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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

NO. 9.

FRENCH NOTES ON IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

Not the least pleasing and interesting result of the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin has been the inducement held out to intelligent foreigners to visit our country, to judge for themselves, and transmit the fruits of their observation to their fellow-countrymen on the Continent, amongst the great mass of whom the most signal ignorance or misinformation had so long existed in reference to Ireland. We have already, in the *Telegraph*, introduced to our readers some of the experiences of M. Savoye, whose accomplished pen has set us right as to our industrial resources, and the energy and genius of our people, in the columns of the *Siecle*; and we now propose to give some sketches from the picturesque pencil of M. Felix Belly, whose eloquent descriptions have given new interest to the pages of the *Constitutionnel*, one of the most influential papers in France, and, as we understand, the favorite journal of the French Emperor. The series of M. Belly are entitled "Studies on Ireland."

After alleging that the best opportunity for visiting Ireland is that now offered by the Great Exhibition, the writer comes to the

JOURNEY TO HOLYHEAD.

"As to the preliminaries of this journey nothing is, at the same time, more simple and more rapid; you need only twenty-eight or thirty hours to proceed from Paris to the gates of Merion-square. A special train starts from London at nine or ten in the morning, cuts slantingly through all England, arrives at Bangor, on the margin of the Menai Straits, passes the arm of the sea through a cast iron tube, thrown over the abyss by Stephenson the engineer, and stops in the evening at seven or eight o'clock at the further end of the isle of Anglesea, in the little port of Holyhead. Here the boat is steaming, which is to land you next morning in Kingstown, in presence of Dublin itself. Ten hours have sufficed to traverse England, five or six will be sufficient for crossing the Irish Sea; and, truly, few journeys will have been so well employed.

"From London to Holyhead stretches a vast English garden of an uniform aspect, but one satisfactory to practical minds. Meadows and flowering woods, canalised rivers, not a drop of whose waters is lost to irrigation; groups of red houses peering through curtains of verdure, railways and gravelled alleys; a landscape smoothly labored, neat, dull in coloring, made sombre by the smoke of factories but furnished up like a dainty piece of ornament, and breathing of general comfort. At Bangor one feels a momentary sensation of fear at seeing the train proceed with great rapidity towards a precipice.—But the tubular bridge reveals itself upon the brink, with its double wide-mouthed orifice and its square mass, formed within of iron ribs. Thirty wagons are engulfed in this aerial tunnel, without causing an oscillation. The boldness of man has conquered nature. Here is England, within her and for her—admirable agriculture and prodigies of industry."

KINGSTOWN HARBOR.

"This harbor, which could shelter a thousand vessels, is deserted. Three or four cruisers or pleasure yachts only ride at the entrance to the jetty of Kingstown. This is the point of debarcation; but no symptom of activity could be recognised. Some men alone present themselves to carry the baggage to the railway station, which can be observed from the vessel. Here you have Ireland caught in the fact. The malady which destroys her is ascertained at the first glance. Ireland does not work, because Ireland has nothing to do. The social regimen to which she has been subjected has rendered barren the munificence of nature."

KINGSTOWN.

"Kingstown is quite a city, formed, like Anteuil, of a succession of country houses, framed in gardens—with this difference, that its interminable street stretches along the sea shore, whose elevated banks give to those charming villas an admirable horizon. Kingstown has thus become, in a few years, the favorite sojourn of a large number of the wealthy inhabitants of Dublin, and the rendezvous of promenaders in the summer season. It is here that John O'Connell, son of the Liberator, himself formerly a member of the House of Commons, opens wide the doors of his modest dwelling to all that come from France. Here, too, almost all the foreign consuls have their family residences, to escape the injurious influence of the humid climate of the capital. They enjoy here a buoyant and healthful atmosphere and a view which recalls, on certain days in summer, the scenery of the Bay of Naples—less, always, the smoking summit of Vesuvius, the Italian animation of Parthenope, and the myriads of latteen-rigged craft which furrow its blue waters."

DUBLIN.

After comparing the accommodation afforded to travellers on the English and Irish railways—greatly to the advantage of the Irish directors, whose third class carriages are equal to the English first, which again are not so comfortable as the French second—the writer sets foot in Dublin:—

"But if the traveller be at once surprised and charmed at his first initiation into Irish life, his surprise becomes still more lively on entering Dublin.—He had expected a Gothic city, half in ruins, miserable as the country of which it is the metropolis.—He discovers a noble city of 300,000 inhabitants, with streets drawn in a level line, wider than our Rue de la Paix, with quays like those of Paris, with monuments of imposing aspect, with squares which are veritable parks, and a Park (the Phoenix), which is regarded, even in England, where there are so many of them, as a wonder. To speak candidly, I only write here of the appearance as a whole, and of the first impression which a stranger receives; for, if there be any where the reverse of a picture, it is in Dublin. Every palatial edifice bears upon it its own stigma, its own fatality. The most beautiful of all, in my eyes—the Bank—was heretofore the sanctuary of the national representation, and every Irishman who paces before its half Ionic, half Corinthian peristyle, curses in his heart that Act of Union which ravished from him his Parliament. The Custom House is silent, and its offices unoccupied. One would designate it as mystification of England, erecting on one hand a true temple to Irish commerce, and on the other, rendering that commerce impossible by her laws. St. Patrick's, become the Protestant metropolis, from being the Catholic cathedral, as it was at first, can but recall, like Christ Church, the terrible epoch of the religious wars, and the confiscations of the Reformers. One cannot take a step in this land of martyrs without finding therein the vivid traces of spoliation or of violence. But to resume—laying these considerations aside, Dublin strikes a person, on first acquaintance, by its grandeur, its regularity, by the splendor of its edifices and of its marts and warehouses, which give it, more than is the case with London itself, the due relative conditions being observed, the attitude of a capital.

"The city is built on both banks of a small river called the Liffey, whose muddy waters discharge themselves into the Bay. There is a great difference, without doubt, between this unknown rivulet, good at most for fishing smacks, and that magnificent arm of the sea, the Thames, in which the vessels are counted by thousands, and what seems to be the great commercial artery of the world. But at London the Thames is invisible to its inhabitants, unless from the bridges which span it. Two mean-looking borders of private houses bathe their basements of rotten wood in the slime (vase) driven in by the reflux, and it is now calculated that it would require not less than £50,000,000 sterling, and an age of labor, to free the river from this hotbed of infection, and inclose it in a befitting bed. In Dublin, on the contrary, the Liffey is flanked on both sides, for a space of three miles, with quays of granite, whose beauty has never been surpassed. London, besides, has no street so wide as Sackville-street, and reckons few public edifices of so imposing an effect, and of a style so correct, as Trinity College, the Bank, the Post Office, and the Custom House. Unfortunately in Dublin, as in London, the inclemency of the climate, and the prevailing use (*habus*) of coal, impart to the walls a dark and unenlivening color, and pencil the pillars of the edifices in a manner sometimes strange. From a distance one would suppose those appearances to be photographic proofs unsuccessfully 'brought out.'"

IRISH MORALS, MANNERS, HABITS, &c.

After some more etchings of Dublin, its streets, and houses, the writer describes the loneliness of the capital on an early Sabbath morning, referring to the closed shops, so unlike to those of Paris, and drawing a vivid picture of the squalid mendicancy which sits despairing and houseless the life-long night, in some of our grandest streets. He then comes to the social relations of the inhabitants:—

"There are in Ireland two distinct races, two religions, two characters, two systems of manners, two natural physiognomies. In some cities, as in Dublin and Belfast, the English physiognomy prevails, and English manners regulate the law. There, as in London, they ride their hobby on the ridiculous formality of presentations; they eat roast beef, and drink tea; strike redoubled and furious blows upon the door-rapper, at the risk of being taken for a laquey; they find it inconvenient and improper to wear a beard of a night's growth, yet dine without a napkin; they accommodate themselves philosophically to detestable cookery, and to customs the most disagreeable; they pass every day two hours at table, after

the ladies have retired, gravely engaged in imbibing port, sherry, or punch made from whiskey, the fire-water of 'Erin the Green.' But, by the side of those British usages, which the tyranny of habit has preserved, one meets in the cities, as well as in the country parts of Ireland, a purity and an amenity of manners, which contrast with the hollowness and stiffness of English habitudes. Nothing affected, I have already said, in the hospitality which greets the stranger. Nothing so admirable as the respect of all for the laws which govern the family. This is the peculiar sentiment of Ireland, which makes itself felt even amongst those upon whom fathers have been imposed against their will. This genius, by its special characteristics, makes of the indigenous people a population apart, just as Ireland herself is an exceptional country. I purpose attempting to describe both as I go along, such as I have glimpsed at them through the vista of miseries which have overshadowed the race, and the inevitable degeneracies of six centuries of oppression."

THE IRISH RACE—ITS CONFORMATION—ITS SOCIAL PURITY AND MORALS—BEAUTY OF THE IRISH FEMALES.

The writer, in a subsequent letter, draws a striking picture of the scenery, olden memorials, rich resources, and natural wonders of Ireland. This he does with the pen of a poet and a painter. We question if the reader has ever seen the natural beauties of any country more briefly, yet more clearly, described, or its teeming resources more comprehensively and interestingly brought to light. But our space warns us to hurry to the accomplished foreigner's attestation to Irish social virtue, and his graceful appreciation of Irish female beauty. Our fair countrywomen will owe us good wishes, for awhile to come, for bringing them and our gallant French friend thus *tete-a-tete*:—

"But the most remarkable element, the richest and certainly the most full of life of this land so life-full, is the population itself. No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of a purity and a distinction, especially amongst the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. Every body knows that the beggars of green Erin wear that they have all issued from noble and some from regal blood. This pretension is explainable, up to a certain point, by the series of catastrophes of which the history of Ireland is composed, and by the aristocratic particles—O's and Macs—prefixed to almost all their names. But what justifies the pretension still more, and in a manner almost irrefragable, is the perfection of their forms, and the patrician beauty of their race. The transparent whiteness of the skin, that absorbing attraction which in France is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well as the fine lady, possesses an opal or milky tint, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a Queen. (La fille du pauvre, comme la grande dame possède un teint d'opale ou de lait, de bras de statue, un pied et une main de duchesse, et un port de reine.) Rags, misery, and manual labor have no effect upon those native endowments. Even beneath the thatched cabin of the poor peasant, in the midst of the potato field, which yields the sole nourishment, those traits at times develope themselves with unmistakable vividness. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the most ideal tintings of the pencil would grow pale before the beauty of the children; and in the compact crowd which each day occupies the galleries of Merion-square, there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet.

"One of the special characteristics of this Irish beauty, and its liveliest charm, is its variety. In England, all the women are sisters, and all the men resemble each other. The uniformity of the soil and of manners has penetrated even their countenances. One same equivocal shade of hair, the same whitish but faded hue, the same unmelodious tone of voice, the same well-fed condition, an equal subjection to the same movements, as to the same habits of stiffness and of pride, make of John Bull an unique original which you find in all his copies. In Ireland there are as many different physiognomies as there are individualities. The common basis of the national beauty is the delicate pearly whiteness of the skin. But all the favorite shading of hair, from that which glistens beneath the gilded buckle to the tresses imprisoned by the jewelled circlet, here combine with the richest colors of the eyes. Blondes, with black eyes, and brunettes with blue, are by no means rare. Nothing sorry, besides—nothing worn out in this opulent nature. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming. The girls of Connemara, with their queenly shoulders and eyes of fire, would put to shame, at this day, those daughters of the East, from whom they are said to be descended.

"We have asked many Irishmen the reason of this secular preservation through so many causes of degeneracy and ruin. What seems to me the most probable is, that it must be attributed to the singularly energetic mixtures which have constituted this race, and the purity of morals which has maintained it. We have in France, in the city of Arles, and in some other less known localities, examples of what can be accomplished by the combinations of antique beauty with the potent germ of the aboriginal tribes. It is likewise scientifically admitted that nothing develops more the human organisation than the multiplied mixtures of races. It entered without doubt, into the designs of Providence to elicit from the real fraternity of the peoples an energetic means of social perfection. Thus, no country has undergone, more than Ireland, those often unhappy conditions of a primordial constitution. The history of its origin is but the narrative of the successive invasions of Phœnicians and Milesians of Spain, of Danes and Saxons, of Normans and Anglo-Normans, races brown or fair, conquering or civilising, who all have left their traces upon the soil. These traces still exist. You recognise them in a variety of types—in gesture, in language, in monuments—above all, in the manners. There is as much difference between the manners of Galway, the Milesian city of the West, and of Belfast, the Anglo-Norman city of the North, as between Seville and Liverpool, Granada and Birmingham.

"Ireland in addition, owes to the fervor of her religious faith, and, it must be said, to her misfortunes and the persecutions which she has suffered, a domestic morality quite exceptional. There is, without doubt, in the great cities of the country, as in all the great centres of population, abodes of evil, physical and moral; but their range is more circumscribed in Dublin than elsewhere. It can even be said that the corruption there is English, as is the case with all the rest of exterior life. The purity, on the contrary, if Irish. It clings to the root of the nation. It is the common inheritance of all the children of the Island of Saints. It makes itself felt from the first day of your admission into the bosom of their families. All those beautiful young girls, with eyes so pure, with foreheads of marble whiteness, of stature so commanding, know not even the name of evil. One can clearly see that the blood which flows in their veins has never been vitiated by the misdeeds of preceding generations. Add to this a temperate life, almost entirely vegetable in the country parts—this must be kept in mind, at the risk of furnishing an argument to the Vegetarians—and we will comprehend all the vigor and native purity possessed by a people, in too many other respects so poorly endowed."

Here we must take leave of our French friend, who, although not altogether accurate in some matters, displays uncommon aptitude for catching the salient points presented in the natural and social condition of Ireland. As to his criticism upon our fair countrywomen, we are far from entertaining the notion of committing such an ungracious act of high treason as to say that he is not a most competent and clear-sighted judge.

COMMUNION OF THE IRISH CHURCH. ANCIENT AND MODERN, WITH THE HOLY SEE.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

Our readers must have been often astounded at the "powers of face" evinced by Mr. Fresham Gregg and other "playboys," as Terry Driscoll would call them, in iterating their notable discovery that St. Patrick was a Protestant—not one of your "penny-a-pottle Protestants," as Johnny McCreia used to designate the lukewarm, but one to the back bone. Recently the ludicrous statement has been revived, although Mr. Gregg and his "true blues" seem, by their silence, to have grown ashamed of the stupidity of the original joke. To any candid Protestant who desires to know the truth, the following passages from the able and impressive discourse delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Lord Bishop of Ross, at the close of the late Synod of Thurles, must bring conviction:

"From an early age when he was still a captive in Ireland, St. Patrick yearned for the conversion of his Pagan masters. The vision, in which, as he himself states, the voice of the Irish was heard to call upon him, showed that the work should be no longer delayed. Yet, if not sent, how was he to preach? and, if a mission was necessary, where was he to derive it? He applies to Rome, then, as now, the centre of the Catholic world; and from Pope Celestine, the successor of St. Peter, chief of the Apostles, and Supreme Head of the Church, he obtains the necessary authority to commence the work. Thus with a mission and a blessing from Rome he arrives in Ireland; in the name of Rome he preaches the Gospel; he converts the people; he establishes dio-

cases; he consecrates bishops; he holds Synods; and, to unite for ever by the strong bond of faith the Irish Church with the Mother and Mistress of all the Churches, in one of those Synods at which he and the Bishops Auxiliis, Secundinus, and Benignus assisted the following decree, as found by Ussher in a book of the Church of Armagh, was passed:—“If any difficult case should occur, which cannot be easily decided by the Irish prelates and by the See of Armagh, we have decreed that it be referred to the Apostolic See, that is, to the chair of the Apostle St. Peter, who hath the authority of the city of Rome.”

