scriptures, and that no Bibles are to be tound amongst the Catholic
Ireland?
In the year 1853, the Glasgow Biblicals published heir usual theory against the Catholics: their eter Glasgow Frec Press tested their sincerity, by call ing oin the Scotch Soupers for ten thousand Catholic Biblub. which he promised to distribute amongst Cattolics. One of the most respectable Catholics in the city, who despised the lies of the
Soupers, joined the Free Press in this matter and enjs, joined the eree Press in this matter Bibles; $;$ and to mark the names of the persons re ceiring them. I present to your Excellency the cor respondence in the Glasgow Free Press on this point; änd here you vill bave an additional illustraion or the old eternal lie of the Biblicals. I need carcely tell you, that they refused to gire the Bi Glasgor for erer: mo ths have been stopped their throats amidst and scom and city of more than half a million of Irish and Scoteh inhabitants. The correspond of is and scot.

## ce is as follows: March 12, 1853.

OOFER AADE HE TEE PROPRIETOR OR THE free press.
"There is continued cant in press and pulpit about getting Bibles for the ' poor benighted Papitsts? not rithstanding our repeated offers, both public and pri vate, to distribute a few thousand copies of the lioly criplures to our poorer Catholic brethren in Gras gratis. The assertion provided we got them suppled repeated, by persons who know better, that the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{a}}$ tholic clergy forbid the use of the Bible to their flocks, that there are not a fers benevolent Protest ants, who believe this to be the case. Now, ther is no use in arguing with these people, no.use in de nying it. They will hare it that it is so, and there is an end of it. If these zealous Bible lovers are countrymen in possession of the holy writings, let countrymen in possession of the holy writings, let ritable funds to supply us with 10,000 Douay Bibles and we will undertake that each of our subscribers vill tabe a cops at balf price, and the others circulated amongst the faithful poor; apd' if required, a receipt shall be fortheoming from the persons receivhis offer be accepted? We don't think it will; for it would defeat the object of those who lire by deeiving the orer-credulous, Whose money is obtainel nder the mask of religion and zeal for
Word of God known to the ungodly:"
to the edtror of the glasgonf examiner.
77 Cbarlotte-street, Glasgow, March 31, 1833 Sir-As I weuld be rery sorry that so, many of us offer of 10,000 Bibles, for want of a furant hat they would be properlg distributed, I woul take leare to. suggest the following, which in my opi-ou-viz., that in each of the districts of Glasgow ix or eight respectable Protestant gentlemen be (by ou) requested to superintend the distribution; an ee that every one of the 10,000 . copies is put int he bands of Catholics: they shall hare my personal different districts, if they wislı. Hoping that this ill satisify you and that we shall get the Bibles,

M. Jeffrey:

I need scarcels tell the Earl of Carlisle that th Glasgovi ; and as your Excellency knows the Scote character; and as you are avare that the most con temptible imaginable thing in:Scotland is Protestant ism, the challenge of the Glasgow : Free iPress, and the refusal of the Soupers to give the Bibles, has at of Giasgo ${ }^{2}$,
ency will appear in the public journals I shall be anysered by the Souper agents, contradicting Pope
Pius VI., Dr. Denvir, and Dr. Murray; will be alduced, the sers conerary of the Pope ond the Bishops; and all these authorities. adduced by the Soupers will be a greater lie than the origina ie in reference to the Scriptures.
The fact is, that the English Grovernment are to hine for this wretched state of the Protestan Church; England and her Government hare paid nd pampered the Protestant Church into luxurious erer, and into insane extraragance. All the world nnows, that they resemble Nero and Heliogabalus much more than , paul; their palaces are more like the banquetting room of Balshassar than the College the Apostles. 'Their lires and character have banished true Christianity from England; their ra Christianity ; indifferentism, the very foundation of ity, have in ity, hare been the melancholy result of tais open de England at chis mament presents a nation more sunt n crime than Pagan Rome; as remote from the Christian faith as Mabomedanismi ; she has million of her popalation decided y more ignorant of Chriz ian letters than the ancient Picts and Scots.
It is a shame for the present English Government o hare encouraged, to hare tolerated this Biblica profligacy; the evangelical imposture, this comedy on Calvary, this jibe on the Cross-Protestantism io England is now a National joke: Lord John Rus ell, the Earl of Shaltesbury, the Government-Com missioners, all declare that real Christinnity is gon England, that ignorance corers the land, and that nfidelity is the creed of the reformed English.-Th oremost statesmen of England have always condemped the Protestant Church in Troland; but the ed infidelity in Eingland. I shall conclude this letter quoting the opinions on this subject of men no nknown to your Excellency; and if such are the ferred to migh English statesmen, in the times re beholding millions, tens of millions, hundreds of mil lons expended on: a system of slander, calumny, lie and infidelity, which bas never had a parallel in the records of religious imposture and national injustice -The quotations are as follows, in reference to the Protestant Trish Church:-
Mr. Macaulay, M.P.-"My own opinion is that he church of Ireland is a bad institution. It is my opinion that of all the institutions now existing in the ivilized world, the Established Church of Ireland is he most ulterly absurd and inderensible.-There but one cols in the word 1 bat presents to you the a church established añ richly endowed for oalr 300,000 of that population."
Lord Campbell -" I b
Church in Treland to believe the Protestant Chierous institutions in existence of the most mis. considered now ; I believe it will be so considered by posterity; and it is only because your lordshipslare ure? Cuith it that you are not shocked by the picure ? Can there be ana
holics are discontented ?"
Lord Brougham-"As loug as the foulest practica abuse that ever existed in any civilised country con inues untouched, or touched only with a faltering hand-the Irish Church is lavishly endored for a sixth part of the Irish people as if more than doublo is whole number cond pariake of its mipistrations -there assuredly never, can be peace for that ill ted land
Lord John Ruissell - "The appropiation of the whole of the revenues which ther.state allows an o the ceigy of a small portion of the peoplei is itself an anomaly and a grievance.'
Sir George Grey-ilthe Trish cluart anjustifiable in its establishment, and is indefensib its continuarice
Earl Grey--"I regard the Irish church, in the chal condicion of hat country, and upon the foot g on maich it is placed, to be opposed alike to jus hat to policy, and to religious principle. Tegard Protestantism in Teland" $"$ my lord, your Excellency's obedient servant,
D. W. CAhtLe: D:D.

## THE PURITAN SABBATH.

The following. extracts are from an excellent ar icle in the April number of the Westminster Re in Great Britain and Ireland; and whose attachment toe Non-Catholic, or Protestant faith is incon-
"They infected Encligh society; with a ragie: and
"They infected Engligh society" with a rague:and

## 2

them a part of the Englisb character. 'Le fond du

have been lost by generation after generation, but that a compensation has been sought in the poisonous
excitement of money-geting. They laid a burden on Englist society which it has never been able to
sbake off, and this is the ground of the general conplaint we may urge against them; hut there was also
a particular and definite injury which they inficted on us and-on our fathers: they jurented the sin of. Sab bath-breaking. They called a thing wrong, and been held to be right through the long ages of Chris tian antiquity, and is still beld to be right throughou
the whole of continental Eutope.: They prored Thé wrond by arguments which would be ludicrous' they liad not bee so successula Howerer wan their logic may bave been, the fact remains that theie blistied it'; héy" raised a new external standard by Which men hare ever since gone on judging each other's grapes and figs they bave rumed thousands bafe committed this siin, and émbittered"the lives of thousinds'more who are not quite sure they have arbided it They infented the sin of Sabbathof Egypt and India inpented the sindo killing a cop. iotention lave cost nankind, and how much the
wortid has sulferederen from men as honest as the Puritan's
Itt is easy to understand that those who hare felt
the tyrangy which the invention and establishment of this sin hare mposed on the inhabitants of Great versañes on' their own ground, and bate been' willing to test the Sabbalb controversary by an apeal to agaiost deduction Eren here the Sabbatarians liave teally liad no'meatis of making a plausible ease ; they baie wo asserts any proposition whaterer relhting
to the' condute of human life': but has been found practically impossible for them to maintain an ardiment throughoue without constantly shifting their cal writing which hare been poured forth no such no real isside cañ be arrived at by fiese parades of at randon from the Tewishlaw to be made stumblint blocks our phath "ve must ask what the Jewish Jewish canonical books'ca me to write what they'did' 1f: we are referred to the second chapter of Genesis, of créaton; we must make our minds whence was before we adtach nuch importance to ohe of th details. the ony salisfactory way of treating he the rictim of a Scotch Sunday could but how the
history tof the day on which he suffers, he, would at. an' rate start with something like a, contiction as to bis future duty Rejecting all form of controversy, of fastempe, ostate what has been the rea chan make others keep, the Chistian day of rest as Ma this" parallel is imperfect: 'When the evening gu sounds, the Mahometan is set at liberty, he may eat and drink and be merry ; but when our Sunday ofer, jt is Monday morning and the po
"We will attempt to give a slight sketch of what seems to us the nrobable history of the Sabbath. approach the Sunday question satisfactorily
"It is clear, we think, that the Puritan:Sabbath Balent iat the beginning iof the sixteenth :century:But it was impossible that the Viulgate should hav
beendong studied and the Decalogie repeated as'" ummary iof duty; without persons being found from
time to time who mixed up Jewish with Christian ootions. Almost as soon as Christianity became the of the : secular, poiver was' called in to enforce 'th observande of the Loru's Day. There was no at tempt made to imitate the Jewish Salibath, but ther the spirit which led. St. Pauil to leave the malter en tirely to the conscience of each individual, and tha Constantine ordered that on the first dap of the weet all tomn;occupations should cease; but that agricul tural labors should be carried' on (Cod. iifi, 12, 3) hade the exifibition:onlthat day of theatrical and othe spectacles, - St. Augustine is, as far as we know, the
frst of the great writers of:Christendom in : whose writings: there is a.distinct trace of Sabbatarianism He hints, but does not state explicitly, that the transference of the, obligation to keap a Sabbath from the
seventh to the first day had already become a part o his fellow-Christians to loeep the Sabbath (Aug. Op. servance of the Lords Day was of Divine: appoint The Schoolmen; beat employments and pursuits. targht that the proveih Comimandinent was ceremonas venth day, but moral in so far as it preseribed the


 pass, if it had not been checked bjithereaction fititg
ing from the Puritan movement. But we are no a ware that it ectually modifed the habits of colored popiar opiniotis:of Catholic countriest stillyess can
weaccout forthe Raritan Sabailh by the writings of the Old Testament Even in the frit qualter of the sixieenth century, Erasmus (Ep. 207) observed with regret the tendency lowards- Judaism awakined andt
fostered by the study or Hebrew' hiterature, under the fostered by the study of Hebrew ' iteiature, under the
auspices of Reuchlin, and had foretold the dangerous froin sudy of the old Testament should powerfully aflect The minds' of men to whom the contrast bet ween the
Canunical Scipptures and Judaism was the one allimportant discorery of their lives and of thie age they no critical power, no extensive knowledge of the sucdered that men slo thought the whole Bible hiterally their mural: tastes, To tie edacated of the present perplace as a part on universal shistory, a prelode to
Caristianty. But give the rude and ignorant the Bible as a whole, with alt is parls of co-ordinate and portion mos auapted to their taite? A Chien on the a
South: Sea siander, on openitg the volume he is com manded to read, finds the timighty répresented