“The example and the laws of St. Patrick were too dear to his faithful followers to be ever forgotten. Synodical meetings, provincial or national councils, and constant intercourse and dependence on Rome, maintained the integrity of the faith, enforced the discipline of the Church, and imparted an extraordinary impulse to the cultivation of sacred and profane learning. A rapid sketch of the historical proofs in support of this assertion will soon prove its truth.

“Even in those days when the dangers of travelling were of the most formidable character, devotional feeling attracted many to the spot, so hallowed in their minds, where lay enshrined the relics of the Apostles. The visit produced on the soul of the pious pilgrim the invigorating effects of a second baptism; and in the renovating freshness of increased faith he returned to make his countrymen sharers in the consolations with which his own soul was filled.

“When the first dispute arose in Ireland with regard to the time of keeping Easter, a question as it then stood of mere discipline, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter, mark how the matter was finally settled.

“At the recommendation of Pope Honorius, a Synod was called in 630, at Old Leighlin, at which the Venerable Abbot, St. Lascrean, proposed that the usage, which since the adoption by the Latin Church of the Alexandrian Cycle of Dionysius Exiguus had become general throughout Europe, should be followed in Ireland. From this time, attached to the custom established by St. Patrick, and which previous to the change he had derived from Rome, dissented; and it was finally agreed upon by all, that deputies in their name should be sent to the Holy See, and that the answer of the Pope should close the question for ever. The decision came; it was final; and from that time forward the dispute was not renewed in the southern part of the island. Shortly after similar proceedings took place in the north. A Synod was called; Rome was appealed to; Rome decided; and the question was set at rest.

“When in France Columbanus had got into trouble on account of observing the usage he had always seen followed in Ireland; writing on the subject to Pope Boniface, he thus addressed him:—“To the Head of all the Churches—to the Pastor of Pastors;” and in the body of the letter he says:—“We are attached to the Chair of St. Peter, and although Rome is great and renowned, yet it is with us great and illustrious only on account of the Apostolic Chair. Rome is the head of the Churches of the world.”

“Another proof of the intimate connection of the Irish Church with the Holy See is found in the exercise at different periods of the high office of Legate by Gilbert of Limerick, Christian of Lismore, Malachy of Armagh, O’Henev of Cashel, and Laurence O’Toole of Dublin; the last of whom, at the invitation of Pope Alexander, assisted in 1179, at the third general Council of Lateran, accompanied by Catholicus of Tuam, Constantine O’Brien of Killaloe, Felix of Lismore, Augustin of Waterford, and Brutus of Limerick.

“To you, beloved brethren, who have witnessed the agitation that followed certain late arrangements regarding the spiritual interests of England and Ireland, it will not be uninteresting to hear how in the days of your fathers new dioceses were created, and how old dioceses were united or raised to higher dignity. From St. Patrick to 1111 there was only one archdiocese, that of Armagh. In the year just named, at a Synod held in Westmeath by Archbishop Celsus, Cashel was made an archdiocese; and this arrangement having been sanctioned by Innocent the Second, has remained in force till the present day. Some years later Gilbert of Limerick, with legantine authority from Rome, convoked in Armagh a Synod, at which all the dioceses in Ireland, then much more numerous than now, without including Dublin, reduced to twenty-four, and in equal numbers divided between the two ecclesiastical provinces of Armagh and Cashel. Later still, on the 9th of March, in the year 1152, the celebrated Cardinal Passaro, coming expressly for the purpose from Rome, presided over the great Synod of Kells, at which, reserving for Armagh its primatial rights, Tuam and Dublin were raised to the dignity of Archdioceses; and Palliums, the symbols of Archiepiscopal pre-eminence, were conferred on the four Archbishops, in presence of a countless number of spectators, who had come either to take part in the synodical proceedings or to witness the imposing ceremony. Since then the four ecclesiastical provinces, as thus settled, have been retained, though changes either in the name or in the extent of suffragan dioceses have occasionally taken place, but always either at the suggestion or with the sanction of the Holy See.

“Thus, beloved brethren, from the earliest ages you are taught to respect and invoke the authority of the successor of St. Peter. Thus was the Father of the Faithful, since the first charge was given by Celestine to preach the Gospel to your Pagan ancestors, ever ready to clear the difficulties, to direct the Councils, and to enforce the discipline of the Irish Church. But, as you descend the stream of time, you will find history unfolding before you such proofs of his paternal solicitude and apostolic zeal as must convince you that to him on earth Ireland owes

the preservation of her faith. Oh! brethren, at the time when your religion was proscribed, your temples profaned, your Bishops scattered, your Priests persecuted, your monasteries confiscated, and your schools closed; at the time when Catholic education became a crime, and all the penal legislation of Protestant England and all the combined resources of her powerful Government were employed for one unholy purpose; what chance could there be that your impoverished, afflicted, crushed country could from the fiery ordeal save even the smallest shred of her former faith, if the Popes did not make for your suffering ancestors a provision which they were unable to make for themselves? In these disastrous times, had there not been a Pope in Rome there could not have been a Catholic in Ireland. For where could the clerical aspirant receive the education preparatory to the priesthood? Where and how was he to qualify himself for the duties of the ministry? A remedy was soon found by the Clements, the Urbans, the Gregories, and the Benedicts, who then sat in the Chair of St. Peter. Their appeal and their example influenced the Catholic Sovereigns and roused the zeal of private individuals all over Europe to establish and endow schools and colleges for the education of your countrymen; and in a short time, beginning at the end of the sixteenth century, communities of Irish students might be seen living in the Colleges, then become their own, of Rome, Lisbon, Salamanca, Douay, Antwerp, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Paris, and other places. Such was the provident foresight of the Holy See that Pope Urban granted in favor of Irish aspirants a special indulgence, by which, in consequence of the extreme difficulty and great danger of communicating with home, they could, without disincorial letters from their Bishops, be promoted to holy orders.”

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARLOW COLLEGE.—THE IRISH MISSION.—The Rev. Messrs. Malone and Carroll, late of Carlow College, left Liverpool, per the City of Glasgow, on route for their respective missions. The Rev. gentleman is natives of the county Kilkenny. Mr. Malone is destined for the diocese of Pittsburgh, United States.

We feel happy in being able to state that it has been arranged to open missions, in the early part of next year, in the towns of Ross, Ennisconny, and Newtownbarry, and also in Bantown. The Redemptorist Fathers return to the north, we believe to Strabane, in the county Tyrone, from Wexford.—Herald People.

ORDINATION IN LIMERICK.—An ordination took place in St. John’s chapel, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., when the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, of this city, received Deacon’s orders at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, R. C. Lord Bishop.

CONVERSIONS.—On Sunday last one family, consisting of six persons—not Jumpers, but old Protestants—in the parish chapel, Louishburgh, in presence of a large congregation, made a formal recantation of Protestantism. Ere three months pass over, we are much mistaken if there will be five Protestants in the parish of Kilgeever.—Alayo Telegraph.

Mrs. Ball, the Superioress of the nuns of Loretto, has been recently offered £30,000 for Loughochair, which is £13,000 more than she gave for it, but she has refused it.—Limerick Chronicle.

We understand that Mr. Eyre, the owner of the Clifden property, has given the princely donation of £1,500 to aid in the erection of a chapel and convent there.—Tuam Herald.

At a public and respectable meeting of the parishioners of Shandruin, held in the Chapel-yard at Newtown, on Sunday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Mr. Cotter, parish priest, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved and passed by acclamation, with three long and loud cheers:—“That their most sincere and heartfelt thanks are eminently due and thereby given to the Rev. Mr. Banbury, rector of the said parish, for his very liberal and second donation of over 30 barrels of lime, for rendering the chapel, and also for his very liberal subscription of 30s. some time since, to put a gate to the yard of the other chapel in the parish.” Such kind and generous acts, for such purposes and from such a quarter, require no comment.”

MR. A. O’FLAHERTY, M.P.—A rumor is afloat that Mr. O’Flaherty has received from Government the wages of his apostasy, in the shape of a colonial appointment. Should the story be true, we trust the independent minded electors of Galway will recollect, in their selection of a successor, what is due to themselves and the interests of the country; and that they will exclude from their consideration any body who comes under the banners of mere Whiggery, or Toryism, or Liberalism, or any other of the various denominations of party factionists, whose aim it is to trade upon the constituencies. Let them seek out wherever he may be found, a man of talents and integrity, who will nail his colors to the principle of the policy of independent opposition to any and every government that will not make tenant-right and religious equality cabinet questions.—Tuam Herald.

THE BONOUGH OF LISBURN.—The speaker has given notice in the Gazette of Friday night, that at the end of fourteen days he will issue his warrant for the election of a new Member, in the room of R. J. Smyth, Esq., deceased. The two Messrs. Richardson (both Jonathans too!) are the only candidates.

THE TENANT CONFERENCE.—The approaching Tenant Conference, to be held in Dublin, is to be postponed until the middle of October.—New Ross, Meath, Wexford, Louth, and other constituencies, are about to entertain their representatives at public banquets immediately after the Conference.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Nation has the following paragraph:—“A friend who has just returned from the Eternal City informs us of the surprise felt in Rome that the Committee of the Irish Exhibition never applied at the Vatican for paintings or sculpture to adorn their galleries. The governments of Belgium and Prussia were applied to. The Papal government, it is understood, would have contributed liberally to any Irish Exhibition, but they were never asked. Rome, too, is such a treasury of art that the Exhibition has sustained an inestimable loss by the omission. We hope we may consider it a mere omission or oversight. But it is right to say that in Rome the omission is believed to have been not accidental.”

C. G. DUFFY, M.P., AND THE RECENT PROSELYTISING CRUSADE IN IRELAND.—The Rev. V. M. Whyte, one of the ‘hundred’ missionaries who made such a deplorable *fiasco* recently in Ireland, has become exceedingly indignant at some strong remarks made upon that contemptible crusade in the Nation, and has delivered a lecture at Liverpool, attacking Mr. C. G. Duffy with the greatest possible anger and acrimony. He enclosed a slip of his reported speech to Mr. Duffy, and the honorable member for New Ross, in a very able letter in the last Nation, disposes of the Rev. Mr. Whyte’s charges in a manner that the ‘missionary’ is not likely soon to forget. We extract Mr. Duffy’s reply to the last count of his assailant’s indictment:—As to the statement made that I advised the people, or that any one with my sanction advised them, to take away the lives of your missionaries, I presume you do not intend it to be believed. You are quite welcome, however, to understand that I thought, and think, they should not be permitted to insult and outrage the Irish people. I thought, and think, they ought to be treated precisely as you or I would treat some fanatic, quack, or humbug—it is entirely immaterial which—who came into our private house, to pester us with his stipendiary exhortations. If you can be candid for a moment, reflect and tell me how a hundred barefooted friars, commissioned by the Pope, to convert the British nation, would be received by the Protestants of England. With brotherly love and forbearance, doubtless—with cheerful readiness to meet discussion, which is so exclusively Protestant and English! The mobs who burned not only the figures of all Catholic Ecclesiastics, of whom they knew even the name, but burned the image of the Blessed Virgin, as one of the same communion, would make a more patient and tractable audience to an invasion of living priests into their streets and market places. Your complaint in this behalf is utterly false and absurd; and neither you who whined it, nor the most besotted audience could consider it anything else than cant and twaddle. There is an oasis in the desert, however. I read with entire satisfaction one part of your wearisome lecture—the history of the crusade. You have failed, sir. You have utterly and palpably failed. You have run away like whipped hounds, from the field of your predestined victories. By the protection of the police, and of the priests, you have carried off whole bones, and were merely disgraced and defeated. And all honest men will say, “Heaven be thanked!” Human patience has its limits; and a tag-rag of parsons and presbyters who are ready to tear out each other’s eyes, in the intervals of war against Rome, coming to a country the most pious and moral; to the face of the earth, coming from a country where the mass of the people are as pagan as the companions of Hengist and Horsa; where an infidel propaganda is so perfected that journals of all sizes and prices, from the quarterly Review to the penny periodical, speak of the Old and New Testament as Neibuhr, would speak of Livy, and Plutarch, is beyond bearing. Convent England, sir, to believe in something else than the Devil’s Library of Parker, Froude, and Strauss, before you presume to address the immemorably religious people of Ireland, and learn to speak the truth, and to practise some degree of Christian charity, before you take on you the character of a missionary of the Word of God.”—Glasgow Free Press.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—The complaints made of the insufficiency of the present rate of the payment of this excellent force have not been overlooked in the proper quarter, and accordingly a “circular” has been promulgated, with a view of remedying a well-founded grievance.

The banks in Belfast have advanced the rate of discount on bills to 4½ per cent.; and the rate of interest allowed by them on deposits has also been advanced from 2 to 2½ per cent.

THE FARNHAM ESTATES.—A treaty for the purchase of the late Lord Farnham’s Newtownbarry estate, situated in the counties of Wexford and Carlow, for £75,000, has been concluded by Mr. Thomas Miller, estates agent, Dublin and Edinburgh, for an English gentleman.—Freeman’s Journal.

Lord Londonderry, in one of his characteristic epistles, addressed this time to his tenants, complains that large arrears of rent are due to him. Now that the Irish landlord, he says, is placed in such a “pitiable condition” by the “Minister of the Liberal Coalition Cabinet,” as to have to pay Income-tax, not on the receipts but the rental, he feels it necessary to put an end to “soft, foolish, impolitic indulgence,” and to enforce the law with peremptoriness and energy. The letter is written in the third person throughout; yet it is signed “Vane Londonderry.”

THE FLEET IN CORK.—There are at present 18 ships of the line in the harbor of Queenstown, including the Duke of Wellington and some of our other largest vessels of war, and four more are yet to arrive, and are daily expected. It is said there will be a grand review of the fleet when they arrive. An immense number visit Queenstown each day, and the railway companies are reaping a rich harvest. On Sunday last the streets of Queenstown were so thronged that it was almost impossible to pass through. The harbor presents a most brilliant appearance, and the hotels are all full.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—At the Dublin Revision court, the Rev. Mr. Keogh refused to be sworn on King James’ Bible, on the plea that he did not recognize it to be the Word of God; but offered to take the required oath on the Donay Bible. The Court refused to allow this, and the Rev. gentleman submitted to be disfranchised.

MINING IN GALWAY.—Mr. Pierre J. Foley informs us that—The Caherglassane lead mine is working well. The lodes in the engine shaft are of a most encouraging character; and when sunk on (as a powerful engine is being erected) about four fathoms deeper, there is no doubt of most profitable results. The percentage of silver (in the ore) is daily improving. At the Glengola lead mine the raising of ore has been doubled since the landlord took the working of the mine in hand. The Carraghduff and Glan mines are paying 20 per cent. on the outlay. The Shanafala copper and lead lodes are to be worked by W. Hodgson, Esq., of Ballyrairie, county Wicklow.—Mining Journal.

REAPING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Robert Fletcher, of Castletorris, near Convey, has at present in his employment a man named Crawford, who during the present harvest, in one day, from early dawn till shortly after sunset, cut down with a scythe an acre and twenty-six perches of oats, which yielded eighty-five stooks. The corn was stooked by Mr. Samuel Fletcher, who also had an arduous task to perform.—Londonderry Standard.

WILLIAM SMITH O’BRIEN.—The Cork Constitution has the following paragraph:—“A gentleman at present in this city lately returned from Hobart Town, states that he had an interview with Smith O’Brien at Norfolk Island, where he found him enjoying excellent health; he was living in a hotel, where he was supplied with every comfort and luxury he could desire. He had none of the appearance of a convict; he dressed in a similar style as he had done in this country. The government allowed him a circuit of ten miles for exercise; and he had only to report himself once a month to the police authorities. The gentleman referred to was two evenings in company with Smith O’Brien and during both interviews O’Brien avoided all reference to politics, or any subject relating thereto.”

THE QUEEN AND THE SHAMROCK.—An Irish paper says:—“It might not be amiss to mention, as an interesting fact connected with her Majesty’s visit, that one of the royal servants brought with him to the train a sod of shamrock which had been dug up in the grounds attached to the Viceregal Lodge. A porcelain pot received the plant, which, as it had been obtained at the special request of her Majesty, is probably destined to be transplanted to some of the royal grounds, and cultivated as a memento of a visit which will be long memorable in Ireland.”

HER MAJESTY’S IRISH PIPER.—On the Queen’s recent visit to Ireland, Mr. Thomas Mahon, a celebrated professor of the Irish Union bagpipes, came from a distant county to pay his homage to her Majesty, and memorialised the Queen to permit him the honor to play in her presence. After some unavoidable delay, the memorial was received, and Mahon’s prayer was granted. On the eve of her Majesty’s departure, a command was given for him to attend on board the royal yacht at Kingstown; but, unfortunately, Mahon, despairing of success, and hearing that the Queen had actually gone, had returned, dispirited and disheartened, to his distant home, and did not receive the command. A patriotic Irish gentleman felt strongly for his countryman’s misfortune, sent again for Mahon, and undertook to bring him from Dublin to Balmoral—a distance of fully 500 miles—to claim her gracious Majesty’s indulgent favor, already granted. After a rapid journey, the travellers reached Balmoral on Thursday last, and on the following evening succeeded in their desired object. Mahon was most kindly received by her Majesty, and had the honor to play for some time in her presence, was commended for his performance, and doubly honored and requited by a permission to assume henceforth the title of ‘Her Majesty’s Irish Piper.’—Aberdeen Journal.

The Queen and Prince Albert have offered, through Colonel Phipps, to subscribe the sum of £300 towards improving the lodging of families in Dublin, on condition that a subscription, with fair promises of liberal support, be commenced. It is also intimated that her Majesty is of opinion that some attempt should be made to improve the feeling of the lower classes with regard to their clothing, so that they may be induced to keep them in a decent state of repair.

CANAL FROM NEXACH TO THE SHANNON.—This important project, which was started by the zealous and mercurial of the district some ten years ago, is at length in a fair way of being carried out. The canal is to run to Youghal, a distance of only four miles from the town, and to connect Noughy by water communication with the queen of British rivers.—Limerick Reporter.

On the completion of the telegraph between Dublin and Queenstown, considerable advantages are likely to be conferred on merchants and traders, not only in America, but also in England. A swift steamer is to be kept running from outside the harbor’s mouth to Queenstown, which is to convey intelligence of such vessels as are outward or homeward bound, to be transmitted by telegraph to Dublin, London, &c. In like manner, by the aid of the telegraph, the state of the markets, funds, rate of exchange, &c., will be sent to America, 22 hours later, than a vessel bound from Liverpool could be in possession of, as all vessels pass Cork harbor on their voyages.

Free trade, says a Cork paper, has changed the little sea-bathing village of Cove (now Queenstown) into a stirring and rapidly improving town, and a vast proportion of the trade of England is now permanently diverted thither from its old destination, by its unique situation as a port of orders.

RISE IN WHISKEY.—The Cork distillers advanced the price of whiskey on Thursday to 7s. 3d.—being an addition of 3d. per gallon.

ENGLISH AND IRISH INNS.—A correspondent of the Times writes from Limerick:—“To the Editor of the Times.—There is something very refreshing in the plenty and courtesy of the Irish inns; yes, and in the cleanliness too, after the dirt, the boorishness, and the starvation of those in England. I say nothing about the prices, which are 25 per cent less. For the last two years I have almost lived at English inns, and I cannot remember three which were what they ought to be. Considering all the glory we take to ourselves for our civilisation and material prosperity, English inns are a disgrace to the country.”

A PATRIOTIC POTATO.—A surprising effort of nature has been manifested in a potato handed to us by J. J. Blake, Esq., S.I. Within its heart appears a beautifully delineated and exquisitely proportioned Shamrock—the stalk of a darker tint than the leaves, and the effect altogether surprising and beautiful. We hope there may be nothing ominous in this assumption by the potato of our national emblem, but rather an undoubted evidence of its determination to “stick by us.”—Roscommon Messenger.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.—We understand that it is not intended to abolish this Institution for the present, but the Government have determined upon making a variety of alterations in the general constitution of the establishment, more particularly in the abolition of sinecures. At the present time, the daughter of a distinguished General, Lord Lake, holds the office of laundress, at a profit of £400 per annum.

PROTESTANT OUTRAGE.—A disgraceful profanation was offered last week to the Catholic Chapel of Rathbarry, near Castletreke, county Cork. Some unknown individual entered the chapel yard, and gratified his zeal for Protestantism and his hatred of Popery by procuring human ordure and filling therewith one of the holy water fonts embedded in the chapel walls. This rare impropriety carries with it its own commentary. Few can refuse to condemn such a mode of upholding any religion or suppressing another.—Cork Examiner.

A case of Asiatic cholera occurred on Tuesday in Belfast. The patient was expected to recover.

THE CROPS AND THE POTATO DISEASE.—The accounts of the harvest are more favorable during the past few days than they were previously; and the apprehensions of a scarcity, which prevailed for some weeks, are gradually giving way. Prices in France appear to be receding, the highest point having been reached. In England the yield will be superior to what has been predicted; and in this country, with the exception of the potatoes, the appearance of the crops is all that could be desired. Vigorous efforts are now being made to save the grain crops, which, so far as our accounts go, afford promise of a satisfactory return. We regret to have to state that of late the potato disease has progressed to an alarming extent. Hitherto its ravages scarcely extended beyond the leaves, so that the potato in Ireland continued to remain comparatively safe, while much injury was sustained on the other side of the Channel. But within the last ten days the disease has very generally extended to the tubers; and there is too much reason to apprehend that much injury will ensue. As to remedial measures, we really believe that nothing can be done; the nature and operation of the disease are now as much a mystery as when it first appeared. Is it not then deplorable that year after year large quantities of a crop should be grown, the hazardous character of which has been so fully established?—Dublin Evening Packet.

THE CROPS.—The grain crops have, by this time, been all saved and gathered in, and high prices afford to the farmer a prospect of ample remuneration for his toil. Wheat, generally speaking, has not been very productive, but of oats much better accounts are given.—Tipperary Free Press.

THE POTATO.—Our market continues plentifully supplied with potatoes of excellent quality. We regret, however, to learn that in parts of this and the adjoining county of Waterford, the crop, which was up to the present time most flourishing, has begun to show symptoms of the blight, in consequence of which they are being dug with all promptitude, and disposed of as soon as possible.—Ibid.

The following is an abridgment of the commercial report supplied by the Belfast Mercury, one of the best conducted agricultural journals in the province of Ulster:—“Within the last six or eight weeks several movements have been made, through the press and otherwise, for the purpose of creating something like a panic relative to the supplies of food in the coming twelve months. Melancholy forebodings, backed up by a long array of figures, were set forward to the effect that all the home supplies and all the anticipated importations from foreign and colonial markets would barely preserve us from a famine not less intense than that of 1847. Taking Ulster as an example, we have no hesitation in stating that there is at present no sign of what really could be called a scarcity of food. The early harvest is nearly all safely gathered; some grain yet stands in the field, but the greater proportion of cereals which were sown at the commencement of spring is sown in the finest possible condition. Get-to-be-sown wheat, we have heard from many and very different quarters, is likely to turn out a fair average, both as to bulk and quality of grain. With respect to the potato, we have merely to repeat the substance of our recent notice on the subject—that while a few isolated cases of diseased tubers are found to exist, the crop is not only exceedingly large, but the quality is as food superior to that of late years. We have spoken to a great many farmers on the subject, and the general opinion seems to be, that the yield is large, almost beyond precedent. It is, indeed, evident from all this, that should even one-third of the grass produce become tainted, there would still remain an ample supply for table use. At present there seems no reason to suppose that anything approaching such a proportion of the potato crop will become unfit to be used as human food. One great feature in the existing state of affairs, as regards the masses of the people, is the apparent unconcern with which they look upon advancing markets. The earnings of all classes of laborers, from the highest skilled mechanic down to the bricklayer's hodman, are now more than proportionate to the rise in food prices. We therefore hear no sounds of dismay from the home of the artisan, when he reads of upward turns in market rates. Dearthness of food, once the dread of the working population, is at present less thought of by that class than ever before recollected, and yet the advance is very considerable.”

In consequence of the extraordinary scarcity of farm-laborers, the grain crops to the westward of Galway have been this season nearly all cut down and saved by women.

CHARGE OF DESERTION AT BELFAST.—A smart, intelligent looking young man, belonging to the 27th Regiment, was charged by a sub-constable with having deserted from the regiment. It appeared, even from the statement of the sub-constable, that he had acted unwarrantably in arresting the prisoner and placing him in the dock, in the humiliating and degraded position of a deserter. The prisoner, whose regiment is at present stationed in Enniskillen, has been in the army for a number of years, and is stated to be a smart, well-conducted soldier. He got a furlough to see his friends at Portadown and in Glasgow, the extent of the furlough being from the 15th to the 20th inst. He wore plain clothes and the usual military cap, and having seen his friends in Portadown, intended, on Friday evening, to go to Glasgow, and be back in sufficient time to join his regiment, but was arrested by the sub-constable at the quay, and lodged in the Police Office as a prisoner and a deserter. The sub-constable, holding the man's furlough, which he had taken from him, in his hands, said, “It is contrary to all the laws of discipline for a soldier to appear in private clothes.” Mr. Tracy informed the complainant that he was stating what was not correct, and as there was no proof of desertion, directed him to hand over the soldier to his commanding officer.—Ulsterman.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST.—A western paper (the Ballinasloe Star) gives the annexed sketch of a highly characteristic scene which occurred on Sunday week at a place called Tanghamacconnell, within five miles of Ballinasloe:—“It appears that a man named Luke Spellman, who held some few acres on the property of Sir Charles Coote, had been ejected by the Sheriff in May last for non-payment of rent, burning his land, and other causes. Though far behind in arrears, he claimed a right to a quantity of potatoes and oats which he had sown before the ejection took place; and on Sunday last the peasantry assembled to do him justice. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening about two hundred of the peasantry of both sexes appeared on the grounds, and, being prepared with reaping hooks, horses, and carts, in less than half an hour everything was removed. It is worthy of remark that

the movements of the parties engaged in this scene were performed with a degree of regularity, out-posts being placed in a circle round the lands, and at a convenient distance to prevent a surprise. When the complete removal of the crops had been effected, those assembled were treated to a plentiful supply of poteen, after which they danced a number of jigs and reels and petticoles in exultation at their success over the unconscious landlord.”

IRISH GALLANTRY.—Three ladies, whilst reading on a reef of rocks, on Tuesday last, were struck unawares by a huge wave which rolled in fast, completely submerging the ground, and carrying them out to sea with its rapid reflux! Immediately three young gentlemen, most happily convenient, Messrs. Eyres, Organ, and Evans, dashed into the sea after the drowning ladies, and with much difficulty, and a great risk to their own lives, brought them safe to shore, where they lay insensible. Dr. Griffin was quickly at the distressing scene, and, under his treatment, the patients gradually recovered. Under Providence, their escape from almost inevitable death was owing to the courage and humanity of the gentlemen above named. Mrs. Bewley, of Dublin; Mrs. Clibborn, Liverpool; and Miss Clibborn, Moate, were the ladies.—Limerick Chronicle.

WILL THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRODUCE LASTING BENEFITS FOR IRELAND?—The Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator replies to the query prefixed that “we do believe this great national effort will date a new era in the history of our country. From what we ourselves have seen—from the successful efforts made to exhibit the energies of our people and to develop the resources of Ireland and its capabilities, we cannot for a moment doubt that a brighter future is in store for us—that the minds of Irishmen will be imbued with a knowledge of what can be done by themselves and that a spirit of self-reliance, energy, and industrial perseverance, will be evoked, which cannot fail to realize the hopes which the gorgeous display at our Art-Palace has given birth to. It would, indeed, be lamentable if the occasion which has brought delighted thousands from every clime to witness the effort of a poor and ill-governed country to put forth its claims to rank amongst civilized nations, should terminate in an empty pageant. We have no fear of such a barren result. It is not possible that a national demonstration of a people's genius, for the first time, should bear no fruit except the transient admiration which it has excited. It is incredible that the abounding evidences of artistic excellence, of mechanical genius, of startling invention in every department, taste, in design, and unsurpassed beauty in fabrication, should fail to give impulse to continued development, or to create a demand for what until now was not thought to be in our power to supply. We shall not particularise any branch of art or manufacture. It will suffice to state that, in all the powers of nature, and the ability, the talent to complete the highest designs of art have been triumphantly demonstrated. Of this gratifying truth our neighbors across the Channel have been astonished witnesses. Foreigners from every European State have had ocular proof of what the Irish nation is capable of; and our American relatives have rejoiced in the sudden, because for the first time cherished, success of the genius of a people hitherto repressed to the earth by causes manifold to the world, but to which just now, we feel too dated to revert. For sometime the most creditable exertions have been made to promote our domestic manufactures, to cultivate the minds and exalt the tastes of our humbler fellow-countrymen and women. Ages of neglect, and more particularly after recent years of privations, to effect these great objects was no little difficulty. To educate a people, and to elevate their moral sense, amid physical suffering, require time, and a system adapted to their circumstances. But that, notwithstanding all obstacles, such a mass of knowledge, and of the most refined taste, as the Exhibition proves to exist, is a matter of pride to us, as it must be of wonder to those who received their opinions of the Irish people from the columns of the London Times.”

In the Chapel Street Police Office, Dublin, Mrs. Sarah Kelly has appeared to a summons charging her with perjury. Mrs. Kelly was the successful litigant in a great will case, “The Wills v. Kelly,” involving property to the amount of £250,000 left by the deceased Mr. Kelly. It is alleged that Mrs. Kelly, who swore that certain letters, copies of which were produced, were not written by her, had really paid £500 to have the originals destroyed; the letters asked the aid of a Mr. Malone to get Mr. Kelly to make a will entirely in his wife's favor, she promising to marry Malone if this should be effected. The investigation came to a premature close, from absence of the affidavit made by Mrs. Kelly; the summons was adjourned sine die. Proceedings are in train in the court of Chancery. Mrs. Kelly's counsel impressed upon the public that the statements made before the Magistrates were quite ex-parte he has a complete answer to them.