 gruwn and houristeth The higher classes and the
mien of learning resisted-the Puritanism of fireat was alpurely popular movement, and fe-
impulse from the lininstructed study of the ofid Testament.
Was Sot of home gruwerthance of a Jewish Sabbaih divine, while reejectiog the keepiog of holy days, re-
tained the use of Sunday as a day apiroprialed to rejgious exercises nit rest ; bat he does nol appear day. With' the Sabbath. IThe doctrine of the Sabbanth
was imponed from England about the close of the sisienth century, and, as the ryon of scotch Puritanism had by that tume greatly increased, an innopar
tion which was so math ak io the Puritan sinit,
fond a ready accepiance north of the Tweed. The ifferent bodjes of spiritual governors imriediately imprisoning them, and:bewildering them with petty
regulations, unil, finaly, they had cut off all liberty at action. Several collections yof the ordinances o
the Kirk sessiohs have beer published recenty, and
there we have the whole fecord of ths mounful but ludicrous bistory. Thereare scarcely any contemporary quiet homely citizen of the day, or show more clearly under what a frighiful spiritual bondage he was gra:One man is set at the pillars for playing at bowis playing at foutball. Salmon nishers gave especial to the eluers of the: Kirk, and fished in spite of them But geperally, their tyranng was only too successiful.
We:read of an unfortunate widow having to pay ejgh marks fon having spits and roasts at the fre in time he fresh air, was rigorously put dow. 'Yaging'. in
the streeis, or a stroll to Castlehill, was punished with mprisonment: "An unhappy siner named Davi Dugall was censured for 'going, to Cramond on the
Lord's Dayz moruing with shoes,? and was obliged to ford surety against a repetition of the offence. The magistrates and their spiritual rulers were to see, that
he ordinances of the Sessions were executed, and it Was directed that they shall so up and duwn th
streets upon the Lord' Day, after the afternoon ser mon'sand cause take particulat notice of sucno as shal be found foorth of their houses, vaging opon the
streeti, and cause cite them before he session; to be
rebuked auct censured! The climax of folly and yranny was, perhaps, reached by the Edinburgh Sesrans, fis to ocuse some. English solders goe along the sermon and: after sermon, lay hold both:upon youn and ofds whom
ihe church."
"In Eugland also a considerable period elapsed be cal Sabbath. Cranmer taight, as explicilly as Lu - the commanouments of Mosess' law concerning dif feitices of times; days, andmeats'; and in has. Visipeople that thes should grievously offend God if they and by a statite of Edward VI. (5\& 6, c. 3) in the of ambee of which. it is recited that the observance Church, all persons are allowed, in case of aneed, to
work, ride, or follow their calling on the fod's Day.
In the frion of Elizabeth, plays were performed on Suithe reign of Elizabet, plays wese performed on Sutday at Court, and Strype tells us hat Aylmer,
made Bishop of London in 1576 , used to play at bowls
on: he Lord's Day. But the Puritans became strong enough, towards the end of the century, to make thei wishes respected, eren by Elizabeth. In 1581, the in the liberties of actine City, Immediately after bis accession, James 1. issued a proclamation against in pastimes, such as buill baiting and bear baiting. Subsequently he altompted to make a stand ayainst Pi-
rilan asceticism, and in 1618 published the celebrated 'Book of Sporis, in which he declared it to be his
pleasure that the people should not he debarred, after
morning service on Sunday, from such recreations as



 bancegateoonhad its own way, and lad down Sab
bath-rulatinns almost as tyrannous and foolish as
those which had proceeded from the Kirk Sessions of those which had proceeded from the Kirk Sessions of
Scolland. Even after the Regiorationsiand afler that paltern ofipious abslinence, Cfiatles If, had reigned
for a quarter of a century theifeeling of the counity was still so substanitally Puritan, that ihe Lord's Day Act was...passed, Which still-regulates the Eng hash
Sunday Ay this every one pursuing his urdinaryicalling on Sunday is Mable to a fine of five shilinge, or, in default of payment, to be put in the
stocks. Subsequent-legislation tas doneditle to add o, or vary this statufe. A few acts have been passed stature of the cate of George MI. prohibits the opening on Sunday of places of ampsement, and of public de-
bate. - Duritig the eighifeenth century, the Act of bate. Duritg the eighifeenth century, the Act of
chartes' H. received its consituction frum the Courts of, Law, and the construction they gave was on the whole a liberal, one. In the Jather half or the century, general religious laxily had indbced a very: careless
observance of Sunday, and, fresh attempts were made to procure parliamertary enaclments for enforgs it were brought tito the House of Commong' but withmay. be judged by the speech of a supporter' of the second Bill, who said that, in the present year the Revolution, the institulion of Sunday schop french nafuence of the Evangelical party, combined to make the observance of the Sunday more strict in recent years ; and modern Parianism was at one peniod so first reading was carried by a majority of 146 , and the second by a majority of 44. Public agitalion and Cing's healit rendered probable, -made the House of could not be carried in 1856 . Fortunately, the bil King died. Parliament weig dissolved, and Sis A
drew Agnew lost his seat $\%$ : To be conitinued,

## TRISHINTELLIGENCE.

The Tipperary Vindicator gives the following par
ticulars of the reconciliation of the Rev. Mr. Crotty Whose apostacy. some time ago caused such deep beew written by the Rev. Michael Crotity formenty of
Birr, and whiose sibism which began in that'parish -the greatest scandal to religion-mand nniversal an guish: With: the origin and cause of that most un
happy schism, and with the wide spread, disasitrous crs are well acquainted. We need noi, therefore Enter it to a detail of them. It was caught at with
avidity by the enemies'of Catholie faith every
part of the empire. It was fomented by them-1h part of the empire. It was fomented by them-the -erned. his course of re of which be bad been the Catholic Pastor-and unti Within the last ew months, when, touched by re
morsis and actuated by impulses of grace which he could not resist, be placed himself under the care o is told in language that caniot fail to be read with the deepest emotion in the letter we are authoiiged by his Lordship to publish. We may add, that the rea ng of the letter aftorded unbounded satisfaction 10 al
he Clergy present, and that the people were rejuice

## etter:- <br> <br> Doblin, April'25ih, 1856.

 <br> <br> Doblin, April'25ih, 1856.}"My Lord-It may burprise your Lordship to re
eive a communication from me. It was my desire 10 walt on your Lordship, and throw myselt at your
leet, and implore that mercy and pardon of which' cill not be denied mieat the eleventh which, 1 trus stances are opposed to the completion of tiat desijie ntreat your cordship to consider me as at your feet mest sincere penitents that has ever knelt befores'son' Thee, and ame not woriby to be caven and befor Deep, indeed, has been my guil-deep also is my
contrition, and I hopa,', while life remaina, to prove it contrition; and I hope, "while life ramaina, to prove it
eincere. "The band of the Lord hath touched me." Yes, ob! offended Majeity! ' It is good for me tha
Thota haat' afficted me.' Thou hast done it in Thy mercy to sive me from perdition, and I:am grateful Yor it. I Liss whe rod, and adore' Thy paternal hand.
My Lord, I will not now say much, because I mean to act. Professions are useless where intentions are
sincere. My object in addressing yur Lordship is
to make in some deare a make in some degree a reparation for the immens better than sacrifice, and to heerken than the fat of
rams.' I devote myself hencelarth to repair the scandal J have given, in the hope that mercy may be ex-

## $\because 1$ entreat o

eem it prudent, this hearifelt expression, of my you
sorproof of my sincere desire to be reconciled with your Thordship, and to be recejved again into the bosom o fended and suandalised, but which, jike alinind parent thy child.
With
o subscribe myself, my Eord, your obedient, but in

## rorthy servant

## "To the Right Rev. D!: Vanghan.? <br> In is said thal the Rev, Michäel, Crotty is at present in Birr, giving the best example in reparation of the scandals of his former life. The Synod was then for


Smirr OPhavs.-A Aready arise the sounds of welhis native"land" A meeting of Irishmen in London was held on last Sunday, for the purppse of inviting
him to a banquet and presenting him with an addesess and a resolution to pat purpose was carried unani-
 parliament at a time when hope had a linest died out in this conitry. But lrish blood and Irish sentiment are now every whele, and those brave descendants o. gallant Frenchmen tou who voted for the motion, and 10 gim.
Nütion.
The Munster News states that a sirong. popilar Brite exists in Clare, or return Mr. W" 'Smith. 0 '
Briember of Parliament at ne nextophortưnty:
The Peace lacusuatioss. - On Thursuay evening illuminated; tor the purpose; as wellas we can gather, he peace so verys arious and salisfaclorit to England A few private buildings too had crowns and stars and initad letters buazing nway in front. The magnificent establishment of his Excellency's pight-cap maker
wais poisively dazzling, while the residence of his sole bootlace manufacturer resembled Mount Vesuvius. A prelty effect was created from time to time'by the
failure of the gas' jet of some of the letters; or their being blown out by: the wind, puzzlitg the wits out of An imnged word out of he remaming visible letters. nimmense crowd was ongregated in the Phoenix
Pars, looking at he fireworks, which at interyals shot brightly up to the sky making the stars seem to hide When all -was done they fooked down and smiled orb the driting smoike, and the crewd that must pass from
benealt them too, only a litie more slowly.
Farmers Prosprots-- A western paper chie Mayo Coristitution) says- When war's alarm ceased to be
sonuded and for the clash of arms were exchanged
The cooingo of peace ending in a national thanks giviog farmers were frighiened from their propriety,
and a reign of "croaksing? commenced which has not had long existence. The general cry; was sat-
the will sell for nothing; farmers are vined, there will ing prognostications which, rare! consequent : on:any to relate, ihe prices of May, 1856; are, just -as brisk, and the demand much greater than in May, 1855, and a drug : still, pricés are all o:her agriculural productis succeeding fair indicates further advances. We have been informed by: extensive farmers that not :only
calle in condition: are in demand at full pricess; but also young slock, while sheep are unexpectedly the present prices of wool, whioh tange from 200 . to
20 s. per stone. As for pigs, they have not beien dearfor many years past, which is chiefly owing to
the transit of stores by steamer from. Westport a aid
Sligo, and the abondance of potatoes in the country $\%$ Extraordinary Scene tr Clieden.- On Thiursday the greatest state of excitement. li being a day of the greaitest state of excitement. It being a day of
very' particular devotion in the Catholic Chureh, the隹gregation werethere ass returning theremom and quite adjacent thereto, on the
public street was placed the Rev. H. D'Ary, J.P.,
having as his companion the Rev. W. H. Burke, formerly a Priest, intercepting the public, preaching to urning bome, and endeavouring to excite by finding was on the spol, The Parsoss continued there for a considerable time, but, his Reverend worship, finding necessity, shifted his sitard to the square, to which ed by the police, amid the hooting asimbled, At this jpicture the Very Rev: P. Mct Manus, P.P.; was returning from the chapel to the
residence of his colleague, the Rev. EC: King; as he djmuch cheering, and hais and caps filled ihe air. The opulace arized them to depart: re eng the heir seennty rather uncertain, were abandon for the police and approachung the Priest, it is though mounted an eminence and besought he people to go with him 16 the chapel, it being the surest way to
 the conduct of the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, held a putlic oethg in the chapelin he afternoon, for the purpose Amongst those present in the vicinity of the chair
were Messrs. M. R. Hart, vice-chairman; and R. Joyce, D.V.C., Cliden Board of Guardians; John
King, P.J.G.;Anthony Gortham, P.L.G.; Michael Patrica Joyce, Anthony Nuullin, James Flanigan, \&ic. On the motion of Mr: M. Lyden, seconded by accla
mation, the Very Rev. P. M•Manusiwas called to the
chair.' John Kingr: Esq. cretary. Spirited, resqointions. were passed, and a
committee composed of the chairman. Messrs. M. R. Hart, R. Joyce, John King Peter Joyce, and James The Lord, Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to rethe peace:- M: R. Hart, Esq.; was calledission of cond chairs and the thanks of the meeting having been given to the first chairman, the meeling sepa-
rated.-Correspondent of the Galvay Vindicator.