A dispute occurred on Saturday between a bailiff of Lord Ormonde's and a defaulting tenant, named Lee, when a scuffle ensued, and the bailiff (Hurley) fired a gun at and badly wounded Lee, who lies in a dangerous state in Kilkenny.

DREADFUL DEATH.—A young man named John Mullan, lost his life in the Belfast Distillery, on Monday evening, under very melancholy circumstances. While employed near a portion of the machinery called the ‘grapes’ used to ‘mash’ the grain, he was caught by it and dragged round with it in its evolutions. The poor fellow was almost torn limb from limb, by the action of the machinery; and when his body was recovered it was mangled in a most dreadful manner. He resided in Hamill's Court, and was a young man of very sober, quiet habits.—Northern Whig.

THE MURDER OF MRS. KIRWAN.—Some traces of the murder of Mrs. Kirwan have turned up. Saunderson's Newsletter says:—“A few days since, Constable Sherwood found a white silk pocket-handkerchief, much faded, thrust into a hole, and a lump of stone jamming it as if for concealment. This was convenient to where the body of the late Mrs. Kirwan was found. There was a knot on one end of the handkerchief, and the washerwoman of the Kirwans is stated to be fully able to identify it as their property. There are no letters or marks upon it, and none of their handkerchiefs bore any marks. It is a remarkable fact that the ‘Body Rock,’ on which the body of Mrs. Kirwan was found, has been totally carried away in small fragments by the tourists who visited Ireland's Eye, during the season.”

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, at Raheenbeg, near Ballynaw, Wexford, Miss Buchanan having incautiously approached a wheel in her

father's mill, her dress got entangled, she was dragged under the works; and at once crushed to death. Her head was nearly severed from the body.—Id.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, as Mr. Gausson was passing over Tonne Bridge in a carriage, accompanied by his butler, the horse—a fine high-spirited animal—took flight at the sound of the engine used by the Board of Works, and as the metal railing was lately taken off the bridge, at one bound the horse jumped over the parapet. Fortunately the carriage caught on the wall, and Mr. Gausson and the butler were able to get out. Every endeavor was made to save the horse, but, on cutting some of the harness, it fell from the top of the bridge to the bottom of the Bann and was killed on the spot.—Coleraine Chronicle.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the troops in garrison were engaged on Tuesday in the usual field day exercises, in the Phoenix Park, one of the men belonging to the Royal Horse Artillery fell beneath the wheel of a gun carriage, which passed over his body, and inflicted such serious injuries as to cause death shortly after wards.—Dublin paper.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STOCKPORE.—On Sunday last the Church of SS. Philip and James at Edgely, so notorious as the scene of the ruffianism of the Stockport rioters, was re-opened for Divine Service. The whole building has been repaired and decorated, and is far more beautiful than it was even prior to the sacrifice.

Dr. Sumner has deprecated the revival of active or legislative convocation, deeming that it is neither calculated to promote the establishment of personal religion in the respective churches, nor the advancement of religion generally throughout the land.

The number and variety of the ‘strikes’ now in progress throughout England justify the character which has been ascribed to them, as an industrial revolution. There is hardly a class or employment which has not ‘struck,’ and which has not more or less obtained its demands. Cobblers, miners, smelters, shipwrights, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters, down at last to slop-makers and seamstresses, have caught the salt infection and struck for an advance of wages.—Times.

Lord Palmerston, as Secretary for Home Affairs, has lost no time in taking steps for checking the spread of Cholera. An Order in Council has been issued, putting in force for six months the provisions of Act 41 and 42 Victoria, for the removal of certain nuisances, and the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases. A similar resolution has been adopted by the Irish Government, and a proclamation has been issued, putting in force the above-named Act throughout the whole of Ireland. Cholera still continues very fatal at Newcastle—a hundred deaths a day.

It would be a mere self-delusion, says the Leeds Mercury, if we were to shut our eyes to the fact, that a check has arrived to the high prosperity which the people of England have been enjoying for several years. We hope that that check will only be temporary, and that it will bear no comparison with the distress and difficulty into which the country has sometimes been suddenly plunged. At least, if peace should be maintained, such may be our reasonable hope. A European war would be a disaster to our trade and finances which it would not be easy to measure. But should that be averted, there is reason to believe that the present check will not be very severe or long continued.

The new costume of the army will comprise a felt helmet, perfectly ventilated, light, pressing equally, possessing a handsome form, and entirely superseding the present chaos. The coat, with all its lace and frillery, gives way to the plain serafic frock which does not reach to the knees, and will save the soldier time, trouble, and pipe-clay. In the form of the knapsack a material amendment has been sanctioned. The improvements diminish the width of the lower part of the pack, so as to leave greater space for the bayonet handle and pouch; the straps arranged, so as not to press upon the chest or impede the action of the arms; the disappearance of separate straps for the great coat; and the addition of a little sargue or bag to hold an extra shirt and pair of stockings, and lying horizontally in the inner part of the knapsack across the small of the back. These alterations will be introduced upon the next issue of clothing. The alterations in the full dress costume of the officers are not yet promulgated.

FIRE AT BALMORAL.—The cottages—five in number—occupied by the masons and other workmen presently engaged in the erection of the new Palace at Balmoral, were on Friday afternoon totally destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered a little after 12 o'clock, and as the cottages were situated only about 150 yards from Balmoral Castle, the Royal Family, and a large number of men, were in a very short time on the spot, and using every endeavor to conquer the fire. As, however, the houses were composed of wood, the most strenuous efforts were found unavailing, and by one o'clock the whole were burnt to the ground. We are assured by a spectator, that when a line of men was formed to convey water to the burning pile, from the river, Prince Albert at once took a position, and continued working steadily throughout, shoulder to shoulder, with a sturly Highlandman.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were also actively engaged, while her Majesty stood by the whole time, and gave such directions as she thought would tend to assuage the fire, seemingly deeply interested by the efforts of the men to save their clothes chests, in which many had considerable sums of money.—The fire is supposed to have originated by a fire, which a woman was using in the operation of baking, kindling a large quantity of brushwood deposited in the corner of one of the cottages, as, on the woman's return to the house after a few minutes' absence, she found it on fire.—Aberdeen Herald.

A writer in the Times, a victim of the exorbitant charges of English hotel keepers—makes the following proposal for a compromise:—“As ‘waxlights’ appear to be as essential to the service of the hotels as they are to the altars of certain churches in this diocese, might not some compromise be come to, such as that ingeniously suggested by the Bishop of London to Mr. Bennett—namely, that ‘the candles might be brought in, but not lighted?’”

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.—Since the first of this month, to Saturday, both days inclusive, thirty-one large emigrant ships have taken their departure from Liverpool for various ports in Canada and the United States, carrying an aggregate of 14,550 emigrants, composed almost entirely of Irish and Germans.

A correspondent sends us a scrap of political gossip, which is not altogether new to us—“I have just heard from a reliable source, that efforts are making by certain members of the Liberal party to persuade Lord John Russell that there is no necessity for introducing a Reform Bill next session. So far as I can learn, no impression has been made upon Lord John; who, I trust, has too much principle and too much sense to let himself be betrayed into the commission of so ruinous a blunder.”—Spectator.

PROTESTANTISM IN WALES.—The adherents to the doctrines of Mormonism increase rather than diminish in those districts of South Wales where they have established themselves, and of late they have received an accession of strength in several persons of middle class station. A well known Welsh lecturer, named Robert Parry, better known by his appellation of ‘Robyn Ddŷ,’ has recently joined the ranks of Mormonism, and is now holding forth to these deluded people. An extensive exodus has taken place during the summer, and numbers have found their way over to the waters of the Salt Lake. Large bodies of these misguided people have left Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, and the hill country of Monmouth for America, and numbers will leave their native land next spring for their fancied Elysium. Miracles are reported to have been performed by the elders of the sect, all of which are faithfully believed by their dupes.—Times.

THE ‘TIMES’ ON MORMONISM.—It will be seen that the Standard is very severe on his brother Protestants:—“This scandal of the nineteenth century faces itself, not among Pagans or Papists, but in the most rational of human races—the boasted Anglo-Saxon. It is supplied, not from the outskirts of civilization, but from the cities of England, the very focus of the race. Meanwhile, to suppose it, to condemn it, or to shame it, there is rising up also on the other side of the world a similar imposture, equally compounded of truths and lies, equally sensual, anti-familial, and cruel, and equally perplexing to those who will have to deal with it; equally apt to invite confidence, and to bid compromise. The days of wonder are not past when two such portents can appear in one generation, and when we may ourselves live to see the Arabian impostor surpassed in impudence by Joe Smith, and in the number of his converts by a disciple of Confucius.

Mr. W. Chambers is about to proceed to North America, for the purpose of writing a descriptive tour through the United States and Canada, and collecting accurate information respecting the condition and prospects of emigrants in those countries.

GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—We have frequently, and long since, expressed an opinion, that whenever the metamorphic rocks about the granite there is gold, and have pointed to the granite districts of Scotland and the Snowdon range in Wales as probable localities for its discovery, whether in greater or less quantities. Mr. Calvert, the Australian geologist, has confirmed the correctness of this opinion.—After finding gold in Westmoreland and Cumberland, Mr. Calvert proceeded to Lancashire and Drunstrish-shire, in both of which districts he has found gold; at one place he found a piece weighing four penny-weights. The gold was diffused on the red soil resting on the clay shales running north and south, and was intersected by quartz veins running in the same direction. Mr. Calvert also found gold in about fourteen rivulets, for the most part tributaries of the Elvin Water and Gloggenman. Some of the quartz seen was auriferous, having a very fine gold disseminated in it. We trust Mr. Calvert will visit Wicklow, amongst the mountains of which a few Australian miners would soon discover an abundance of nuggets, that being the character of the Wicklow gold. It is still found there by the peasantry; and we may mention, on the authority of an Irish scientific gentleman, that the Earl of Wicklow is in the habit of giving to them for it weight for weight in sovereigns. This district, on the first discovery of gold there, was said to have been explored by scientific men by order of the Government. They found no gold, and the workings were discontinued. A dozen Australian miners, like Mr. Hargreaves, would soon put their science to the blush. Where nuggets of seven pounds weight have been found, there are plenty more, the prognostications of scientific men notwithstanding.—Australasia and New Zealand Gazette.

SOVEREIGNISM.—The Oxford Herald of Sept. 17th, commenting on the proselytising measures of Bishops Gobat, at Jerusalem, on the principles of food and clothes and material conveniences, improves the proselytisers at home in the following manner:—“It is all very well to make converts to our own Church, where we can; but we must do it on some right principle—and we must not, in the doing of it, set at naught our obligations as Christians. The reproach is not, however, confined to Jerusalem. It applies to all such irregular, such inconsistent attempts to proselytise, among those who may with just as much reason think that they might convert us, as we them. It is not, assuredly, the right way to go to work. Whether in Syria or in Ireland, we must do nothing to increase and widen those divisions which have brought the most grievous calamities on the Church of Christ. Mere Protestant proselytising, too, is the most dangerous of all, because it has so often nothing definite to which to attach the convert. To the Church of England, wherever her arms extend, and she has a legitimate position, let us do all we can, as her members, to augment her communion, and to increase her numbers. But in doing so, let us violate no obligation, and let us act in the spirit of charity, not of enmity, towards others.”

STRANGE FORTHOUGHT.—It is a saying in the navy, that the ‘French build fine ships that the English may take them,’ and there is a curious instance of a settled conviction on the point. When the great north dock, at Devonport, was under construction, George III. and Queen Charlotte visited Devonport. The king paid particular attention to the works, and comparing the engineers' work with the working plan observed that the dimensions of the former had been exceeded, and desired to know the reason. His majesty was told that the dock had been planned to receive the largest first rate in the British navy (at that time the Queen Charlotte and Royal George of 100 guns and 2280 tons each) but that the French were then building, at Toulon, a ship of such unprecedented size that if the original plan had not been exceeded, there would be no dock in England to receive her. The King was so much amused at the impudence of constructing a dock at Devonport for a ship building at Toulon, that he called the Queen to enjoy the joke. To complete the story, this very ship was the first that entered the new dock.—Plymouth Mail.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

DRAFTS from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, Ginnell & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacramento Street.

Montreal, March 1853.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the political world there is nothing doing in England. Public attention is chiefly directed, to the progress of the cholera, and to devising measures to arrest its progress: one writer strongly recommends the use of chloroform. The General Board of Health has issued an address to the public, from which, as showing the opinions of the first medical authorities in England, as to the value of Quarantine regulations, we extract the following:—

"In its wide spread course it—cholera—has everywhere overleaped the barriers which Quarantine has erected to stay its progress; and where this means of protection has been most rigidly enforced, it has not only disappointed the expectations of those who have relied on it for a safeguard, often to the neglect and exclusion of the most important precautions, but has aggravated the evil of the pestilence, and added disastrous consequences of its own."

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has again been signally violated by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who, unmindful of its provisions, has wickedly and maliciously, presumed to consecrate the Rt. Rev. Dr. Roskell, late Provost of the Diocese of Salford, as Bishop of Nottingham.

His Eminence was assisted by their Lordships the Bishops of Salford, and Plymouth; the Bishops of Birmingham, Northampton, and Southwark were present on the occasion; and the Colonial Hierarchy was also represented, by His Lordship the Bishop of Hobart Town. On the 25th ult., His Eminence the Archbishop of Westminster, was to be at Liverpool in order to consecrate the Rt. Rev. Dr. Goss, who has been lately appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff, as Coadjutor Bishop of that Diocese.

The policy and intentions of the present Government have been semi-officially divulged by Lord John Russell, at a public meeting held at Greenock, for the purpose of presenting his Lordship with an address, as a testimony of the regard in which his services were held by the people of that city. In reply, Lord John alluded to the present critical aspect of affairs, and expressed himself in a manner becoming a member of the Government of a great and powerful nation.

No alteration has taken place in the state of the Eastern Question; it is rumored that the allied squadrons had entered the Dardanelles, and had taken up a position to cover Constantinople. The Kosta dispute is said to be settled; the Austrian government consenting to his liberation upon condition that he return to the United States, and shall not revisit Turkey.

From Australia, we learn that John Mitchell, and John Martin, have effected their escape, and are now on their way to America. We strongly suspect that the authorities are well pleased to let the exiles slip away quietly.