The Tipprany Bang - At last we have an official
statement in bulk, though not in tetail, of the enor--

 taled at four hundred and thinty thousiand proinds, which; with the paid up capital on ifvethousand fourpagied years ago-juot tuches the eo min in thath
 and forty-nine thousadid on curren aictounts, this lat? ter int proving havisuccessfully: the dalusion was
maintainei. io the very last moment. To meet heese yield a dividendiof $Q_{3}$ s in:the, pound. The nominal

 vilhin the next three months: In. point of fact the bank seems to have had very fitle business. of anforitle served merely af a cover to its fraudulent prac
 anderistand how the accommonation fiven bp easy tis coints to the supporters or Sadeititism in lown ani conntry served as the mainstay and bond of unioit to be vili e cihemes of Sacleirism, the chareholders; and eposiors oy $\varepsilon 50,000$, and this is but a small portion
 viees, or for services still more dishonest in seeping up the delusion of the: $\mathrm{swindles}$, , is but a trifing item
 "overardrew T hiblet.

Correspondent of the Dublin Daily Express has. hen fallowing:-" A very extraordinary statemeta, has
been made to me. It is that a letter has been received in Tipperary by some of the relatives of the
late Jobn Sauleir, bearing the New Orleans postmaty; or recent date, and which states that the writer is Sadleir looking beller than when the letter was written. This is, of course, connected with the report body found at Hampstead was not actually identified as that think that: many circumstances connected with Sadleir was known 10 have raisel ingt prior to his
death, juistify the belief that the suicide was a stupendous juggle; and that he is still sulive.
Drclige or Pauperism.-There is a reduction of
nearti 50 per ceni. in tha number of paupers this jear in the Galway warkhouse as compared with the cor-
responding' perind in 1855. In the' latter year the 2 to 487 tio 1966
STATE OT TIPPenainY-I is most satislactory to be the excellent conduct of its feopile: Up to this there 18 not, we are.credibly informed, a single prisoner in assizes ! 1 One word of comment upon anch at
nouncement is quite unnecessary.-Free Press.
The Dotics or Inicand.- A fear years ago the What we had done with, religious wars-thay mankind opiniuns, aid "so forth. Now, however, a change has come over the public mind, and a religious war does
not 'seem quite impossible. The Emperor of Rusia Whad a religious watidyon Thrkey; and we took part Catholic France thas so nobly foughts: A religious wa seeme, no doubt, a yery preposterpus thing to men
who make Jar to sell opium, or areaten it because mo price of sulpaur is raised, but, after all, it
morespectabie to fight for religion than forion opiun
or sulphur, and we would rather have our portion wit or stiphar, and we would rather have our portion whe value of Mr Gladstone's opinions that makes us tremble when we hear them Unontunatily for the for file, unless the o offord rudition go the way of so tuany otherss and it is therefore unpleasant o reme tens to him because he, too, earned a certain :repuia again. He has laid down indishinct lermstre neces-
sity and the duy of a religinus war, and all men peace, on Tuesday night; May 6th, ihe right honoof principle and precedent, we are bound to see tha those who profess the same fath with ourselves are
not rampled on." The principle laid down is one of not irampled on." The principle laid down is one of against England on the part of Europe. Mr. Glad-
gtone is not a man whio sees two things at once, and weibelieve turned against himselfo He jooks abroa midd sees oppression, aud, his: eses, areso dazeiled by still less that he is an accomplice of tie oppressor himself. Now, if we are to go about the world re do, land Mire Gladstone ihimself: will be the first to seels for the exceptions to the:dismal rule he has laid
downo We fhall have tu figit France, whoe fings. Gladslone. Russia, too, though. heretical, Mr, mpastaine will find there many "whio profess the sime mony, or; wher tooitroublesome, cousigned to'siberia We shan rene theninges ofthe. crusades, bat oa the Wrong side of the questiod, and for our trouble me


## 

 a the principle; on the contrary, we are ready to ready With Mr. Gladsone to prectaim it. We ka lose; for we are cr trampledion;" and there is na peohee faith of France, Austria, Spain, and Rome. We possession of our property, and threaten to deprive ns the remnatt left us. We ask wothing but whatone of our pppressors says is justice. Mr. Gladstona is quite ready to interfere in Torkey for the Greek any infidel there, but nobody believes that he is so
honest as to welome fortigu interference in behalf
of irishmen. We ire to one, becauze we are the helots of the Anglo. Saxon
race. We lave no occasion to carry. Mr. Gladitune's principle to the same length: we are satisfied wilh it
cn a much more limited srale. We shall be contentout invohing ihe sympaliy either. of Austria or of
France. All we. desire is that we should become alive to its value, and regard religiou, with the duties tels, the beginning and end of which are in this
word, wilf the exception of the penalties attached to
them. TI we had but the spirit of men, we could do ourselves all that is needed; and what is mich more, See. We are the advanced gnard of the Church; it is because we tristmen sleep at our posts that the
enemy is able to assail the Holy See. There is no power in Europe, except Evela England coind not do it if I reland were true to its been a a missionary; ; it has carriet the Faith, in
America, and planted it in the British colonies. has revived it in England itself, where it was dyi sat but tor the 1 Ang migration. We have heard where the race whitch st: Patrick blessed has setled, and where it forms the subistance and the root of the outhat of the flalian, amongr whom it is the will of
God that His Vicar should live; but uniortuately. there are tos many Itishmen, and too many Italians, indifferent to the wort they have to do. The ifish people have in their hands the keys of the world, and himself. They can save tim from' Sardinis, and ren-
der the threatening of the Eneliah Government ridiculous. This is their work, and would that we knew it, and accepled it with a generous bearl. There io
faith in lreland and a spirit of obedience hitherto cncorrupt. The great body of the people is sound, and
thete is not in Europe a more faithfil nation. We have the powser to destroy the echemes of the English
Government; and to paralcse their arm lift it: up to strike at the sacred person of the Rope. We put it in all seriousness to those who have any
infloence in Ireland. whether the pasition of this country does not require a better policy from them? Great oppontunities are not given to be wasted, and it
 have even caried it into the heart of that country, and planted it there. : We have now anotber daty
thruat wisibly upon: is, and if we prove unfaithful, we may lose the Faith itself. We are the advanced betray our position. Mri Gladstone himeself admits the principle that" we are "bound to see that those Trampled on,' It is our jusiness, therefore, to talee
care that the Pope is not maltreated for it is in our care that the Pope is not maltreated, for it is in our
power to prevent it. It is.the Irish elections that deand it is the Telations of England with the Holy See, termine thone elections On them, therefore, is Church, and checking the tyrannical excesses of the

The late Oringe Oumbag and Warlaying
 against the Dungannon Orangemen came on for trial
at that place onthe 14th ult, before the following Wray, Esq. ; Robert Evans, Esq.; Rnd Alexander
M. Lyle, Esq. Thireen persons were summoned by,
the police for these offences, but ouly eight were he police for these offences, but only eight were
dentified. No Jless than trenty five persons had ceen retiously beater with leaded butts, "scull The greatest excitement pirevailed on the occusion.
John:M\&Crossan, Esq, solicitor, Omagh, was
brought specially to conduct the prosecutiou. The brought specially to conduct the prosecutiou. The and Samuel Young Esq, solicitors, Dunganuo
aidet by C.C. Davison, Esq., Elicitor, Moy. Michael Doherty examined by Mr. MCrossanmarket of Dagarinon on the 1t May last, purchas-
ed some flaxised on that day, which tie gave to Mied some flaxseed on that day, which ; Save to early in the evening, iand got home about half-past
six o'clocis g he left home and proceeded in the ditgot lion of Dungannou; ; it was then about nine opolock;
on passing Mr: Agae fer field he met hree men; They were calling "No Pope, and hiey told hirm to
cuise the Pope, but tie said be would not curse the Pope or any one else, and thay in reply said they
iould make ham do it ; he wasfirst hit with atope struck him; witnoss knew Anderson before. (Andercon was here identified.) He was afterwards beaten at the Tunnel, he was knocked down, Nith some
reighty nstrument; was kicked severely on the
body some of them sand he wae dead; the pariy left him, but one man came baek and kioket him on the Patrick Vallely examined-Lives in Sirangmiore, May; came in atter half-past six o'clock, for the pu
pose of buying meal and flour, and some honey for sick child, alter:purubasing these thinge he lelt rej's porier-lodges it was , then about ane, ocloct;
was beaten thereb

 geverely cut on the head: when down he was freTo Mr. Coulson-
maruet coming fom the direction of the porter when Daniel M'Cearney and Daniel Murphy came and he was alse bleeding from a cut in the thead.
To the Beach - When he went into Hughes's were tiree persons there-iv., Fiancis Loughran,
Arthar Mr Qnaid, and Mick Hogan; ; these person
were also bleeding, and had we appearance of hav ing beer beaten.
Mary Longhan examited by Mr. M: Crnssan-Is
servatit she was hired with Thomas Hazleton unt servant ; She was hired with Thomas Hazleton unit
the las of May last; on that days she was at the hiring
market in Dungamm; ; left town that evening
compan5 wih four men-namely, Francis Dohert
 were Protestants; the first thing which happened
tiem was a stone throrn out of the demesne near
le porter-loolge ; Thomas Johnston and witness we the porter-louge ; Thomas Johnston and witness wer
walking together few yards in advance of the others
Johnston said, "throw they threw another stone a short time afier, but not
tovards Johnston and her; the next thing occurred gate whistling; Lipsey leff Doherity, and said to this ed, "to h-1 with the Pope ;"Lipsey said again, " parently angry; and caught each other in a peculiai manner by the hand. After this they were apparently
reconciled; Richard Simmons came out of the demesne over the wall, and caught Ned Fairon by the neckerchief; William and John Fleming and the two
Reillys also came out of the demesne; Lipsey anid it ras not worth their while to beat a man with one arm Fairon; she got in between them, and pet her find Faiton; she got in between them, and put her fingers choking him; the other man said to her, "s if she were a man as she was a woman she would get it herself;"
she succeeded in relieving Faron, and on looking round she saw Frank Doberty down on the ground, and saw Mark Reilly and William and John Fleming John Flaming kicked. wThe witness identified one of the Flempings, whom she knew for four years.]
An oid man named Francis Doherty, who was barbarously ill- treated on the same night, stated that, on refusing to curse the Pope, he was knocked down, punished that maltreated litm.
similar testimony; and, after speeches from the lagal genilemen on both sides, the magistrates retired, and return into court,
Mr. Wray (the
nainimous that in chairman) said-The bench are bounden duty to exercise the discretion vested in them by the act of parliament, and to commit Josenh
Agnew, William Andersun, William Hurst, John
Reilly, Mark Reill, Willism Fleming Simmons to gail to the next assizes irithont bail. In the case of John Fleming, who has not been identified
by tbe witness Loughran so positively ns the others, we will exercise our discretion by admitting him to
bail, himself in the sum of $£ 30$ and two sureties in £ 15 each. - Abridged from the Ulsterman.