OBSCENITY REBUKED.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—On Saturday last, the Grand Jury found a True Bill against James Moir Ferres, editor and proprietor of the *Montreal Gazette* for that he—"being a person of wicked and depraved disposition"—had advertised and exposed to sale, a beastly, obscene, and immoral work, with the design of corrupting the morals of the youth of both sexes, in Canada. A warrant for his apprehension was then applied for, and issued by the Bench; and we believe that the accused has since been bound over to stand his trial, for the filthy offence with which he is charged, at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

We shall abstain from saying anything calculated to prejudice the unhappy man in the eyes of the jury before whom he will shortly have to appear. The subject is a painful one; and it must be, to every well regulated mind, a source of regret, to see a person, not without a smattering of education, and admitted to familiar intercourse with persons moving in a respectable sphere of society, placed in such a humiliating position. We willingly turn away our eyes from the disgusting spectacle, trusting that the example that has been made of the editor of the *Montreal Gazette* may serve as a warning to all unprincipled persons that they will not be allowed, to cater to the obscene tastes of the depraved, or to infect the social system with their moral virus, with impunity. If men, no matter in what condition of life, or how rich they may be, will degrade themselves to the level of the hired agents of a wretch like Dr. —, and avail themselves of their position, to scatter his filth throughout the community—there is, thank God, a law to punish them—we have the whipping post, and the pillory, for all such nasty offenders against God and man, against religion and morality.

The people of Canada are greatly indebted to the Grand Jury for the noble stand they have taken against the circulation of immoral and obscene publications. Of late, not only have these been thrust into the houses of respectable citizens, but the fellow laborers of the *Montreal Gazette*, have had the audacity to endeavor to force them upon the inmates of our convents, and to attract thereto the attention of the young pupils, attending these educational establishments, many of whom are the daughters of the first families in Canada. Upwards of a year ago, we received complaints from numbers of the Clergy upon this subject, who wondered that the strong arm of the law was not invoked to put an end to such abominations, in the repression of which every father of a family is immediately interested. The finding of the Grand Jury is just what was wanted to effect this object, and we trust that our educational establishments will be no more polluted with the filth of Dr. —, or his assistant, James Moir Ferres.

This finding will be a severe blow to the F. C. M. Society, of which the *Montreal Gazette* has long been an Auxiliary Branch in the work of corrupting the Catholics of Canada. By a beautiful division of labor, the Society took upon itself the task of corrupting the *faith*, leaving to its auxiliary the *Gazette*, the work of corrupting the *morals* of our people; as they well know that ere a Catholic can be converted into a Protestant, it is absolutely necessary that his morals, as well as his faith, be thoroughly corrupted. Indeed, all conversions from Catholicity, must begin with the corruption of the former—which accomplished, the triumph of the Protestant proselytiser may be said to be complete: for when a man shall have adopted a Non-Catholic system of morals, he will naturally be ready to give in his adhesion to a Non-Catholic system of faith. Thus we feel convinced that the check that has been given to the circulation of immoral and obscene books, will have a very injurious effect on the missionary labors of the F. C. M. Society.

THE BAZAAR.

It is now almost superfluous to say that the Irish Bazaar has succeeded beyond all previous expectation: the public are already aware of the fact, and we have only to offer our sincere congratulations to the Ladies who conducted this excellent work, and to those who so generously contributed to its success. Five hundred pounds is an immense sum to be realised in a Bazaar in Montreal, and we cannot help remarking that it never was more wanted. Providence has bountifully furnished our destitute orphans with this rich provision for their winter clothing, at a time when the high prices of every article of merchandise would seem to leave them but little chance of being provided for. But, *He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb*—He who announces Himself as the father of the fatherless—was not forgetful of His "little ones." He raised up for them hosts of friends—money was poured like rain into the treasury—and now let the winter be ever so severe, there will be food and clothing for the helpless orphans whom God has made dependent on us. We know that there were several strangers from various parts of the country who contributed with much liberality on this occasion, and that many of our Protestant fellow-citizens generously gave their quota; but still the vast bulk of the money came from our own people. Rich and poor amongst us, all united in helping on the good work—those who had much gave in proportion, and those who had but little gave freely and cheerfully what they could afford. It has been remarked that the working classes attended better, and contributed more, during this Bazaar, than on any similar occasion heretofore, and the sum realised shows the result. May God reward every one who aided in this good work; and that He will, no one can doubt, for He who remembereth even a cup of cold water given in His name, will not fail to give a rich reward to those who have, on this occasion, so generously helped both to "clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry."

MR. O'FARRELL AND HIS CLIENTS.—The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 5th instant has an article on the Sheriff of Quebec, and Mr. O'Farrell, in which we read:—

"Law is essentially the weapon of the weak, and the lawyer should be the champion of the oppressed, rather than is too frequently the case, of the oppressor. But it is not so in Canada. In this Province the law is, in some cases, the instrument of governmental vengeance, and in other cases, the protector of crime. The Bench is tampered with, Juries are intimidated"—packed surely our contemporary means—"and Crown Officers are curiously blind."

In many respects we agree with our Quebec contemporary. Although the judges are above suspicion, yet the administration of Justice in Canada is not such as to inspire confidence: our Courts of Law are disgraced by the presence of incapable and dishonest officials, and are made to stink in the nostrils of every honest man; the intention of trial by jury has been shamefully perverted to the persecution of the innocent—and Crown Officers, when they attempt to extenuate the crimes of Jury-packing and bribery, are "curiously blind" to the dignity of their office, and the interests of society: though they may have a very sharp eye to the next general election. But who is to blame for all this? Who are they who have brought the administration of justice—our courts of Law—and trial by Jury—into contempt? Are they not the men, whose conduct the *Morning Chronicle* has never ceased to defend, and from whose villainy he has essayed to divert public attention, by casting dirt at, and slandering, the innocent?

Our contemporary asks:—
"Which is the most honorable man? The Deputy Sheriff who bribed, or the Attorney who was bribed?"

Admitting for the sake of argument—that which in fact is false—that the Attorney was bribed—that is, that he did accept the offer of the ten pounds with the intent of, for that consideration, concealing the knavery of the Sheriff, and betraying the interests of his clients—we still contend that, in the eyes of God, and according to every code of morality, the seducer is worse than the seduced—and that the bribed attorney is less infamous than the officer of the Court of Queen's Bench who offered the bribe. But it seems now clear that Mr. O'Farrell did not accept the bribe in any evil sense; that in taking the money into his possession for a few minutes, his sole object was to have corroborative evidence that the crime had been consummated; and that he might thus be in a better position to bring guilt home to the officers of our precious Canadian Courts of Justice. The proof of Mr. O'Farrell's innocence of any guilty, or disonorable intent is to be found in the fact that—immediately after, through the Deputy Sheriff, the bribe had been tendered to him, in order to induce him to conceal the infamous conduct of the Sheriff, and to betray his clients, he—Mr. O'Farrell—went and informed his clients, whom he had been solicited to betray, of the villainy that the officers of the Court of Queen's Bench were meditating against them. In taking the money, even for an instant, Mr. O'Farrell may have erred in judgment; but he did no moral wrong. For, if he did wrong, he must have wronged some one: and whom, we ask, has he wronged? Not the Sheriff, nor his Deputy—for he was bound to expose their villainy: nor yet his clients, whose interests alone he was bound to consult—and who are the best, the sole judges, of the propriety of his conduct towards them. That the clients of Mr. O'Farrell do not deem themselves wronged by his conduct is evident from the annexed document which we copy from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*:—

We the undersigned accused of having taken part in the Gavazzi Riot on the 6th June last, deem it our duty to declare that we believe JOHN O'FARRELL, Esq., Advocate, to be perfectly innocent and free from the charge contained in the indictment found against him yesterday, namely, of "having accepted the sum of Ten Pounds, Currency, as an inducement to conceal the defects, discovered by him in the panel of Grand Jurors summoned for the last July Term of the Court of Queen's Bench;" and we embrace this opportunity of expressing our unshaken confidence in that Gentleman's integrity, and our firm belief that, but for his vigilance in detecting the defect alluded to, we might now be suffering from the verdict of a partial, and improperly impanelled Jury:—

John Hearn,	John Donaghue,
John Giblin,	E. J. Charlton,
Francis Christie,	Thomas Burns,
Martin O'Brien,	William Meagher,
Michael McNamara,	James Bowen,
Michael Foy,	James Kelly,
James Redmond,	Hugh Galagher,
James Roche,	

Quebec, 30th Sept., 1853.

This document satisfactorily establishes his—Mr. O'Farrell's—innocence of all improper designs in taking the money tendered to him through the Sheriff's deputy. If Mr. O'Farrell's clients are satisfied with their attorney's conduct, no one has a right to complain: for it was their interests, and theirs only, that he was in duty bound to consult. The attempt of the *Morning Chronicle* to attach the stigma of bribery to the attorney, and thereby to divert public indignation from the knave who offered the bribe, is of a piece with the sneaking efforts made in other quarters, to shift the blame of all these rascally proceedings from Mr. Sewell's, to Mr. Von Exter's shoulders. The latter has done the dirty work of his employers, who now show their gratitude by making a scape-goat of him.

The term of the Court of Queen's Bench for the trial of the persons implicated in the catastrophe of the 9th of June, commences to-day. With regard to the composition of the Grand Jury, we have heard it stated that it does not include the name of a single Catholic, speaking the English language. This is a singular omission, to say the least, and has given rise to many comments, not flattering to the administration of justice in Canada.

In anticipation of disturbances, which we trust may be unfounded, a large body of pensioners has been sent up to town, and placed under the orders of Col. Gagy. This appointment has excited much surprise; and without meaning anything against the fitness of Col. Gagy to discharge the duty imposed upon him, it does seem odd that, whilst we have such efficient and zealous public officers as Col. and Capt. Ermatinger—who on every occasion have shown their promptness and energy in quelling riots—the command of this extraordinary police force should not have been conferred upon them. Certain we are that no one is better entitled, than is Col. Ermatinger, to be entrusted with the command of the police; and none, to whom the peace of the city could be better confided, in any emergency. To the courage and skill of the soldier, acquired on the battle field, and not amidst the show and trumpery of a mere militia parade, he adds the prudence and forbearance required of a civil magistrate. We know that the manner in which he has been overlooked in the late appointment has created much disgust, as well as surprise amongst many of our citizens; and we only trust that the government may have no reason to regret its procedure. We might also ask—why have the services of Capt. McGrath been overlooked; is it because he is a Papist? Col. Gagy it is rumored, intends to present himself as a candidate for civic honors at the next municipal election.

A Charge, lately delivered by Dr. Sumner—Her Majesty's Archbishop of Canterbury—to the members of his Cathedral church, has excited a very strong sensation of disgust amongst many of the

most respectable of the Anglican clergy, besides eliciting some not very complimentary remarks from the organs of, what is known as, the High Church party. The *Church* of Toronto falls foul of it, regretting that such a document should have emanated from an officer, who, under the Queen, and the first Lord of the Treasury, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and both Houses of Parliament, and the Court of Queen's Bench, is the head of the Anglican State Church. "It is not a document especially calculated to promote peace, and absence of controversy."

Nor respect, either for the integrity of the man who composed it, nor for the church that reckons him amongst its ministers. When Dr. Sumner, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the grace of Parliament, lays hands upon the head of a candidate for State Orders, he says to him—"Receive the Holy Ghost—whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained." In the office for the "Visitation of the Sick," also, the Government priest is enjoined by Act of Parliament to claim, and act as if he had, the power of forgiving sins. "By authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins"—the very form of absolution employed in the Catholic Church. For this it is clear, that the government of England claims, for bishops and priests of its manufacture, precisely the same powers as are claimed and exercised by truly ordained priests of the Catholic Church, viz.—the power—in virtue of Christ's commission to His Apostles and their legitimate successors—of forgiving sins. For conferring, or pretending to confer, this power, Dr. Sumner is very well paid by the State; and, therefore, of all men, he is in honor bound to refrain from casting any doubts upon the validity of the spiritual acts of that government, whose hired servant he is: whilst he makes his living by the establishment, he, at least, should abstain from holding it up to the ridicule of the world as a monstrous sham.

In his Charge, however, Dr. Sumner takes care to tell us that all this pretence of forgiving, or conferring power to forgive, sins, is a humbug; that no such power exists amongst men: that it was conferred on the Apostles, but though given to them, was incommunicable to their successors. Thus, by his own showing, does this model Protestant bishop stand convicted of hypocrisy, and blasphemy. Of hypocrisy, when he falsely pretends to confer the Holy Ghost, and the power of forgiving, or retaining sins—of blasphemy, when he desecrates the worship of the Most High God with his unmeaning babble. No wonder that all intelligent men, and all who hate sham, are fleeing from such a monstrous humbug, as the Anglican State Establishment: no wonder that the people so heavily taxed for its support, begin to ask—why should we be compelled to support a useless set of officials, called bishops and priests, when, by their own showing, they can do nothing but what a cabman, or a half-drunk butcher's boy could do just as well? Dr. Sumner's Charge will yet cause some trouble to the establishment; if its bishops are the humbugs that he represents them to be, and as no doubt he himself is, the sooner they are cashiered the better.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.

Our table is again graced by a visit from this always welcome periodical; nor is the present number inferior, in point of interest, to any of its predecessors. Its contents are:—

- I. "The Eclipse of Faith—or A Visit to a Religious Skeptic."
- II. Garneau's History of Canada.
- III. Errors of the Church of Rome.
- IV. J. V. H. on Brownson's Review.
- V. Cardinal Wiseman's Essays.
- VI. Literary Notices and Criticisms."

Where all is so good, it is not easy to make a choice; but we think that the first and third of the above mentioned articles, contain the greatest attractions for the general reader. The first is, as its name implies, a review of a work, which has, very justly, obtained considerable celebrity in the Protestant religious world—"The Eclipse of Faith, or A Visit to a Religious Skeptic"—and which is generally attributed to Mr. H. Rogers, a well known contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. The object of its author is to reconcile Faith and Denial; and to show, if possible, how man may retain his Protestantism, without throwing off his Christianity, and remain a Christian, without becoming a Catholic. Of course, the author is obliged, as are all Protestant controversialists, to employ two contradictory sets of arguments—the one Catholic, against the infidel—the other infidel, against the Romaniser.

Upon such a battle field it may well be supposed that the *Reviewer* has fair play; and that with such an antagonist as Dr. Brownson, the author of the "Eclipse of Faith," has but a very poor chance: In fact the Doctor makes short work of him, and settles him at the first blow, knocking him down with one of his own arguments.

The *Reviewer*, after denying the Development theory—as a theory not recognised, or put forward, by the Catholic Church—proceeds to analyse the arguments which the Protestant, or Denying, Christian employs towards the conversion of the Protestant infidel: and—cleverly retorting upon him the arguments which he directs with irresistible force of logic against the "religious skeptic"—shows how the very same arguments establish the truth of Catholicity against all forms of Protestantism, or Denial; concluding that, as infidelity or absolute negation, is the legitimate, and to all logical minds, the inevitable consequence, of Protestantism, or Denial, so the only way of escaping from these disagreeable consequences, is to be found in the principles of Ca-

tholicity—or, in admitting that there is an “external authority” in matters of religion, and that that “external authority” is the ever living, ever present, and ever speaking, Catholic Church. Reject this authority, and every man capable of reasoning must reject all external authority—an act of Protestantism which, if consistently carried out, leaves its followers the victims of that “subtle unbelief”—which, according to the author of the work under review, is the principal peril that menaces religion in England, and which, sapping the religion of the people, will—if not checked, by and by, give the Romish bishops a better title to be called bishops *in partibus infidelium* than has always been the case”—or than most Protestant writers are willing to admit.

But infidelity, or full blown Protestantism, is not the only danger which menaces the Evangelical Zion. Simultaneously with the movement towards infidelity, or ultra-Protestantism, there is going on a movement in the opposite direction—towards Rome, or Catholicity. Upon both these movements, the author of the “Eclipse of Faith,” looks with equal aversion, combating one with arms purloined from the Papal armoury, and endeavoring to arrest the progress of the other, with the legitimate weapons of Protestantism, forged in the arsenal of Voltaire, Tom Paine, and the other champions of Denial. Upon this inconsistency the *Reviewer* pounces, and takes occasion to show how every intelligent Protestant is under the necessity of taking part with one, or the other, of these movements, and, of progressing towards infidelity, or falling back upon Rome; to the active and enquiring, it is impossible to remain where they are. It is between these two classes of Protestants—the infidelising and the Romanising—that the battle will have to be fought. The intermediate classes are, intellectually, too contemptible to be taken into account.

A notice of M. Garneau's History of Canada, is the second article on our list. Though ably written, and evidently by one who has spent some time amongst us, and has had opportunities of becoming acquainted with our Ecclesiastical, educational, and political institutions, we cannot agree with the writer in some of his opinions as to the future destinies of this country. We do not think, for instance, that in the event of an American war, the Canadas would be so easily abandoned by Great Britain, as he imagines, or that they would so easily fall a prey to American arms. Much, of course, would depend upon the spirit of the Canadians themselves; and though the Irish population have little cause to love British rule—though the loyalty of a great portion of the Scotch and English—especially of the Orange, or ultra Protestant faction, who are more than half Yankeeised already—is very doubtful—still, the French Canadians are essentially loyal, and would quickly rally round the standard beneath which they have long enjoyed a greater amount of prosperity than they ever knew, whilst under the regime of Louis of France. With great respect for the energy, and many noble qualities, of our republican neighbors, we are not inclined to look with unqualified admiration upon their social or political institutions; we are by far too fond of liberty to be lovers of democracy, to which—unless the progress of Catholicity in the United States tend to check it—their government and people are rapidly tending. Annexation, if ever it come, will be more owing to the extinction of the old chivalrous spirit of loyalty, by the baneful influences of that grovelling commercial spirit, which is one of the chief characteristics of the present day—amongst Protestant communities especially—and which would barter loyalty, honor, and country, for a trifling rise in the price of pork, or an additional per-centage on dry goods, than to the military prowess of our neighbors, or to any particular enthusiasm on our part, for their form of government, which may suit them well enough, but is not exactly adapted for us. One man's shoes may be a good fit for him; but it does not follow that they will fit every other person as well.

The third article contains an able reply to a controversial sermon lately preached by a Protestant minister of the Unitarian church at Baltimore—the Rev. William Burnap. The *Reviewer* replies to his objections against the Catholic Church, that she is too conservative: and that she has ceased to be, what she was, because she has ever refused to change. In the fourth article, we find an answer to a letter from the talented though somewhat opinionated, author of “*Alban*” in which the latter, whilst attempting to criticise Dr. Brownson's theory of “Rights and Duties” clearly shows that he does not understand it. An article upon a collection of essays from the pen of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the usual “Literary Notices and Criticisms” in which are contained some severe, but not unmerited, strictures upon Dr. Lingard's History of England, make up the contents of this interesting number of the leading Catholic periodical published in America.

“A PROTESTANT'S APPEAL TO THE DOUAY BIBLE.”

It is a melancholy fact that it is impossible to read a few pages even, of any Protestant controversial work, without being convinced, either of the ignorance, or bad faith, of the writer: and these lectures of Mr. Jenkins against Catholics, afford no exception to the rule. We have seen how—by suppressing those passages in which, St. Liguori, explains that he applies to the Blessed Virgin, *only* in a restricted sense, titles which if taken in an absolute sense belong to God alone—Mr. Jenkins seeks to impress upon his readers that the Catholic Church raises Mary to a level with her Son; and sets up, for the adoration of her children, Gods many, and Lords many. This is a common artifice with Protestant divines: but Mr. Jenkins goes further: he not only suppresses truth, he asserts that which is positively false.

Of this we have already adduced proof, in the case of his mistranslations from the Italian: we will give another:—

At page 203 of these lectures we read:—
“In the Roman Catholic Missal for the use of the laity, page 85, we have the following:—‘May this communion O Lord cleanse us from sin, and, by the intercession of blessed Thomas à Beckett, thy martyr, make us effectual partakers of this holy remedy? And in the same service—‘Do thou, by the blood of St. Thomas which he spent for us, grant that we may ascend whither he has ascended.’ Could language more devout, or work more sacred, be applied to our Divine Mediator?”

But what if this statement of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins should turn out to be a deliberate falsehood?—what if it should happen, that, neither in the “Roman Catholic Missal for the use of the laity”—nor in any other Missal whatsoever, there should be such a prayer as that which we have marked in Italics? Could language too severe be applied to the deliberate falsifier, and maligner of his brethren? These questions we propound to the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, hoping that either he, or some of his friends, will give a straightforward answer. Until he, or they, shall have done so, we have the right to tax him with deliberate falsehood.

In the mass for the festival of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the 29th of December—the prayer at the Post Communion, is pretty nearly as given in Mr. Jenkins' quotation. The Church prays that the communion of the body and blood of Christ may cleanse us from sin; and that, St. Thomas interceding for us—“*intercedente beato Thoma*”—we may be made effectually partakers of that heavenly remedy—through Christ our Lord &c. This would not suit Mr. Jenkins' purpose, of establishing that Papists ignore the sole mediatorship of Christ; so, drawing upon his imagination, he finds “*in the same service*,” a prayer in which the Church prays that, “*by the blood of St. Thomas which he spent for us*” it may be granted to us to ascend whither he has ascended. We assert that no such prayer occurs in any Roman Catholic Missal, and challenge Mr. Jenkins to the proof: calling upon him to produce the copy of the Missal in which the said prayer occurs—a task not very difficult for him to perform, if he has the truth on his side. We will now return to the subject which we partly discussed last week, and endeavor to show that the Invocation of Saints was practised by the early Church, was recommended by the Fathers, and that therefore Protestantism, which rejects it, is not the “*Old Religion*.”

From the testimony of Protestant and Pagan writers, we have learnt that, in the Anti-Nicene age, it was the belief—that the departed prayed for the living, as the living prayed for the departed; that there was indeed a Communion of Saints which death itself could not sunder; and that, as a necessary consequence of this belief, the early Christians—when as yet, owing to the troublous times in which they lived, and the persecutions that were directed against them, they had no public places of worship—sembled in the catacombs to offer the Christian Sacrifice on the tombs of the martyrs, whose memories they honored in their oblations, whose intercession they sought, and in the efficacy of whose prayers they believed: the tombs of the martyrs were the first altars of the Church. But when the fury of persecution had ceased, and, under the protection of the laws, the Christians were enabled to meet together in their stately basilicæ, they still continued their ancient custom; and no altar was deemed fit for the celebration of the Sacred Mysteries, unless it contained some portion at least of a Saint or Martyr. Thus, writing against Vigilantius—A. D. 404—St. Jerome asks, if those Bishops of Rome erred who offered sacrifice to God over the bones of the departed SS. Peter and Paul, and who looked upon the martyrs' tombs as the Altars of Christ? In the same spirit St. Ambrose cries out—“*Succedant victimæ triumphales in locum, ubi Christus hostia est, sed ille super Altare—isti sub Altari*”—See Geiseler c. 99—who admits that St. Chrysostom recommends (*de Sanctis, martyr, Sermon 68*) the worship of martyrs, and their relics, as a means of procuring the forgiveness of sins, and virtues.” Now we must confess that we attach more importance to the opinion of St. Chrysostom, than to that of a Mr. Jenkins.

The language too of these Fathers, when speaking of the Saints, the efficacy of their intercession—and above all, of the dignity of the Blessed Virgin—would sound strange in the ears of modern Protestants. Thus St. Ambrose—a good man, but a sad Papist, and much given to Maryolatry—sees in the Virgin Mother, that “*gate of the Sanctuary*”—*porta sanctuarii*—spoken of by Ezechiel the prophet—c. xlv. v. 2.—and hesitates not to speak of the martyrs as:—

“*Nostris præsules, speculatores vitæ actuumque nostrorum. Non erubescamus eos intercessores nostræ infirmitatis adhibere*”—*De Viduis*.

If it be objected against this language, and the practice of an Ambrose, a Jerome, a Chrysostom, and the Christian writers of the IV. and V. centuries, that already in their days, corruption had commenced, and that they had not escaped the contaminating influences of the prevailing superstitions—we would reply by reminding Mr. Jenkins, in the first place, that, according to him, “*it may be said that the corruption of the Church of Rome commenced towards the end of the VI. century*,” and secondly—that if the testimony of intelligent and trustworthy eye witnesses may be accepted as sufficient to establish the truth of a miracle—we have, in the records of the signs and wonders which attended the worship of the Saints, and the honor paid to their relics, ample proof of the abiding presence of the Lord with His Divine Spouse the Church: and consequently of her freedom from any spot or taint of corruption at the period when these miracles were performed. God, we say, Who

alone worketh great wonders, testified His approbation of the honor which the Christians of the IV. century paid to the Saints, by miracles, as stupendous and as well established, as any of which we read in the Old or New Testament.

Of the truth of these latter miracles, if we reject the attestation of the Church, we have no proof except human testimony—the evidence of intelligent, and trustworthy men, whom we believe, from their conduct in trying circumstances, to have been incapable of deceiving, or of being deceived. If human testimony be sufficient to establish the truth of a miracle in one case, human testimony of precisely the same nature, and given under the same circumstances, is equally credible in another; nor can we assign any reason for rejecting the evidence of a St. Ambrose, or a St. Augustine, which would not be equally valid for rejecting the testimony of St. Mark, or St. Luke. If we reject the testimony of the former it must be upon the principle of Hume that it requires a miracle to prove a miracle.

Now, that God deigned to manifest His approval of the worship of the Christians of the IV. century, we have abundant testimony in the writings of the most illustrious men of that age, who have recorded the miracles, of which they themselves were eye-witnesses: testimony which we cannot reject without endangering the historical basis of Christianity itself. That the miraculous powers conferred upon the Apostles did not die with them, but were transmitted for several centuries at least, is admitted by most Protestant historians, even by those who are most desirous to acknowledge as little of the supernatural as possible in Christianity. Neander, who cannot be suspected of Romanising tendencies, recognises the miraculous gifts to have been continued “*subsequently to the Apostolic age*,” and even the Protestant historian Gibbon—as in the case of the miracle of Tivoli in the V. century, and in that of the restoration of his sight to the blind man Severus, mentioned by St. Augustine, *De Civit. Dei* l. xxii. c. 8—can find no reason for denying their truth, save in the incredibility of the doctrines in favor of which they were wrought. “*I would recommend this miracle to our Divines*” says the learned Protestant historian, “*if it did not prove the worship of relics, as well as the Nicene Creed*.”—*Decline and Fall*—c. 27.

And here, we would cite the testimony which St. Augustine, adduces in support of his thesis, that, in his time, miracles were wrought in the name of Christ, both by the Sacraments, and the prayers and relics, of the Saints—“*Etiâ nunc sunt miracula in ejus nomine, sive per Sacramenta ejus, sive per orationes vel memorias sanctorum ejus*,” *Civ. Dei*, l. xxii. c. 8. This testimony of St. Augustine, we can reject only upon the hypothesis that he, in common with hundreds of other eye-witnesses, were either fools or liars. For the miracles wrought at the intercession of the Saints, which St. Augustine records, were not done in a corner; but publicly, and in the face of thousands, of friends and foes; to whom, he appeals, as to competent judges of the truth of the facts which he relates. “*Tam clarum atque illustre miraculum, at nullum arbitror esse Hippocensium, qui hoc non vidit vel didicit, nullum qui oblitisci ulla ratione poterit—ih. ih.*” Protestants may reject this testimony if they please; but they should remember that their belief in the Resurrection of our Lord, rests upon no surer basis, than that which they reject as insufficient to uphold the Catholic doctrine of the lawfulness and utility of invoking the prayers of the Saints. If the testimony of an eye-witness like St. Augustine be not sufficient to establish the truth of a miracle, neither is that of a St. Paul.

It would be easy for us to cite passage after passage from the writings of the Fathers in support of the antiquity of the “*cultus sanctorum*,” and of the favors, by God accorded to the prayers of the Saints; for there is not an argument which Protestants of the present day urge against the Catholic Church, that has not been urged by some one of the heretics of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries. Mr. Jenkins says nothing but what Vigilantius said long ago; and, in repelling the charge of idolatry which the former brings against us, we can say nothing but what has already been far better said by a St. Jerome, or a St. Augustine, when repelling the same charge brought against them by the Jenkinsons of their age. The monuments on which are traced in ineffable characters, the names, sufferings and faith of the martyrs during the ages of persecution, whilst as yet, in caves and catacombs the faithful assembled to celebrate the Sacred Mysteries—the unanimous consent of the Fathers—the unambiguous language of the oldest Liturgies extant—proclaim the antiquity of the faith of the Catholic Church as defined by the Council of Trent—“*That the Saints reigning with Christ offer their prayers to God, on man's behalf; and that it is good and useful for man to invoke them*.” To such a mass of evidence it would be as presumptuous on our part to believe that we could add any thing, as it is foolish on the part of Mr. Jenkins to fancy that, by his oft refuted cry of “*idolatry—injury to Christ's honor as sole mediator*” he can convict the Catholic Church of apostasy—or rather—the Son of God Himself, of falsehood. For He promised to be with His Church all days: she could not have fallen into error until He had withdrawn His presence from her: and if, within four hundred years after His Ascension, she lapsed into superstition and idolatry, it is clear that, within that period, He must have been false to His promise, and have abandoned her. But, if the Church was not idolatrous in the fourth, and fifth centuries, neither is

—The following extract from the Liturgy, called of St. James—because from the earliest ages attributed to that glorious Apostle—will show the conformity betwixt the faith of the ancient, and modern Church.

“*Præcipue vero sanctæ et gloriöse Semper Virginis, beatæ genitricis Dei, memoriam agimus. Memento illius, Domine Deus, et per ejus orationes puras et sanctas, parce et miserere nobis, et exaudi nos*.”

she now; for, as a St. Ambrose, and a St. Jerome, a St. Augustine, and a St. Chrysostom, as St. Athanasius, a St. Basil, and a St. Cyrill worshipped, even so do we worship at the present day.

We have left ourselves no space to reply to our author's objections against the use of pictures and images as adjuncts to Christian worship: these objections we propose to notice in our next; and in the meantime, as the last, and most conclusive witness to the innocency of the Church of Rome of the crime of idolatry, we will call into Court no less a person than Mr. Jenkins himself. Having quoted a question and answer from a Catholic catechism, in which the teaching of the Church is fully set forth, our logical divine concludes:—

“*From this it is clear that the Church of Rome regards positive prayer and dependence upon any creature, as idolatrous and sinful*”—p. 96.

To be sure she does: and yet within a line or two we read:—

“*The Reformed Churches protest against the Church of Rome because its members are taught in their devotional works to present absolute prayer and praise to the Virgin, and to place absolute dependence upon her*”—p. 96.