## GREAT ERITAIN <br> Sisteas of Mrrcy from thr Crimea,-The Res. Mother who founded the Convent at Derby, and who with fifteen other Nuns atieuded the sick and wounded at Selitari and the Crimea during the sthole of the rar, arrived in this own to-day (Friday), and will remain some time. Miss Nightingale, in one of her letters, declares that the services of these ladies, accustomed beforehand to wait on fever and cholera, were invaluable to her; insomuch so, that if they had our aren with ber, the attempt to supply, nurses for bave been a failure. Jus before our eaving Balaklava, they received the warmest thanks fromisi ${ }^{\text {, Hall, thead of the medical staff, and from }}$

 General Coctingon, Dicourse heyThe Times on the debate in the House of Commons upon the "Lrish Church" quention, remarks that:-
"The rote on Tuesday evenigran Mr: Miall's mo: on was, pertiaps, "s'satisfactory a result as the Irish Church conid expect from so uncomplimentary a de
bate. The onaracter of the whole debate'twas a re luctant and gradging conservatism, a delermination
to maintain an exiting: state of thinge, joined with an to-maintain an exiting: state of things, joined with an
absence of all strong feeling for, it. There was a
dogged sticking to the de focto ground. The rish
Establishment existed, it was protected by a clause of the Unon; it must not be Louched, then, in any
such way as that proposed by Mr: Mall'; national. daution; national edood faith, the elaim of an establishli. ed institution, the fear of change, the seuse of diffi:
culties, were all on its side. But nobody coula speak
an aflectionate or enthusiastio word for it. There was nothing in its history to appeal to - no great work
to point to. Nobody could say that it bad diminished
Homanim, or done ans rematrable Homanism, or done any renarkable service of any
kind. There was banging iback from the defence on, evererbody on that side but whed everjbody else fend the Established Charch in Ireland, because there: were many hon. gentlemen who could detend it bet-
ter than he coudd.? But the hoo. gentlenen whi could do 50 did not think it worth while to get apon
their legs. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Hamilon could
say a ter commonaces,' which they evidentlo got orer as soon as they could, bui the geneial tacitormity

of the friends of the Irish Church was more danaging (o.it than eren: the hostility of its assailants. Mr: A. | Saffordifound it much easier to call upon Government |
| :--- |
| for a demonstration in favor of the Ir $\begin{array}{l}\text { ish Establishment }\end{array}$ | han to make any himself. Every boudy felt, in short

 ingitution ing practice. Ahespregsion, of cirong feel.
renders; and wheu Mr. Aliull appealed 10 "a clea
distinction between Protestantism as a spiritual prin ciple and Protestantism as;a political institution, and Protesjantion resided house belieyed that Ispiritual favor improperly bestowed'g te expry gained or in and oobler sentiment on his own side of the question than any which was expressed throughout ile whole debate on the other. When, too, he deponnced the
injustice and tyranay, the selfishness, the inbbing that had characellized Poolestant ascendancy in relaat:, had house felt that facts were on his side, attd that he
had a rinht to speak with foree and indignation.
Meanwhile party on this first result of his ani- Majnooth victory-
it apears from this debate bow, fhis victury has vantage it has given whas been to The opponents of the
Lish Church Establishment. Mr. Alall "looked pon the disendowment of Maynooth as a measure
which ought to be carried, but it was one which could
ant safely be carried olone.: "Tate Mr. Halfeld, thesed grants. to Mayno Man any "t sajist
Presbyterianism, and the Church of Ireland must fall" fiving certain people plenty of rope? Let M:. Spou ner and his party have their own way about the May-
nooth grant, and che frish Church bas immediately The cotnpact is unsettled, and the equilibrium can
only be restored by one measure. The compensation
for Marnooth is the destuction or Two subjects of interest occupied the House on dication of Mr. Pollock. Now, as to this, the defence enants consented to give up their holdings for coinestate the population hat had been evictod: On, this had professed themselves well pleased. The defince oi the other estate was, that Mr. Pollock had only. and had resorted to legal- proceeding," to show that he
was legal owner and had legal righs," logal proceedings are the very altempled evidtions hrough legal technicalities. The have failed onls Pullock is, that he does not intend to murder the teh his piofit, into laborers subject to dismissal, insiead of lenants subject to rent. And it is agannt. this, very
conversion thal out voice is raised. Mr. Drum, however, is keenly alive to "the tremendous inquisi-:
tion that this house will become if it allows of gite inents being made in reference to the management of meeting them." Mr. Miall's motion for a commitee to jected by a majority of 70. His speech was not powerful, and the debate was dull. Mr. Newdegate newdegated against the motion, or the ground that Ca-
tholicison was diminishing and Souperism on' the inspease. The Catholic members, whose characteristic silent when it came to their turn to speak. Mr. MeGregor, who would torn his back upon the Speaker,
wan called to order till he sat down, and a majority
of 70 vol ed lo maintin the incubus, Tulat

The trial of Palmer is over, and the wretched man is lovid guilty, as every one expected. So monstrons combinaljon of villany as this trial has brought
times. Robbery, forgery, metiure wilh in Christifin der of varions kinds, and in cold blood, are sworn to mutderer himself adds hypocrisy to nearly all the
tist. He is calm and even cheerful. On Mondey Gist. He is calm and even cheerful. On Monday
nignt he declared his innocence to his brother, say-
ing, "There is ai God above who will stand belweenn me and harm." But, as the author of "Callista" joy-here is the calm of heartlessness-there is the calm of reckless desperation.? Under: which head
does' Palmer's calmness come? With his case be Goded as we cannot account almness acd speaking of observes that he neyer knew more than two perisons
die otheririse than calmly, and the accounts for the fact by saying that the mind bas the faculty of sub milting ilself to any necessity, a ad that the struggle,
if: any; comes: when the necessity grises. Oae of evidence for the cleferice, which itie Attorney-Ceneral characterised as "rafficked evidence." How many updetected ruffians of the Palmer sort, rraitiog. to iheir capacities,
pondent of Tablet
The Sunday band question, withou diministing, of Sunday observance threatens to create dispute mong Protestants, which may lead so unexpected
 nown; be the speaking broadfy, the Catholicilis en or Catholic speakers at their meeting on, and the Sabbatarians have placarded London with the an-
noodetument ihat Romanists. and Puseyites are the
only religious parties in favor of the bands.

Maraiage vith a Declased Wiffes Sister.-A the marriage law question, with, respect to marriage us'sed the question at considerable leng'th, and pre sent the several aspects in which it mey be viewsed,
They are ol opinion that the statute of : Willam failed in its object. They believe :the it the martiages prohibited by law are cartied on to a considerable etutr can be obtained. The cominitte do not recommend dny legislative enactment; eitfer permis-
sive or prohibitory on the subject, but leave the queg-
tion; with the report and the evidence, to the wisdot of parliament.
 were called in and placed on the table: beaide' the

## REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, irelandi: SCOTLAND a Wales

 14; 1854.
TEE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE poblishid eviray fridac. atianto
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any reproach of ministers on
Our author adds:-
 We have nothing to say about the manner: Which the writer las accomplished the first two of bis objects; purther thap this- that, hating fairly
stated the provisions of the Bill, he clearly shows stated The provisions or the Bin, he clealy shows
that all Mr. Drummond's fate colleagus, and the members of the present Mininstry, are, equally with
Mr . Drummond, responsible for it; he has also shown hat analogous measures hare been enacted in all ages of the Clurch. But, the one thing needful to show -that such measures were just, or in any way sanchas clearly estabisished the fact, that they were al says, and ererywhere, by good Christians, looked unon as conreying the sererest reproach upon the
ministers of religion, and as tendirg to bring Christianity into contempt. When to this we add, that are for the most part composed of the unprincipled ervile French lawyers. of the reigns of Louis the great measure caused, if it does not fully justify, the horrors of the first French revolution-and of histo rians lixe the infidel Gianone, wee shall hare given
tolerably. fair idea of the authorities by means whom Mr. Drummond attempts to justify his, present
whotile attitude towards the Catholic Church in $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ nada.
The caption with which our author prefaces his
Lorg arrap of extracts contains a fallace: which Fi iates his whole argument; 'and which needs oaly ee pointed out to destroy the effect of his logic. He eads these extracts thus:

## ALi Txuex.

Anti-Cay illustration he cites numerous inslance lated by a spirit of jealousy against the Cburch Now the whole force of Mr. Drummond's argument
depeuds upon the applicability of the predicate" $\boldsymbol{C a}$ depends upon the applicability, of the predicate" $C a$
triolic" to the "L $L$ Lesilation" which he proceeds to holic" to the "Legisisation" which he proceeds to
cite. But to call such "Legislation" Catholic is gross riolation of truth, for it was a Legislation emi-
nently anti-Calholic ; and all that Mr. Drummond centy anti-Cachoic; and ant bat Mr. Drummon in all time, from the first day of the Church's existence 10 the present, she has bad 10 contend wilb Kings and Emperors and Parliaments-and that her most dangerous enemies bave ever. been found amongst
her own children ; Mr. Drummond need not have left the precincts of our Canadian Legislature to estabish such a well known fact. We will however proceed to analyse some of these instances of so
called "Catholic Legislation ;" and thus endeavor to scertain what they are morth-how far they tend 10 bear sut our authors third proposition-and how far ley afford precedent's which it is necessars, or deOur tuthor in Canaca.
Our author begins with the "Catbolic Legistaion" of Pagan Rome.t. Here no doubt be can find many. precedents for his. "Religious Corporations"
Bill. A Nero and a Dioclesian will furnish him Bill. A Nero and a Dioclesian will furnish him
with many a model, and one which Christian ! Emwith many 2 model, and one. Which Chrislian! Em-
perors, and " most Cbristian! Kings" hare not disperors, and
"In ancient Pagan Rome" says our authorcorporations were not allowed to take iifts or be quests without special authority;" and of course un or legally, hold or inherit property. What respect the Church entertained for this "Catholic Legisla tion" of Pagan Rome-a legislation which our Canadian legislators are desirous of imitating as closely as possible-may be l
Protestant historians.
"It had been provided by seproral laws," Bays Gibbon
Fhen treating of the fortunes of the Charch under Pagan


 From this ive learn that the anti-Christian Jegislation of Pagan Rome, and the "Catbolic Legistation" of Mr. Drummond .were in spirit one and the same;
nd that the laws of the heathen Emperors "wer nacted with the same design" as were the restrictire clauses of Mr. Drummond's "Religious Corpo ration" Bill. A new era however was inaugurated with the accession to the Imperial throne and the conversion to Curistianity, of Constantine; and a system of legisation, the very opposite of the anti-
Christian or "Catholic Legislation" of the Pagan Emristian or "Catholic Legis.
 diont to the teritorial acquisitions of tho charch. Th
 ${ }_{\text {YIL }}^{\text {thair }}$
These edicts, which, as the rery opposite of the Cathalic Legislation" of Mr. Drummond we suppose ve must qualify as "anti-Calholic, were frss
partially. repealed by an edict of Valeutininn 1stan Emperor to whom we are indebted for the first encroachments upon the "right of testamen"" in
favor of ecclesiastics ; anu for those restrictions of havo of ectesiastics; and for those restrictions on
which we are told that it was never "supposed that

- These men, of undoubted talents, were nlmost withoit rocption Galicens, or Rrstiangs, of the worst descripion ment tal principle was, tbat tho State-was sapreme over th Church -a prinaiplo which the oburch sbbora:

they conrejed any expression of contempt for re-
ligion, or any reproach of ministers of religion: As the author relies much upon this edict of Valen tinian, and cites S. Jerome as approving. of it, $W$ propose to invesigate by
bistory, its origin and its provisions - and to shor show hat it was felt as a most


## When the" Cathol

When the "Catholic Legislation" of Pagan Rome was suspended by the edicts of Constantiue, and
when in consequenee, to profess Christianity was not orly no longer dangerous, but was almost necessary to adrancement in the State-numbers ostensibly embraced that religion, who bad no intentions of sub mitting their lives to is precepts. It is not therefore wonderful that in a generation or two-A. D. $370-\mathrm{a}$ jumber of worldly minded, sensual men lad obtained admittance within the sanctuary; and that they often grossly abused the influence which their position ndividuals $\rightarrow$ not minds of the faibina. Thes heir dupes large sums of money, either as gitts of
hequests, " under the pretence," as Gibbon says, bequests, "under the pretence," as Gitibon says,
that they were the instruments of charity and the tevards of the poor." They thus obtained money under false pretences; and therehy inficted an injury,
oot only upon society in general, but on the Church ot only unon society in general, but on the Church in particular, which they defrauded by expending up-
on their own sensual gratifications, those riches which they had received in trust for the Church, and the elief of the poor. To remedy this crying evil, the ifts or bequests of the faithful to the Church, or cclesiastical corporations-but to individuals, and in their private capacity. We quote from the Protesttheir privare capacily.
"He $V$ alentiniana-ndmoniabed the eccleiastics and
 Sivil Judge. The director was no 1 logiger promitited to to
ieceive ang gifn or legracy or inberitance from the liberal.

It would seem therefore that the object of Valen-
 perty, or to restrict the right of individuals to give charitable purposes ; but rather to protect the Church against the frauds.perpetrated upon her by hemselves the alms which Christian piety had deigned for the alornment of the allar, or the support dict-part ithe Church, or ecclesiastical body cor porate, gained in reallh by these restrictions upon noney under false pretences-we learn also from Gibbon, who tells us that one consequence of the Mperial edict was
 oxerta more land
Yet even this legislation, though conceired in uent ages, wrung mona aiteg legislation of subse ke a St. Jerome, or a St. Ambrose. In riew o he monstrous erils to which it was intended to put a top, and of the adpantages which it was intended to ividuats the Church, by preveangg funds des ined for ber serrice-these great and good men migbt indeed acquiesce in the propriety of these
dicts-but they could not refrain from sbame and Sorrow as they refected that they were necessary.Whaterer Mr. Drummond may tell us to the conrary, St. Jerome did feel that the Valentinian edict Christian ministry-did gize opportunity to the enenies of Clristianity to triumph.
Why should be be chamed is 1 am aslamed." Why should he be ashamed, if he did feel that these Why should he mourn ; did he not feel that thereby he cause of Christianity had receised an injury? It is not our present object to defend the justice een shame and sorrow to a St Jerome, and a St Ambrose. It is enough for us to show that they rere conceived in a spirit rery different from tha dian "Religious Cornorations" Bill: and that the object proposed was the very contrary of that aimed at by our Canadian legislators. The edicte of Va eninian probibited gilts or bequests to indiriuals lory clerus in their private capacity only; but len o the Church, or Ecclesiastical body corporate, for religious or charitable purposes. Mr. Drummond's
Bill; on the contrary, without even the pretence that buses exstst, restricts pits or bequests to the eccle sastical corporation, and for religious and charitable purposes only; but leares every one at liberty to give
or bequeath of bis own, as much as be will, to the individual members of that corporation, and in their therefore the direct opposile of thiat of the latter nd. yet the writer in the Herall adduces these edicts ustificatory of the restrictive clauses in a preceden mond's "Religious Corporations" Binl") He mus certaialy have great confidence in bis readers' 'gno

Whatever may be the general opinion concernin he Commercial duverziscr's wholesale denuncia ions of our Yankee neighbors, it will, we think, bc generally admitted that, unfortunately for the cause of religion, morality, and education in Canada, there
but too much truth in the following remarks, which clip from our above na med.cotemperary.
"A American teachers, both in Toper and Lower Canda

 aro that the pacace which tiby
In the abore remarks, we, as Catholics, concur. nd take the liberty of congratulating our cotempoary upon the sound views which he entertains upon duty of every bonest parent, $n 0$ matter to whal deomination of professing Christians he belongs, to take up his parable against the Godless and immoral system of education, that, under the favorable auspies of Mr. Egerton Ryerson, has been imported from Massichusetts into Canada. "Yankeeism" in education-that is, education without religion-is the crying evil of the day; an eril that menaces not only our political iastitutions, but our whole social tabric, ducatistianity itself. Unfortunately however this tical chal system is the favorite nossruma of al demagogues for all our diseases; one which they will tay, and no $m$ ghtern our throats, grumble as we gainst the nauseus dose. What mercury is to the rdinary quack-salver, so is the Massachuseltis's school ystem to the Ryersons, and other political "Jackuddings" of Canada.
Yes ; it is
Yes; it is our sacred duty to keepp our children fron the pollution of an American ssstem of educaion. But how, we ask the Commercial Advertiser, We see no means bp which it can be efict ty securing to our children the adrantages of a gious education. But a religious eduction is rell mixed community like ours, incompatible with "Common" education. We therefore fall back upon the conclusion that it is the sacred duty of all parents to oppose a "Common" School system, and to make every exertion in their power to emancipate their children from the vile yoke of State-Schoolism which the Ryersons, and George Browns, of Upper herefore, and true to the anti-Yankee priaciples wich be professes, we shall have benceforth to rec"Freedom ol Education."

MR. FERGUSONS IRISH PIPES.
We had the rare pleasure on Tuesday evening of bearing. Mr. Ferguson's admirable performance or erre that every much as we did ourselves it semed to enjoy it as coirée, reminding one of the old feudal times. when ministrels played in hall and bower. Mr. Ferguson's ighest ambition is to gill even in a measure, the
lace of the barpers and pipers of other, days, and the e called); with him, all is eass oing straight to the beart after the manner of the reat masters who made the harp of Erin famous in ages long gone by. What Irish heart could bear, is "Savourneen Deelish," or his" "Harp Irish Boy," could Sotchman listen unmoried to hia "Scots wha hae." To our taste, these noble old trains of earlier times have a meaning and a power hons of them beyond the most elaborate composinow, be disputed but nays of ours. This may, we those who bad the , we are cone to hear Mr. Ferguson on Tuesday evening. The Odd Fellows' the epening, Mr. Ferguson received a welcome reinSorcement in our new Sarsfield Band who kindly laced their services at his disposal. Their appear
The preat incident of the
The great incident of the evening was the en ance captain Derlin with his company, and a Band plased the compan to the Concert room ; a performed, during the evening Concert room; and ther pieces in good style. After the Concert had concluded, the company marched through sereral. of the principal streets of the City, headed by the Band, playing "Patrick's Day," Kc.
The friends and admirers of Mr . Ferguson will e glad to learn that the Mechanics' Hall bas been overf pisiting Quebec. We bespeak for him a favorable eception from our friends there.

We bave much plensure in announcing the aproaching visit to Montreal of the "Chanteurs erusalem," where it is their intention to gire severad their celebrated musical performances.
This company of artists enjoys a world wide reputation, haring had the honor of performing beore all the. Sopereigns of Europe; and we feel assured that their merits will be appreciated by the taken from a French criticism upon these distin suished artists.
The Chantears Montagnards have traversed the whole of Europe; and intle different countries hat ample crop of laurels which both their snlendid alents; and the charitable object to which their alents are devoted, have deserved. They have unied out the ir design to gerous perseverance have caro their nel cule 1 , pursuit of this before fifty five sovereign princes in Europe, Asia,
and, Africa, and in almost all the Cathedrals, churches and, Afriea, and in almost all
tié hearers lately remarkeil one of our poets- an aspires an ineffable love for religion and home. I praise, and love them.
Their music is remarisable for its originality, full of grace and novelty; their melodies, of which some and enthusiastic approbation; whilst their sacre music seem as it were to ele sate he soul 10 God.
These artists sing without any orchestral accompaniment; they bave no leader apparently, but stil unknown until this day, and when they hare ceased, stull the sweet notes linger on the ear. Germany, the classic land of song, bas produced nothing compara singers; and thus is it that in the land of Mozart and Beethoven, they have achieved their most splen id triumphs:-Communicated.

PASTORAL VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISBO
We are authorised to announce that His Lord will make his risits in the following

| Rawdon and Schertsay, . | 19th to 23 d |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ste. Julienne, | 23d to 25th |
| St. Calixte, | 25th to 27th |
| Ste. Sophie, | 27th to 29h |
| St. Saureur, | 29th to 1st |
| Ste. Adele, | 19t to 3rd |
| Solomban, | 4th to 6th |
| St. André, | 7 th to 9th |
| Ste. Marthe, | 9th to 11th |
| St. Regis, . | 12:h to 14th |
| Si. Anicet, | 15th to 17th |
| Ormstown, | 17th to 19th |
| Huntinguion, | 1914 to 21st |
| Hichinbrooke, | 21st to 23d |
| Hemmingford, | 24th to 26th |
| Sherrington, | 26th to 28th | His

July.

We understand that the Kight Rep. tbe Bisho of Bytown arrived in town yesterday, on his way $t$ Europe. He is accompanied by
Mr. M•Donagh, V.G., of Perth.

Ordination in St. Michael's Cathedra Toronto.-On Sunday last, 15th inst., His Lord saip Dr. De Charbonnel, held an ordination in the Rev. Johs Lee, was promoted to the boly order of of the Diocese of Toronto "t is one of the first offer ings, says the Toronto Mirror, to the sanctuary o
God." In view of the limited number of clergymen in the new Diocese of Hamilton, His Lordship Bi shop De Charbonnel has kindly lent for a time the servi
rell.

The inquest on the bodies of the late melaucholy ca tastrophe at Longuevin sin continues; and until it over, we of deaths, up to this date, is 33 .

Facts v. Fiction--Canada, says the Toronto Frcts 4. Fiction.-Canada, says the Toronto
Colonist, must be either Catholic or Protestant-if Protestant religious equality will be secured to all. So at least our cotemporary assures us. A. a ing commentary unon the above, we copy the
ing from the Toronto Globe of Friday last :Trwo amendments to it"-the School Bill-"were pro-
posed, one by Mr. Felton-afirming that the Roman Car
tiolitr of Upper Conada should receive the savs privileges in


From this we may easily judge what would be the condition of Catholics in this Province, Were Pro
testantism here, as in Ireland, in the ascendancy.