Then must the protest of the Reformed Churches be based upon a lie, because, by Mr. Jenkins' own avowal—the Church of Rome regards such prayer and dependence “*as idolatrous and sinful*.” Even Mr. Jenkins will hardly have the impudence to assert that the Church of Rome teaches its member to do that which it teaches to be “*idolatrous and sinful*”—and yet it is only upon this hypothesis that he can sustain his charge against us. Perhaps the solution of the mystery is to be found in the very confused ideas that Mr. Jenkins has of the nature of idolatry, as we shall have occasion to show in our next.

We have received an anonymous pamphlet, published by Mr. Pickup of Great St. James Street, full of the usual falsehood and scurrility against Catholicity and Jesuitism. We cannot condescend to notice its contents, whilst the writer preserves his *invognito*: but if the anonymous slanderer will come forward in his proper name, we promise him the castigation he deserves.

The Canadian Steam Navigation Company have concluded their arrangements for running a line of steamers direct, between Liverpool and Montreal during the summer months, and Liverpool and Portland during the winter.

Our Irish friends will be gratified at hearing that it is the intention of Her Majesty to confer the honor of knighthood upon their distinguished countryman, Mr. Roney, Secretary of the Great Trunk Railway, immediately upon his arrival in England.—Mr. Roney is to sail on the 15th instant.

A young man educated for the priesthood, and who has the highest testimonials from his ecclesiastical superiors in Ireland, is desirous of finding employment as a teacher, either in a school or private family. Enquire at the TRUE WITNESS Office.

The Provincial Board of Medicine has just closed its Session at Quebec, and we are pleased to notice the name of Mr. McKean, of this city, on the list of successful candidates. We wish Dr. McKean every success in the profession.—*Pilot*.

A serious accident happened to the steamer Quebec, on her passage up to Montreal on the 10th inst. The captain was obliged to run her ashore near Lavaltrie to keep her from sinking.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bytown, £12 10s; J. O'Meara, £2 6d; Quebec, M. Enright, £10; Belleville, Rev. M. Brennan, £3 10s; London, J. Wright, £2; St. Andrews, Rev. G. A. Hay, £1 1s 3d; Prescott, P. White, £1 5s; T. Buckley, £2 6d; Bradford, J. Lewis, £1 5s; Kingston, M. Rourke, £1 5s; Stanfold, J. Parry, 15s 9d; Perth, J. Moran, 18s 9d; Sorral, P. Tobin, £2 6d; Batiscan, Rev. Mr. Frechette, 12s 6d; Longueuil, Ireland, Rev. C. O'Brien, 12s 6d; Cook's Bay, J. Holland, 12s 6d; St. Martine, Rev. Mr. Berman, 12s 6d; Edwardsburg, P. Kirby, 12s 6d; Toronto, Mr. Rev. Dr. Charbonnell, 12s 6d; Pembroke, T. J. Green, 12s 6d; University of Notre Dame du Lac, J. McDonnott, 12s 6d; Barton's Corners, J. McEvoy, 6s 3d; Norton Creek, J. Fitzwilliams, 6s 3d; S. Monaghan, M. Conroy, 6s 3d; St. Columban, J. Murphy, 6s 3d; Lachine, O. Hennigan, 6s 3d; Cornwall, D. Daley, 6s 3d; West Port, J. Cutting per T. S. Kelly, 10s; Cobourg, M. McKenny, 10s; Penetanguishene, Rev. Mr. Charest, 10s; L'Assomption, F. Vezeau, £1 5s.

Births.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Francis Farrell, of a daughter.
At Bytown, on the 10th instant, the wife of Robert Farley, Esq., J. P., of a daughter.

Marriages.

In this city, on Saturday the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Conolly, Mr. T. T. Cartwright, to Miss Caroline Lepage.
At Buckingham, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Brady, P. P., John Lynch, Esq., of Allumette Island, J. P. and Crown Land Agent, to Miss Mary Ann O'Neill, daughter of John O'Neill, Esq., of Buckingham, and formerly of Cratloe Castle, County Clare, Ireland.

At Penetanguishene, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Am. Charest, Mr. Thomas McGrath, to Miss Elizabeth Juissau, daughter of Mr. Francis Juissau.
On the same day, and in the same place, by the Rev. Am. Charest, Mr. Robert Robinson, to Miss Mary Kegan, daughter of Mr. Michael Kegan.

Died.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Marianne, wife of D. S. Stuart, Esq., Inspector of Revenue.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is stated in Paris that, whatever may be the issue of the present question, it is pretty generally understood that the Emperor of the French will not go to war. He is said to have expressed himself to that effect very recently. The state of the harvest, the possibility of the invasion of France by an enemy, and the amount of paper in the money market, are mentioned as his particular reasons.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys had the credit of drawing up the Viennese note, and he is said to be very mortified that it was so framed as to be obnoxious to the just criticisms of the Porte. The subsequent assent of the Conference of Vienna to the corrections made by the Sultan is conclusive that they were of an essential character.

AUSTRIA.

The subjoined despatch has been received from Vienna:—

"SEPT. 19.—At a meeting of the Conference, Austria, as the mediating Power, does not adhere, in its full extent, to the proposal of the two Western Powers, to give to the Porte, in a collective note, a guarantee against the future interference of Russia between the Sultan and his subjects.

"Comte Buol has declared that the project of a note, submitted by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, is not sufficiently urgent in the sense of acceptance.

"Energetic instructions have been transmitted to M. de Druck that, as circumstances do not permit collective action, each Power is at liberty to give such guarantees as it may see fit; but that it is necessary, above all, to insist, with the Porte, upon the acceptance of the original note.

"The Conference considers the state of affairs at Constantinople very serious."

PRUSSIA.

In the proclamation of the Minister of Finance that, in conformity with the resolution arrived at in the Zollverein conference, corn and all farinaceous products will for the present be admitted into Prussia duty free.

The Government of Frankfurt has published the law for the political equality of the Jews.

The King of Prussia has positively declined to meet the Austrian and Russian Emperors at Olmutz.

ITALY.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 7th publishes the sentences on 64 individuals tried by court-martial for participation in the riots of February last. Of these 20 are sentenced to death, and the rest to different terms of imprisonment, generally in heavy irons, but in some cases (in consideration of a medical certificate) light ones are substituted. The sentences on all those condemned to death are commuted by Marshal Radetzky to imprisonment; and by the Emperor one of the condemned is pardoned outright, and the sentences on 11 others commuted to shorter periods. The Governor of Terni has been put to death by the people. The account given of his death is, that four persons having tossed him out of the window into the street, the people ill-treated him, and stuffed his mouth with straw. Eight carabinieri, who came to his assistance, were more or less seriously wounded, and obliged to seek safety in flight. A strong detachment of soldiers has been sent from Rome to Terni, to restore order.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* states that the question of the Protestant Cemeteries was again discussed in the Royal Council, on the 15th, and that M. Martinez de la Rosa and several other councillors expressed themselves in favor of the concession.

TURKEY.

A deputation from the Ulema is said to have placed before the Sultan two alternatives—either a declaration of war against Russia, or an abdication.

The time allowed to the Sultan for his decision was until the feast of the Kurban Bairam, on the 14th.

The peace party, however, it is said, would be satisfied with a demonstration from the combined fleets and the dismissal of the Minister of War.

Several Turkish caricatures have appeared of late in the city bearing hard upon England. In one of these the Emperor of Russia is represented as feloniously breaking into Buckingham Palace, Prince Albert rushes to defend his house and family, but Lord Aberdeen holds him back, declaring the outrage not to be a "casus belli." The English names for the vessel of war, &c., are, by a slight change, made to express the Turkish for anything but what is respectful. Of course these caricatures are not allowed to be publicly exposed.

SMYRNA.

The affair of the refugee Kosta is no longer talked of, the decision of the two Governments interested in the affair being waited for.

The *German Journal of Francfort* has the following from Smyrna, 31st Aug.:—"Almost all the troops coming from Asia, from 60,000 to 80,000 in number, have passed through this city; they are filled with the most warlike enthusiasm. As to the inhabitants, they are at this moment animated with such a spirit that the Sultan would lose his life and his throne if he were to accept humiliating conditions. The fleets in Besika Bay are constantly receiving reinforcements, and at the same time accounts from the Danubian Principalities states that the Russians are making preparations for wintering there. Ishmael Pacha, our governor, is using every possible effort to re-establish public tranquillity, which has, unfortunately, been lately much disturbed. It is reported that more than 1,500 muskets have been found concealed in the Greek hospital."

AUSTRALIA.

It is said that the appointment of an additional governor for the great Southern dependencies of England is in contemplation. The discontent now existing in Australia is becoming daily more visible. The last *Melbourne Argus* makes no secret of the spirit which is abroad, and openly advocates the necessity of "cutting the painter," of declaring, like the fathers of the American revolution, for total and entire independence of the mother country.

CHINA.

The advices from Shanghai, down to the 11th June, state that the insurgents were marching a large force to the west and to the north, and have taken one or two cities in those directions, and it was said it was their intention at once to proceed to Peking; but there is much uncertainty in all reports as to their movements. No important results had been obtained by the Imperialists or insurgents. The former force appears to be in a most inactive state, and making no demonstration in any way.

At Canton there have been fewer reports than usual during the month about the insurrection. The city and vicinity continue quiet, but insurgents are known to be in the neighborhood.

UNITED STATES.

NEW ORLEANS.—We can say that we have nearly got rid of the epidemic. There are now very few cases; still we could not yet say in a very positive manner that strangers can come with perfect security. —*Catholic Messenger*.

MOBILE.—The epidemic is slowly decreasing at Mobile.—Two Sisters of charity have died there, victims to their zeal and devotedness. One of them, who had lived already at the South, and was supposed to be acclimated, was coming from Emmitsburg to New Orleans, when, passing through Mobile, and finding her Sisters overpowered with work and fatigue, she remained there to help them, when she was herself caught by the fever which carried her off.—*Id.*

REMOVAL OF KOSTA.—Rumor has it, that understandings have been had between Mr. Maury and Chevalier Hulseman, to release Kosta. The condition is, that he is to quit Turkey immediately and reside in the United States. Should he however return before accomplishing his naturalization, he will be seized by the Austrian authorities. We presume this means if they catch him.—*N. Y. Journal*.

A NEW PROTESTANT SECT IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is rumored that a new Sect is about being formed, to be entitled "The Cream Squash Union." It has for its object the extermination of the male sex, and the establishment of a Paradise of Bourgeois. It adapts the amelioration of Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, and has published sundries of its principles in *Stone*. The members, though not numerous are determined. With a self-conceit peculiar to new sects, they have a supreme contempt for all who have lived before them. They regard Paul as an Old Fogey—because he denied the right of women to preach—and prefer the opinions of Gerrit Smith, as the wiser of the two. The "Cream Squash Union," we have understood, is composed chiefly of venerable maidens and strong-minded matrons, who have stolen their husbands' breeches, and turned them out of doors. They admit, however, to their order a few men of doubtful gender, who are expected to do the applause on public occasions.—"This they did up Brown" at a recent Convention in this city. The chief defender and expositor of the principles of the "Cream Squash Union" is one Horace, whose ardent imagination ranks him among the most inventive of Poets. At present the immediate aim of the "Union" is, first, To prove that women have tongues; second, That they ought to wear pantaloons. To demonstrate these long-disputed propositions, they ask the use of the various Lyceums in the country and challenge the united wisdom of the age to refute them. The simplicity of their creed is equalled only by the simplicity of their habits; they dress short, eat squash, drink snow-water, and study Horace. For a more complete detail of the plans of the "Union," see the *New York Tribune Passum* vel passim.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—The very idea of worship needs to be revived in our churches. With how many of our congregations does this idea hold a prominent place in their scheme of religion? With how many is it the meaning and motive and end of church going? To say nothing of minor motives, custom, fashion, love of excitement, which actuate many, even the more thoughtful come not so much for worship as for doctrine, not so much to offer homage as to hear discussions, not so much to praise and to pray as to be intellectually fed and entertained. The preaching occupies an altogether disproportionate place in our congregational theory of church exercises. Take away the sermon from our meetings, and the service would be thought by most, and would be to them, in fact, an utter blank. They would see no reason in that case for coming to church at all, so entirely is the service in their minds identified with the sermon, and so nugatory and meaningless to them the other exercises.

A CLEVER DOGGE.—The following, which we clip from an American journal, forcibly reminds us of, trick by which the Directors of that swindling concern, The Montreal and Provident Savings' Bank, managed to enrich themselves and their friends, at the cost of the depositors:—"The *Woodbury Bank*, Connecticut, collapsed about a year ago, by fore-ordination, and its bills have been quietly bought up at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar. That accomplished, the Bank is ready to resume payment; the Receiver advertises that he is ready to pay all claims upon it.

A METHODIST "REVIVAL" SERMON.—The following is no burlesque. We clip it from the *Christian Guardian* of the 25th ult., (7th page.)—"Preaching to the Point.—Passing along, one Wednesday night—or evening at the South is our afternoon—in Montgomery, Alabama, I stepped into the Presbyterian lecture-room, where a slave was preaching:—"My brethren," said he, "God Bless your souls, 'igion is like de Alabama river! In spring come 'fresh, an bring in all de old logs, slabs and sticks dat hab been lye in de bank, and carry em down in de current. Byemby de water go down, den a log catch on dis island, den a slab get cotched on de shore an de sticks on de bushes, an dare dey lie, withrin an dryin till come nother 'fresh. Jus so dare come 'vival ob 'igion—dis ole sinner brought in, dat backslider brought

back, an all de folk seem comin,' and mighty good times. But, bredren, bless your souls; byemby 'vival's gone—den dis old sinner is stuck on his own sin, den dat ole backslider is cotched where he was afore, on just such a rock; den one after 'noder dat had got 'igion lies all 'long de shore, and dere dey lie till 'noder 'vival. Belubed bredren bless your souls, keep in de current."

CANADA HELPING INSTEAD OF HINDERING.

(From the *London Spectator*.)

A useful suggestion both in a military and a political point of view is made by a Quebec correspondent of the *Morning Post*. Canada has taken one step towards relieving the Mother-country of the cost of defending that important colony, and it is probable that in the ensuing session of the Local Legislature steps will be taken for a complete relief. Indeed, so far from remaining as a burden on the Imperial resources,—the ordinary reproach of colonies from a certain class of economists,—it is likely that Canada would be able, in case the empire were menaced, to afford her contingent of assistance.

The Mother-country would be relieved of a certain charge, and a force would be set free for the augmentation of the Imperial resources, comprising, in West Canada, five regiments of infantry, seven companies of artillery, and a force nearly as large in East Canada; making altogether a division nearly equal to that lately assembled at Chobham. About sixteen years ago, Canada required a considerable addition to the military forces, and there was an expenditure for the Canadian war. The whole is changed, Canada can and will provide for her own defence; and the nature of the progress which she has made is of a most interesting kind. She has improved surprisingly in material resources. The population of British North America is about three millions, of which two millions belong to Canada; her revenue is estimated at £1,000,000, exceeding the expenditure by about £100,000; although the people are amongst the most lightly taxed in the world. Her material improvements are shown in the number of railroads which are in progress. At Toronto, four railways have been begun since 1851, one of which is in operation for forty-three miles, another is probably, by this time, at work for sixty-five miles; and similar proceedings are noted at Hamilton, Montreal, and other places. About twenty years since, there was a little town consisting of log-huts, its condition curiously burlesquing the name it bore—London; that town now has nine thousand inhabitants; a fine main street, its Thames, its Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, its Piccadilly, Covent Garden Market, Hyde Park Barracks and Parade-ground, a handsome hotel, and its St. Paul's with a fine peal of bells. The rise of Bytown and many other places might equally be taken to exemplify the general improvement of the United Province.