To the Editor of the True Witness Toronto, 13th June, 1856. Sre-l perceiva in the Tros Wrisesss of last week a vio-
lent attack on Mr. Caucbon. To one placed as jou are at a distance from the scene of the introdaction and progress
of Mr. Drammond's Bill, the castigation you gave Mr Mr
Oquchon must certainly appear deserving; bat to another, a booker on st all the bye-play, gs I am, and possossing a appears a little too severe, and some what premature.
ig a principle of the Government we are liping under, that is a principle of the Government pe are inving under, tuat poonible (in theory) for every Goveramental act of every on frst blush and in strict theory, you appear correctly to hare beld Mr. Canchon as much responsible as N
Oruimond for the obnoxious sixth clause. But when is brought to miad that any one member of an administra introduce into some Goveromental measure, in the absenc of his colleagues from their seats during that disordor same ofrovision calculated to rain his colleagues, eren aoma langer to bimself, oilher with the viem of courtin
 bim. And 1 , who, in my place in the Honse, have sce after his polite dismissal from office, steadily ry reisted pose the ammendmont gurgested to him by the pregent Miclause, which was looked upon ns objectionable by Jou
$\mathrm{X}_{\text {, who also heard Ar. Drummond; when, in pursuance o }}$,

 clause-thu betraiing the Gorernment $a$ second time $;$
in fact, who heard Mr, Drumamond speak to tha \#ouse


I am: Sit, your obedient servant,
With the permission of our Taronto correspondent we publish the above apology for M. Cauchon for what it is worth. In our opinion it leares his case exactly where it was betore. Mr. Drummond open-
is asserted-and in the presence of M. Cauchonthat the latter and all the present Ministry were responsible for the insertion of the obnoxious clauses were introduced with the lknowledge, and with the consent of his colleagues. This assertion M. Cauits truth.
The duty of M . Cauchon, or of any member of Rather than sanction, by his retention of oftece, measures to which he is conscientiously opposed, the man honor would renounce all connection wint the o possible excuse can be offered then for M. Cauchon. He is still part of tie Ministry which sanc ions the offensive clauses-clauses of which he must hem he would have evinced that disapprobation by severing his connection with his Ministerial colleagues; and we must therefore conclade either that
he approves of the said clauses; or that disapproving of them, he is ready to sacrifice the bonor of his Churcl to the paltry interests of a faction. In
peither case can M . Cauchon crer again expect to erit the confidence of the sincere Catholic, or the honest man.

THE TRAITORS IN TORONTO-FREEDOM OF GDU
CATION-JUSTICE DENIED TO CATHOLICS.
To the Eitior of the True Witress:
Drar Sin-In the latier part of last Jone 16, 1856. fileges as are granted to Protestarts in Lower Canada.The, Toronto press bas, by this time, I presume, convege oustice to the Catholics of Opper Canada, and so ably sup pefeated in the Legislative Assembly by a majority of
fifty-one voteb. fity-one rotes.
In looking o
o confer on their fellowe citizens of the Catho refuce faith
ights to which they are 80 clearly theg ought to have -your eyes muat enave fallen with no no
ess surprise than horror on those of Bowes- the would be friend ot Catholics - Atiorney Generaw Cartier, Cauchon,
Cayley, Lemieur, Spanc, Masson, and Angus Morrison. It Cayley, Lemieur, Spence, Masson, and Angus Morrison. It
is but few montbs since Mr. Cauchon, in an address to His is but few montbs since Mr. Cauchon, in an address to His
Lordabip the Catholic Bishop of Toronto made one of the of his unflinching adhesion to the Catholic cause-Tiz, the pled ged themselves to follow. Felton's Resolution, binstice and fair play, by placing the Catholices in Upper Canada
on an equal footing with the Protestants of Lower Canada. Today, from one end of the Province to the other, Sible Protestants as reell as by Catholics, on the brow of those other Essases who have sacciiced their birth-right
for a meess of pottage. Previous to Mr. Foltion's amendnent, Mr. Spence moved that it is inespedient to make to Separate Schools. The following gentlemen were found
among the traitors to their Churca
and christian educaion. Attorney Geaersal Gartier, Casault, Casuchon, ChaLaporte, Lo Boutbilitier, Lemienu, Hasson: Mongenais, Yoette, Poulin, Ponliot, Turcoite.
Sbame on Cartier, Gauchon, and Lemieux and all their

The day of retribution is not far distant. A General clection is approaching. Let the Cailholics of Lower and
Upper Canada remember the traitors. Let them Leep heir infamous rames written in i-zing characters on indelible tablets. Let those other Sadleirs, Keoghs \& Co.,
pay the penalty of their treason, by the forfetit of their seat in the Provincial Parliament. Let them expiate in tho
silonce of an obscure and ignominious life the crimo of
having sold their conscience and relicion for s blast of popular fsvor; and betrajed their Church and the wost gr-
cred rights of their fellow-citizens, into tha hands of the and the Koogus!
and the Koogls! lection, from all candidates for Legislative honor, hat of Dpper Cansian, the same right and privileges as are
onjoged by the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. enjosed by the Protestant: minority of Lower Oanadn;
that our Catholice Separate Schoola in ibis section of the Province sball be placed on a footing of perfect equality
Fith the Protegtant Scloools of liower Canada : in $a$ word, hat erery right and privilege enjoyed by obr Protestan ojed by the Catholics of the Western section of the Pro ulls betrayed, they har ran body to blamo but thernselves. They baro it in their power to saatch their rigbls from the
banda of their oppressors. In almost every county of the ristinctly their oma conditiona, and call upon every candidato to promise, swear, and pledge himself, civen by writ-
2ng if necessary, to secrose ky overy constitutional means voice of justico rad religion gaarsntees to cerery man lir-
ing in a cirilized country-viz, twe right of educating tig hild according to the dictates of bis own conecience.Whole Province to this line of conduci, depends the ro-
moral of the penal reatrictions fastened by a bigoted Le-
islalure upon the Seprate gislature upon the Separate Sohool Law in Uppor Till jubtiee be done to Catholics, $I$ do not hesitate to
prodaip, in the face of पhomsoever is willing to bear me

 civilized nation, I repreat what imposition ever palmed on a
former occasion: that ncither the threat of declared on

 that He will grant you long life and good health, and thr
enable poun to figt long the noble batit of the Charch
and of he: imprescriptible righte A constant reader and sincere admirer of your excellent it deserves by so many lities. That your generous efforts and antiring
gious educatio
ere wish of

## right, Johanna Enright, MaryiLeary, Wm Flanin, Ellen Burly Deni, Ready, Michael Ready, Hary Maloné, and ckild, Matrick Moriarty, Julia Keogh. Tbomas Ferguson, chil, Pastick Moriarty, Julia Kegh, Tbomas Fergason, Thomas Daly, Mary Daly, and child, John, Kate, and Dora Ryan, (children) Daniel Dineen Mary Ann Farrell, Sosan Stone and 3 childrean, Nartin Gleason, Wm. Stone and 3 children, Nartin Gleason, Wm. Richardson, John and Anye Flaherty, Mary Marony-Total 79. Of the crew-oue seaman, tbe cook, and a boy were drowned.- Qucbec Chronuele, June 17.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon botween the
 water. There was no injury to persons; but there was,
we learn, to freigbt and luggage.
Pilot.

Fire.-On Monday night about eleven o'clock, a fre
broke out in a stable beloging to Mr. Burrell situated in a broke out in a stable beloging to Mr. Burrell sitinated in a
small street off St. Mary Street. It was completely desmoyed. The wind was blowing a parfect gamp, and it was
sith great difficulty that the Fire Brigade succeded in

Tho Ninth Regiment, on arriving at Ringston, on Saturday last, were received with. every honor lyy the Mayor
and citizens. His Worsbip read an address, on behalf of the Corporation, biding them welcome to Canada. Ool.
Borton rephio. Afterwards there was loud and bearty
cheering both on tho part of soldiers and citiand We learn from the Quebec Chronicle that the following
is the pragramme of arravgemente for the reception of the 17th Regiment Hhen they arrire in that city. On the this-
On emberkation the oficers, non-commissioned officers, and
men of the regiment, will be received on the wharf by tho wayor and corporation, nad presented with nn address of
welcomo on belalf of the citizons of quebec. On heir will fre a salute from Durham Terrace. The regiment will be escorted or preceded throngh the city by n pro-
cession, to be formed in tha following order:-St. Jenn cession, to be iormed in the following order :-St. Jenn
Baptiste Society's Band; Capt. Boomer's Company of Vo-
 evorgreens; and four triumpial arches, with one of the
words "Alma," "Dalaklara," "Inkermun, "Solinstopol," over each, will be crected at sarious points on the routo
of procession. The Scminary Band will be staioned near
the Archbishop's Falace ; and the St. Jean thpliste Sociey's Dand will accompany the City Courcil.
 No. 4 of the 2ath utimo, directing the Militian Muster in
Iower Canada to take piace on the oth Junc as that dny will be a Sunday, His Excellency 2 the Governar Gencral
and Commander in Chice Muster shall not tnke place till the following dny, viz, be
3oth June instat-- Cy Command of Mis Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Clief,
ourth Foluntror Mititia Rifle Compmay of Monlreul.the number

De Romtranemi, Coloncl,
djutnot General of Militin.

## Bills of indictnent against the Directors of the Camden and Phiadeiphia Ferry Company, charging them, with numslaughter in negligently equipping the steamer, Nelo Jersce, burned in March last, therchy causing denth, also Wilh misdemeanor in ucgle cting tho same, they being can- riers of passengers, were presented iu the Fhiladelphia Court of Quarcer Sessions, on salurday. The Sulperinten Court of Quarcer Sessions, on galurday. The Sulperinten- dent, Andrew B . Frazer is also indictod in similar lifls.

## licity frem the ranks of the Britistharsistueracy, we

 mother of Lady Rossmorelate receptian of orme of converts Win the Catholion Chan the change paper.
The casuad jupovition of such parayraphs, (amd
aney they are of not infrequem nceurreuce, remitus, wi that
the Church is truly, what christ deeigned her to be the homeand refuge of all men. She is noi, like
binated state establishments, the Chursh of the wealthy atad great alone; not is she, like some of the
dissenting sects in tountries, where a state-religion
 on spite of their wishes-necessarily forfeit all claim cotholic Charch all elasses are free to emter, are in vited by her, and are actually found in her commu-
nion. The sage: and the peasant, the prince and the maid-servantare al at home in her bosom. She
welcomes with the sume aflection the tilted dame and ine abjed child of ram. Chow could the other
wathereng thatl, who wishes all to be sared, and wo
Fats to the snowledge of Truth, who has rommainded ofl
to hear her, and with one onind to dwell in her taber-
vacles! (1. Tim. ii., 2, 1, lxvii. 7.)-Calholic Mis.

## Married.

On the 5th inst., at Se. Andrew's, Onnada West, by the
Rer. G. Hay, D. D. Scott, Esq, of tiat nlace, to Catharine

## 

Died
 not only by his sorroqiag parcants, but by a large circte or
friends, to whom he was cudeared by his general courteous
 On Wednegday, 18 Lh Jupo, Mrs. Betsy Lery, an old
resident of this city; aged 50 years. At St. John'a, C. E., on the 15th inst., Juiin Caroline,
only child of Mr. Ricbsad Mncdonaell, Advocate, of this

James Grenuan, Ellen Gorman and three chilluren, HanDaly, Johana Leahy, and child, John Crowly, Bridget M-
Carthy, Denis Hayes, Kato Haycs, Mary Casey, Mary Glos-




SHIPWRECK IN THE GOLF-EIGHTY-TWO LIVE
Intelligence was yesterday received that tot ship "Pablas,"
Captain Spillane, bound from Cork to this port, witt emigrant passengers, was wrecked at St. Psul's Ialand, and to the entrance of the Gulf ofit. Lamrence. On the nigh a moderate breeze-the ship running at the rate of four
and a balf knots, ghe struci on the south side of St. Paul's. The life boat was got out, and every soull on board, a
well as the bagarge, might have heen saved, but the pas sengers rushed into the boat, and no persnasion could in-
duce any number of thero to leave ber. The boat in consequence was store in, and all on board it rere drowined
Tbe master and the remainder of the crew and passengers stod by the wreck uatil morning, Fbere they were safely
conveyed asbore in boats from the Island. Captain Spil lane erossed to Sydney, and hired the schooner Nazare to
bring up the surrivors to Grosse Isle, when they were transferrad to the regular steamen, and arrived in Quabec
Fegreday atternoon. Serenty-nince passengers and ther the three eeamen and three of the passengers who perighed
were all that had been washed ashore, Fhill those who Were all that had been washed ashore, while those who
were sared remanined on the Island. We regret to learn


Michace Barry and ohild John, Mary Lealis, Daniel Sul-
 Sheehan, Micbael Orovely, Richard Crowly, Thos. Crowly,
Julia Crowly, Mary Brian, Julin Murply, Kato Kelly, Wm.
Regan, Alfred Browning, Michacl Carroll, Margaret FlaRegan, Alfred Browning, Michacl Carroll, Margaret Fla-
herty, Mary Sulliran, Danel Morphy, Jilia Scala, Brid-
get Hoiland, Mary Desmona, Mary Donovan, Mary Regan, Napning, Robert Edmards, Joseph Ediwards, Willinm
Flink, Denis Cotter, John Mynn, Mrary Hurly, Thos. Hef-


## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGH INTELLIGENCE

 ERANGE.The Monitenäanounuges that ite baptism of the
 The majo
Iniportant personal projects of the Emperor of the Freich with regard to Algeria are spiken of, It is said that nothag less Arrican colong. a \&ort of national domain, and to form large eetates, there, which will be given ${ }^{25}$.recompenses to suctrpersons, particuarly, among feared to merit them from the Sorereign and from the country
The Times bas the following on the health of her Imperial Majesty:-"The Emperor gare a ball last pose of remarsing on the exaggerated reports which have been for some time past! current respecting the cordiog to some of these accounts she was in alde plorable condition, and I beliere it lis been even stated, that: she thad nearly lost the use of her limbs. All I can say is; that last tight her Majesty was present in the ball-room at ten o'clock, and that she did not leave her guests until past two. She walked se-
refal , times from the ball-room to the refreshmentsooim, and was to all appearance as animated as any of the party."
It is said that a synool of the Rabbins of France he object of examining the propriety of transferring the observance of the Jewwish Sabbath from Saturday o' Sunday.
The 7imes las the following editorial remarks on The social condition of France:- -
"In this liour of victory, congratulation, and hame -at this apogee of Imperial greatness-he hear again the name of Socialism. The disease is, we
learn, not dead, nor hist iteren slept; it has only been forgotten. Amid the roar of cannon, amid lists and the compliments of corporations, it has crept unnoticed from rillage to village, followed the brought men of thie lower ranks togetber, outwitted the restrictions of passports and the rigilance of the magistracy, and noir corers vast districts of France, lantic. Paris and Lyons are, as of old, the centres of rerolntionary impuise. In the latter city the.mul-
litude tas during three generations been noted for its anarchical doctrines, its readiness for an appeal to
arms, and its desperate courage in the tace of trained soldiers. Now it it the head-quarters of the party who still use tha word ' revolution' in its old sense,
not as vaguels representing liberty or equality, or rotherhood, or a free career for all, but as embodying the principles of Marat and the machinery of
Robesiuerre. Thiere are Socialists and Conmunists who are more than republican, who would look on a commonvealth like that inf the United States or the ends to inculcate a cowardly moderation. We learn that this moral disease has its geographical distribulocomotion is not free to the laborious classes. The Englisiman who travels for a hundred leagues withsystem a mere formality, troublesome, no doubt, but much exaggeraled as to its restrictive results. The
artisan or peasant could tell a different tale. The effect of the passport regulations is to bind large
classes to the districts in which they were born, and it is singular to find that, whereas perfect freedom of raselling and the consequent intermixture of the po-
pulation would breal down the ignorance on whict evolutionary doctrines are based, the small inter che eril. The chief agenis of the Central Propa ganda are the unsettled race whose occupation caraftsmen and harremen :coine the peasantry hear something against the rich and the aristocrats, learn ree cold that they want bread because torants lace, taken more than their share, that a time of delirerance is coming, but that to be successtur they mus secrecy on others. Communism and Republicanism
follow the course of the great rivers and the main roads of the country. Eren in certain trades and callings different political riews prevail, showing Liow
all the doctrines are communicated from man to man on the companionship of the worksbbop or the cabaret and not derised from the teachings of any book on eieties which orerspread the infected districts course preserve a passire altitude, vaiting for ih
orders they may reveive from Paris, Lyons, or. Mar seiles, he gear cilies are ilied wila soldiers, and no network of conspiracy. nay some day be destrojeid perhaps material prosperity may lessen discontent perbaps the slour progress of reason may consinc by rebellion and pillage. But what a state of things ibis after the repression of seven years.

AUSTRIA
It is said that the Austrian Government lias issue circular, explaining the present position of tha Italian Question. The circular dectares that Aus
triai is willing to make large conceessions ; but that he necessit the reforms demanher must first b quiries and op'eneid Conferences' 'rith various States.

## 

A letter from Viena of the 17 th May, in the Nutenberg Correspondent, says:-
Vieno e Ti recal of M. Me Paar, the Austrian charge dedfaires Turin, appears ineritable
Pinsu a Prussia has siguified tom of Piedmon cou frs deternas sigaified of Italy. This fact, with the fiendliness of Russia alatable to Austria

The Pays says:- We: announced that Prussia bas decided upon the creation of a naval station on the coast of America, across the Atlantic everg year. We learn also by our private correspondence, that the Austrian Gosquadron of three ressels is about to be armed at Trieste, to form the Austrian station on the American shores. This is the first time that the German this innovation in their policy deserves attention." ITALY
The Ithlicin Question.-The Austrian Ga eette (oficial journa!) contains the following on the without his host. He hoped to male the Italian question an apple of discord between Austria and
France, and he bas found whal he least expectedhat the accord between those great powers iselestablished precisely on that point in the closest and
firmest manner. We learn from good authority ihat he courts of Vienna and the Tuilleries are in per barmony as to the altitude to be assumied A superficial examination into the state impgs in that country is sufncient to conrince any
impartial obserrer that no idea can be entertained of rithdrawing the French and Austrian troops from States of the Church, so long as the Mazzinist he Italian peninsula.
The Debats asserts rery positively that a congress Italian sorereigns will be held at Fome to conmake in Italy without disturbing order or infringing on the sorereign rights of the gorernments. France nd Austria are, it is said, to be invited to take the Debats meeting of Catholic states. The idea eard of what had passed in the congress of Earis in April 8th. The entire statement, hoverer, is he French government. There is also a rumior that diplomatic commission is about to meet at Vienna, under the presidency of M. de Bourquency, to discuss the affairs of Italy
Rome.-Accorling
Rome.-Accorting to a report current ariong ir statesmen, certain changes are imminent in the Grand Duchy of Tuscans, with which the Grand Duke's journey to Rome, in? his prolonged residence there are more immediately connected than at first appears, It is said that the Tuscan Ministry will bring the whole system of gorernment into harmony with the riews and wishes of the Papal cubinet, in oruer to smooth the way for a new Con
he basis of that concluded with Austria.
Naples.-A circular note from the King of entatires at Paris. It is said to express in strons terms against the pretensions of Count Carour to sery justly complains that the discussion should liare rery
been allowed to be beld when there tras no Neapolitan renrusentatire presen

## PUSSIA.

Poland and the Czir-The Emperor Alexander having given a reception to the Polish nobles policy lorrards your country is obrious from the past nite of Europe; they have not forgotten the dities they owe cowards their Sovereign and themsel res, but because those among: them who have fought in the ranks of rond praise. I shall not cease to lore the Poles is my own children. I beg youl will inform sour counthat the period of illusion ought to be terminated.No nore illacions, gentlemen. I desire the bappiness Poland, but sue can only be so by her union with
Russia.:
$\qquad$


##  and ape Archuceacon hat already pubilisheds ample

 apologiesitor theifeoblet atempt the maden to.y grope argnients and such advance asitio had made. The Archbishop has told lis all if we had any doubt about spearis, fows no dithority in him for bas ind out de- Soriptures the docinie thath iantiare regenerated ia
Baptism, weil and good: The Arcthbishop cannot Baptistn, well and, good. The; Arctibistop can
venture io say that he is tight or wrong. What he
believes himselfine probable tulds it as a principle that, if he does, he cannot im
pose his belief or persuasion on the Clergimen undet pose his belief or persuasion on the Clergymen under was bold and noisy, and he sas disposed to be dor
matic, held strong language on he se Meal Presence, in the muded in which toctrine it was not, of course, the Catholic doctrine, but one of those modes of expression
invented by the High Church Divines of the Siar Chamber, who were Popish in expressing themsel ves when defending their tenets from Popery. "Equally removed" from these "extremes; on the one hand and on the other." After the excitement of the con-
troversy on Baptism it was that the venerable combatant gave yent to- feelings, wounded: severely as
they must have been, if he were not untrue to hisp they must have been, if he were not untrue to his
fessions; thy those proceedings, We were orry to resulted were afterwards modified and explained away into the usual humdram. Still, even these reduced
quantities of High Churchism vere unendurable to quantities of High Caurchism Were unendurable to opponent As Catholice accustomer to consider our religious doctrines very sacred interests-indeed,
rorth (every item of them) not only the risks of angry. Lashingtons, and frowning Philimores, and wasting of goods, and name, and position in this world, but
life itself, if tecessary -as Catholics, we feel a little indignant that men who come before the world on such a quarrel should suffer the whole to so by de-
faul, though we believe both to be in error. Both are undoubtedly in error; but çan it be that neither
has belief or principle strong enough to fight for? for the glory of the Almighty, their first duty must needis be to clear up the truth if they be in doubt, or Nothing of the kind. The excitement of the Gorham
affair is over. A row is disagreable, and a trial in the Ecclesiastical courts undoubtedly an expensice
amuaement. The courts have played the part of that ill-omened bird that scared those quarretsome lieroes, Tweedledum and Trreedledee. Each party retires on the appearance of the police, a and their por bat-
tered religion is left to take cae of itself. If we must pass an opinion on two individuals who have thus
come before the public; we must say we feel very
differentl towasds these tro controversial ists: The Archbishop has never, invited a combal al all. He is arood natured man, and tied hard to avoid it. The has been, we musr not say a High Charch gladiator,
tbongh he has sometimes appeared pugnacious for
the pleasure of the thing but one who professed a kind of chivalrous zeal for the great questions agitated betwen himself and some of his co-religionits.
From him ree expected a more urcompromis. of conduct. In his opponent we are not ibe least disquarter of a hundred in number, enjoying, besides is rulers of the Upper Houss and their consideration as rulers of the Government Church, priacely palaces
and enomous revenues- $-10,000, \pm 15,000 ; .520,000$. Tit is said in one instance 'even $\pm 50,000$. The Tlustrious body are absolutely uselesss-incapiacitated by illaess or imbecility from fulfillite everis the mild Episcopal uffice. Their chief is only acting the part
which is to be expected from such a body. Feeble which is to be expected. from such a body. Feeble
or timid officials, devolving heir patruage and auturally asks of what use the Episcopal dignity is 10
the Prtestant Churets at all? Thir Highest doctrinal authority is the Queen in Council. Their ae-
cual Miniter of Worship is one of the Secretarics of and hotida orders. He is Slic prayers, appoints their fas
and authority. The marvel is not that he bench of Er.
Sumar should be sibmissive, harmless men, to whum points of doctine are. malters of inferior impori to the preservation of thal decorous subjection to the
State which is but seemly in its officers and subjects in every capacity in which they are its sibjectis. This oninded and authoritative teichers anol leanders shoul submit to the rule, and that the public should consent
to pay so enormously for a sham so transparent, these are subjecte of wonder and regret: We wonder what it can the which surrounds the Protestant Episcopacy
with such a prestige, and we regret that he Venemore uuflinchingony Denison sthould nol-mantain egitimate concluaions the doctrine whigh he put be-
fore the public. No sacrifices, no inconvenience; no amount of reproath can be set, for an inslant, against less jewel he professes to be seeking, and to have
had one turther proof, had be needed it, that even his
High Ctiurchism sas inconsistent with the national High Cliurchism was inconisistent with the national
relligion, would have been a legitimate step, at leas
 preservalion of an abosolute unititeof doctrine bothl in the
English (law): Church and the Irish: (law) Ohurch, and the colonial lar charches in commanion with:that. United
$(\mathrm{law})$ Church. Solicitous: they may be, but: the union is




Within a radius of forty miles from London there ita, a residènt proprietor, a rural population, the report of the days of the sreek, knowing nothing of God or
of revelation, and living in worse ihap heathen immoof revelation, anc living in worse hap heathen immo-
rality. lnatances were once ced to us of ,he most revolting. forms of incest, and the milder forms. Were narrative, perhaps our recollection of it, is exagige-
rated. But Lord Shaftesbury and the city mission evidence before Parliament, the daily attestationt:o the newspapers, prociaime a siate of wickedness.and ignorance which lends probability to an other wise nadiscredit his own work and Cranmer's by dectaing
that the first fruits of the Reformation were licenge godlessness; 'and blasphemy, so have his successors been forced; from time to time, to bear witness tothe
adrancing torent of ignorance and infidelity.- Tablet.

Mr. Yardley, the Thames magistrate, has had ocbealing centinues to in spite of extent as ever. This amiable and perfectly English präctice is not confined to London or large towne, as any reader of the rural
newspapers may see. The existence of a state of newspapers may see. The existence of a slate o
sociey here which could require the passing of such a law must.prove to every unprejudiced mind that the population of Ireland is alnogether degraded, and re quires to be ameliorated by
A gentleman farmer by the name of Craig, resid-
ing in the west of Scolland, has just publishied ing in the wet of scotand, has just published a
pamphlet:on the "potato disease,"? the substarce of which it may be interestngig to your country readers This gentleman thinks that he has discovered the fact hat by planting three. kinds of potatoes together,
he fas' succeeded in prouiuring most favorable resulte He pursued this cnurse last year, and although two out of the three varieties planted bad been on provi-
ous occasions affected by the disease, all were found o. be perfectly healihy and sound when dug, and experience has whown that they kept well during the may be safely attributed to the violation of one of the is occasioned by the piants being too closely brad; rect, and the difficulty is caised by breeding in and potato is planted promiscuously; as used to be done in old times, the farmer will be rewarded with abundant hiealty crops.
The American question assumes monith by minth with each enlerchange of communications betiveen a more threatening aspect. The apprehensions of to: day become the certainties of to-morrow ; and claitns cipaled are one by one could never uave been anli$s$ if demands on one side and concesions on the other had reached their utmost limit ; as if so much baid grasped by war; pas if, Ame:ica hiad obtained to be
Ensland hadtyielded all ry could aik tainpd any sense of dignity. and self-respect could
possibly give up-London Times:


- UNITED STATES

R1. RUY. Dr. Mikinion, Bishop of Arichat, N.. S:, Diocess, We are pleased, to sayithat itis lcrifh his in excellent health. He is accompanied by the Rev.
N. MrCloud aud Give ladies of he Congregational Convent, Montiegl, who ge to Are
Boarding School for Young Ladies.
The in a The Mormons are oxperiegcing hard times, at Salt Lake.
Food is so searee: that beggary from. door, to door is ss


## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

 tipa pslablishing the
States and Mexico.
Kuffianism.-It iscap prety thing to all cool and onim observers inat American suciety is fending to (of Arkansas) 乡pon Grealey's and in the Edilor of the Guening Slar, by ex Governor: Smith or Virginia ; he murderofppor Keating by:Herbert of Callornia; Senator Sumnier, because hè was assailed for'a speech in the Senate, and within the Malls of the Senate-
chamber) by Brooks of South Carolina ; the violent intrusion into he hall of a Convention, and knocking Jown the doont-kee per, by Price of Missouri and asulting speech of Sumner, transgressing aill the proprieties of debate, and all the decorum of the Senate he vinlence and abuse indulged it, and carried to the tmost extreme of longue-ncense, by the N. $Y$. Tri panty nearer home; are'all parts of of a general sume. nly procedure in our political aftairs, whict canno have a ripe anarchy, the sure forerunner of despotism The South is really no more ruffanily than the North but it shows the la wless spirit, for the most part, in a a'speeches and editorials, deliberately framed to in sult, to belie, to irritate and to madden. We say for rk, and phe -mobs which threertened the life of Mgr edini, and we are obliged to own that even in the dvantage, unless it be ihat its outrages bave bee nore dastardly, in their cruelty than those of the s to betitheedo of this? Will putting down slavery desiroy ruffanism? It, certainly will not, for slavery her the worst nor the most numerous raffians. Speakare less apt , resort 10 a violence,; by which they might endanger their own lives; but perhaps this is nore tonorable to their prudence than to their principles of order and legality: and, on the other hand
nots at the North are far more to be dreaded than a the South, and are guilty of actions, infinitely more brutal and shocking. The horrible murder of prison-
ers at the North, by infuriated mobs, daring the pas yar, is within the recolfecticn of all. Massachusett is in a fury because ber Senator was punished fur a
ionlish, almost treasonable, and wholly indecent peech, by having his head broke by an irriated young South Carolinian, who corceived that his Massachuseits forgets how her mubs destroyed a con vent jinhabited by innocent women, storming and set
ting it on fire in the dead of night, and that she has ever retused to grant compensation to the sullerers. The Soutlí Cajolinian Representátive caned a defence ess man, taken unawares (it. is alleged ; the Mas achusette mob outraged defenceless ladies...Th Southern outrage was: provoked by a speech full o age was provoked solely by the holy prayers and he vestal purity of its unoffending victims-for whom It their ses could not have obtained sajety, the garb ut a brutalized popilation. Massachuselts is in and ond indion, and cries out that ruffinnism mented with a silver pitcher by his constituents : bu she forgets that when the verdict refusing public Iruction of their convent, was rendered, the inhabi in honor of the injustice. There is a convert of Wor sulines ak Charleston, South Carolina, as there wa one at Chartestown, Massachuselts. We do not read hat the former was burnad down by an infuriate mob fter yeary refused to compensate those when the Massachuselt's: it is inscribed on her annals in letters of shame which will be visible long after it is forgotteo that Preston Brooks nearly caned to death Charle Sumner, for a conceited, insulling speech, during the anjustifiable-it was an outrage: no doubt of it; but Was not the deliberate act. of a deliberative body Woe shol Soulh Consider ourselves perfecily so unde
Phogisss of Chit War in Kansas. - The last
news from Kansas seems to show hat the Free-State news from Kansas seems to show that the Fre--Stat xiremity or fighting, are-in spite of the exultations of the Joutnal of Commerce and the Border:Rifffita press generally over their supposed cowardice-- as su erior 10 the desparadoes who have invaded the Terfitory in the use of arms as they are in every othe he Washington Union, forty men have been kille nce the opening of the war: as a specimen of the pint which is being aroused among the Free-State settlers, we refer our readers to a letter in another co
lumn af a woman who was an eye-winess of the ack of Lawrence, and who gives, from having bee graphic description of these Border Ruffians. I is true that there is now a report that Colonel Sumner dispersing the Ruffians, as well as the Free-Stato settlers, but that is so entirely opposed to the previous
course of the lederal authorities, that we must wait oonfirmation before giving it credence. Advice on, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas Congressional Commission, had been captured by the Border-Ru ians, who released him at the request of he Hon Whitfield is in command of 300 Ruffians in the cinity of Prairie City, who had been dispersed b Colonel Sumner, but soon reorganised. A party ree-State men were in the same vich
The Ruling Passion.-Alanson Douglas recentl ied at Troy, leaving an eslate of lop The ruling passion-getting and beeping money-
was strong to the last; as will be seen by the follow og incident:-" After bequeaihing $\$ 140,000$ to each of his children, and mating a handsome bequest to hree Episcopal Charches in Troy, Mr. Douglas re minded his-family that he hau a verbal agreeme whe his mitkman; 'hilk from' him; that for every dollar's wort of tickets one was to be thrown in

A Rovor Derccion- It wasi Jately reroarked that were many :elegantly dressed fadtes, attended at Ber lin a lecture on chemistry delivered by one of the most celebrated chemists of the age. After. witpess
ing a number of beautiful experimenss and heariug ing a number of beautiful experimens and heariug of and requestes her:'husband to lead her from the bali ing-place, oustide gentleman, on reaching the land blue spol upon it.' The lady 'cheek, hurprised turne to look at ber eflection in the mirrored window of shop hey ivere passing, and was almost petrified blue, in consequence of the chemical decomposition makioned by the gas the professor hiad used i and stified her veramention in the quick thought that she should the herself amply revenged upon the other ladies in ment, the audience began to disperse, and the sente man and his wite almost buist with laughter at the sight of cheeks of yellow, blue, black, violet, an other colours. which now made their appearance in the street. Some of the ladies who had manufacture
for themselves ivory complexions. tosy cheek , coral ips and ebony eyebrows, were so transformed isy would have excited the ellvy of a peacock. roduce simlar a lecture from the professor woul hat chimiar eftects in other cilles besides Berlin.visit Paris. - Paris Lelter

Baknum's Lasy Dodgen.-The Illustrated Time entions a story, that, it says; is going the round of the Clubs to the eflect that Barnum, the bankrup esbury, inquiring whether it sould be possible nduce "the persecuted Italian Protestanis," the ing Lord Shaflesbrry a and be exminiod, anditse condition he interested himself in the undertaking:

Of 100 men who ale born, 50 die before the 10 h he 20 and the $30 \mathrm{~h}, 6$ between the 30 th and be 40 th , belween the 40 th and the $50 \mathrm{th}, 3$ between the 50 t ge of 60 . Haller, who collected the greatest number of instances respecting the age of man, found the reLative duration,of life to be in the following proportion -Of men who tived from 100 to 110 years, th

## A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Roulatt, ar well-known Meihodis clergyman, residing at Naptes, drans the following amas gernt apt comparison
"A ferret, whei placed at the enirance of a rat-bole, nters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upor hefanct esterminates bia existence, and draws tbe animary and Dr Al'Lane's A merican Vermifuge to operate upo onss, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of chil-
 tomach, lays hold of the worms; sliakes therrife out of the asts, clear out of the system. Tbis, at least, bas been the ffect of the Vermifuge upom my chilaren,n. imile of the reverend certifer, thus both giving theirs moen nequivocal approval of this, great speciicic, after. iaving
vitnessed its operation upon their own children. otherss try it' and be satisfed. II Purchasers. Will pleabe be carefol to abk for DRelse. All 'other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. ip Lano's genuine Vermifnge, also his Celebrated Lives Vilted States and Canada:
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three jears.
June 13,155

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DP. A. MACDONELL,
office
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terature, and Architecture of II Ieland,
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them, By St. Alphonsus Lhe
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Life of Blessed Mary An

Bertra; or, The Pope and the E
Froine; $A$ Tale or ithe Crusades,
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CLOTHNG, COTMS, CASSIMERES DORSKNS
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at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as ans other An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectully punctually attended to.
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