But the grand change has been of a moral kind. In 1837, Canada had her grievances, the substantial part of which lent body and force even to local exaggerations and prejudices of race. Intrusted with the management of her own affairs, the last of Imperial injustices given up in the Canada Clergy Reserves, the colony has not only become pacified but loyal. It could now bring into the field three hundred thousand militiamen; destitute, no doubt, of military training, since the one day's trial allowed served for no more than registration, but animated by the best spirit. The very fact that the Legislature is contemplating the outlay of money for the maintenance of a Colonial force shows how the spirit of affection to the Mother-country and the spirit of independence are not only compatible but mutually invigorating. In this good work the Imperial Government can co-operate; as the intelligent writer in the *Morning Post* makes out. By the surrender of certain lands, held in most towns for military purposes, it could furnish the fund for barracks; by the maintenance of the Canada Rifle Regiment as a reserve in the province, it would afford a useful nucleus and model corps for the local forces; and by officiating the Colonial forces with students from Woolwich and Sandhurst, it would not only save expense to the local revenue but would give to those students an admirable school of naval and military experience. More than this specific service, the Imperial Government would exhibit itself to the colony in the position of practically assisting in the economy and defence of the province.

What is said of Canada applies not less to other provinces; but it is not necessary to go into the figures for those sections of our American Possessions.

It is impossible to avoid applying this lesson at home. Indeed, the operation of the lesson on our own country is the only thing wanting to complete the full force of what has been said with regard to Canada. Although we believe it is practically true that the loyal feelings of that province have been greatly strengthened, we are nevertheless well aware that amongst the millions of emigrants who have left that country within a comparatively few years, many have been affected by feelings of bitterness towards a land where they had felt in life, and where they had so little hope of political enfranchisement. Numbers have gone to seek that enfranchisement in America, and they carry with them prejudices inimical to the feeling of loyalty. That angry feeling must be in Canada powerfully counteracted by the just and popular policy which our Ministers have adopted towards the province. If England were in difficulty, and if a request for practical assistance were sent either to Canada, to Australia, or to the Cape of Good Hope, there would, we are convinced, be an immediate impulse to afford the assistance demanded. In saying that this impulse would be the stronger if the despatch making the appeal bore the signature of "Newcastle," we intend no eulogium on that statesman, beyond pointing to the unquestionable fact that a name which has associated the newest and fullest liberties of the colonists with the most generous conduct of the Mother-country would in itself be a powerful appeal to their feelings of gratitude and affection towards the parent land.

IMMINENT CERTAINTY OF WAR.

(From the *London Morning Post*.)

The whole aspect of the Eastern question is suddenly and completely changed.

It is but two days ago that, in announcing to our readers the rejection of the Turkish modifications of the Vienna note, we stated that the reason for that rejection assigned by the Emperor of Russia was, that to accept the modifications at the hands of the Divan, after he had acceded to a note considered satisfactory

by the mediating powers, would be incompatible with his dignity. Our assertion was quite correct.

But it has come to our knowledge that, since that refusal, and that assignment of a reason, Russia has addressed to the four powers a statement which has certainly been received in England with profound astonishment. In giving detailed reasons for the rejection of the modifications, the Czar treats fully of the Vienna note itself. He considers that note not—as the four powers intended it—as the very extreme opposite, the very antipodes of the Menschikoff note, but as identical in result with the famous document, which conceded to Russia the right of interference between the subjects of the Sultan and their Sovereign, and involved the annihilation of Turkish independence.

The question, therefore, stands at this moment not merely as it did when Prince Menschikoff sailed from Constantinople, but with all the aggravation of the failure of months of negotiation, of cumulative excitement, and of consistent double-dealing.

Turkey was right when she refused to sign the note. She doubted the Czar's good faith when the rest of Europe believe it to be impossible for even Russian craft to be capable of the shuttle which the modifications would have rendered impossible.

The Emperor of Russia, by his present act, has placed Turkey completely in the right, and himself fatally in the wrong.

Turkey must not now sign the original note, because the Czar misrepresents it. The modifications are become a necessity, and their refusal by Russia is positive.

What results? Why, that it is now to be seen whether Russian ambition and Russian aggression are to triumph. We have yet to learn that the Western Powers have less resolution than Russia. Palmerston, John Russell, Clarendon—these are men that know how to guide England in the path of duty; and, firmly united with France in that cordial and joint action which, since the accession of Napoleon to power, has marked her policy, we shall see the faith of treaties and the independence of our ally upheld with an energy which, if unsuccessful in obtaining its end by peaceful means and moral influence, knows how to accept, and prosecute with vigor, the alternative which it can no longer avert.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PHARISEES OF GLASGOW.

(From the *London Examiner*.)

For exacting titles of mint and cummin while they neglect the weightier matters of the law, there are now none so famous as the Glasgow Sabbatarians. We pointed out not many weeks ago the appallingly close connection which exists in that town between a spirit of intolerance of wholesome Sunday pleasure, and a cautious tolerance of the foulest every-day sin. A murder in the New Vennel was attended by circumstances that disclosed to the world some part of the heastly corruption, drunkenness, and debauchery into which masses of laboring poor crumbled in these wynds and filthy courts are plunged by would be saints who deny them all other than brutal pleasures. That crime ensued in the hanging of a man and woman, Hans McFarlane and Helen Blackwood, and the holy men of Glasgow let them hang, and were not horrified. No Presbytery was moved by the shocking incident to meet and consult for the spiritual welfare of crowds of debased creatures swarming in the same city, of the same class and in a like condition. No meetings were called at which zealous Christians took counsel how to lift such degraded fellow townsmen out of the pit of infamy in which too plainly they were wallowing. Here matters of justice and mercy those—which must give way before the greater questions of mint and cummin.

At the very time when Blackwood and McFarlane, symbols of the brutalised condition of its masses, for which Glasgow is infamous, died by the executioner—a steamboat, the Emperor, began to ply upon the Clyde. It was to take pant-up parents and children into fresh and wholesome air. It was to afford to the poor man and his family an opportunity of getting out under a wide sky, and of feeling for a few hours innocently happy in God's world upon the day of rest. The Pharisees of Glasgow became furious. The whole town was in a ferment. Righteous men who never thought of meeting to the rescue of the most degraded sin, met furiously to denounce the most harmless pleasure. The providers of this Sunday holiday were called "cowards" and "traffickers in the souls and bodies of working men;" while such working men as had shown themselves eager for such recreation were characterised as "the moral scum, impertinent foppery, and rabid infidelity of Glasgow." It may be worth dwelling in a little detail on these remarkable manifestations of charitable brotherhood and Christian love.

The Presbytery of course are first entitled to attention. This dignified body held a most edifying meeting, where a Mr. Gillan much distinguished himself. He called the design to open the Clyde on a Sunday an attempt to serve but "one master and that the Devil." Our Saviour did indeed say, remarked Mr. Gillan, that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath day; but "He never said that it was right to take pleasure excursions!" Then came Doctor Hill, who thought the running of the holy day boat "one of the worst proceedings" (Doctor Hill of course spoke with a full and fresh impression of the so recent murder in New Vennel), "one of the worst proceedings which has taken place in our own time." Next followed Dr. Leishman, who called for the severest penalties against a violation so scandalous of the laws of God, and proceeded incidentally to denounce another new-fangled practice of bringing fresh milk into the town on Sunday. It ought to be a day of sour milk, certainly, according to the Pharisaic doctrine.

In all this grave and learned Presbytery, in short, there was but one man who talked a little like a Christian. Mr. N. McLeod himself thought, indeed (such is the influence of Sabbatarianism on the best disposed), that the promoters of Sunday excursions for the poor town-population were "forsaking their own mercy;" but he objected to the violence that had been shown in allusion to them. "He had no reason to think that the promoters of this steamer, or those who use it, however wrongfully, were either infidels or blackguards."

The dignified example of the Presbytery had its due effect. A meeting in the City Hall was announced, to which excited Sabbatarians were urged together from the pulpits, and to which the clergy themselves gathered in great numbers. Here a Mr. Cullen took the chair, and stormed amid loud applause at the

"vile buccaneers who were sailing a steamer." Then rose a Mr. Kilpatrick, with some of whose expressions this article has already been graced. He sneered at the steamer for being likely to come into favor with all "the moral scum and rabid infidelity of Glasgow"

After Mr. Kilpatrick rose a similar friend of the Sabbath and of Bible principles, a Mr. Campbell, who in moving a resolution calling upon all people to abstain always from using the peccant vessel, called it a dishonor to God and an injury to the working men. This at last proved too much for a working man, "Mr. James Dodds, an operative boot and shoemaker," who happened to be present, and who thereupon got up, and, in spite of uproar, flatly told the meeting that he had found Sundays to be most decently and humanly observed in towns that were not under Sabbatarian tyranny, and that "of all the towns he ever witnessed, either in England, Ireland, or on the Continent, Glasgow beat them all for drunkenness and immorality."

This was a clincher. The tumult of whistling, yelling, and hooting of the friends of the Sabbath, upon this, left nothing more possible to be said. The assembly prematurely closed in the fury and uproar of its overpowering Sabbatarian zeal. But even this disgraceful scene was not enough. To enforce observance of the Sabbath by practice as well as precept, the saints armed with sticks, went down on the following Sunday evening to the river to prevent the landing of wicked passengers who had been enjoying themselves by steam-boat. Holy pier-keepers, refusing to open their gates, compelled the Sabbath-breakers to take to boats, and make other Sabbath-breakers of the boatmen; and ultimately the pier at Garelockhead was barricaded by various divisions of holy men in one body, and the passengers in landing had to storm this barricade, throw its barrels and boxes into the river, and resist with a fire of staves and potatoes the opposition of the saints with sticks.

So we believe the matter stands at present, and so we leave it to the contemplation of the thoughtful reader. The zeal that took no heed of an atrocious murder which revealed as by a blaze of light to the whole country the slough of filthiness and crime within the town—the zeal that would do nothing to save, is now all ablaze to destroy. It is set on fire, by an act in itself most innocent and righteous, and which offends justly against, as it is the first honest and laudable endeavor to beat down, a ceremonial prejudice most hostile to the welfare of society. It wants to know by name the authors of that harmless act, that their property may be ruined, and their names handed down to execration.

"And all this, in the name of the Lord!"

CHRISTIANITY IN LONDON.

(From the Church of Scotland Magazine.)

We shall take the city of London, perhaps, or rather certainly, the most populous in the same extent of ground that ever stood on the face of the earth. Within its vast bounds, there are said to be inhabitants approaching the enormous number of two millions and a half—more than the whole population of Scotland twenty years ago. We are not to be dazzled by the brilliancy of genius, and for some grasp of talent of her philosophers, or statesmen, or by the eloquence of her orators in the senate, at the bar, on the bench, in pulpit, or exhibited in her numerous periodicals. These are universally known, and are above all praise; but what do they, or can they amount to, in effectually prevailing and prevailing with truth and moral goodness, such an unapproachable and unmanageable multitude, left to increase and degenerate into unregarded corruption, as they have been? Here is the lamentable fact, and here is the fatal error. It matters little what the annual ratio of increase in the population of such a city is—let it be 20,000, or 30,000, or some thousands; constantly increasing and proportional provisions should be annually made, and that by anticipation, for the religious and educational wants of such a multiplying mass. As it is managed or mis-managed, Christian London, the living centre as she should have been, of civilisation and true religion, or far worse in his respect than any of the heathen cities of old.—Generations pass away; thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions flow into her increasing masses of long lines and squares of bricks, and the building of churches and schools is in a great measure left to mercantile speculation, or to the piety or zeal of individuals or sects. The startling fact occurs to some reflecting mind, once in a century, that there has been a sad neglect and oversight and the zeal or sense of duty of the sovereign, or of the Parliament, or the Church, or of some individuals, is stimulated to supply the want. Out of the way and inconvenient corners are chosen; and an edifice is thrust in where there are none or few now looking for it, or having a taste for its services, or aware of its blessings. The result, certain and inevitable has been, that 150,000 of the immense population of London, are as ignorant of Christianity perhaps, and certainly as destitute of the spirit of religion, as the savages of New Holland or Africa. Even let us suppose that all the immense population of that overgrown capital were decent church-going Christians who required only church accommodation, and the regular ministrations of religious ordinances, they would still require, at the very lowest calculation, 1000 churches, and fully 1500 clergymen. Without being at the unnecessary trouble of referring to any church or educational statistics, we say, without the slightest hesitation, that there is a most deplorable deficiency in numbers, even taking clergymen of all religious denominations. The necessary consequence is, that those who are stationed in that mass of unwatched and unwatched human beings, have their energies so distracted, that they feel, so far as the great city is concerned, paralysed and hopeless. They cannot help themselves, or those who should look to them for help. Religion in all its influences, which ought to be universal—free as the air, and open and visible as the light of the sun, is become a thing of holes and corners. They pass through the heaving ocean of human life and gross ignorance without the power of arresting the attention of a single individual; and hundreds of thousands are born and grow up, and live and die, without almost any probable chance of being brought under the influence of the truth of God. We might easily make such an assertion from a mere knowledge of the facts—of the want of religious agency for such numbers, and the consequent sinking, first into indifference, and then into neglect, of all religion, and lastly into utter ineligion. But we speak from observation of the facts,

and can say, without fear of contradiction, that this is in reality the hopeless condition, in regard to religious habits, that the great mass of the lower population of the first, the wealthiest perhaps, still the most Christian city in Christendom has fallen into.

TONIC GRADATIONS OF A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.—When Napoleon escaped from Elba and returned to France, the *Moniteur* announces the event as follows: First announcement.—"March 1815. The monster has escaped from the place of his banishment; he has run away from Elba." Second—"The Corsican dragon (l'Ogre) has landed at Capo Juan." Third—"The tiger has shown himself a Gap. The troops are advancing on all sides to arrest his progress. He will conclude his miserable adventure by becoming a wanderer among the mountains; he cannot possibly escape." Fourth—"The monster has really advanced as far as Grenoble—we know not to what treachery to ascribe it." Fifth—"The tyrant is actually at Lyons. Fear and terror seized all at his appearance." Sixth—"The usurper has ventured to approach the capital to within sixty hours' march." Seventh—"Bonaparte is advancing by forced marches—but it is impossible he can reach Paris." Eighth—"Napoleon will arrive under the walls of Paris to-morrow." Ninth—"The Emperor Napoleon is at Fontainebleau." Tenth—"Yesterday evening his Majesty the Emperor made his public entry, and arrived at the Tuilleries—nothing can exceed the universal joy!"

LIVER COMPLAINT, OF TEN YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE USE OF ONLY TWO BOXES OF DR. PLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

New York, August 2, 1853. This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try DR. PLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best LIVER OR GENERAL ANTIBILIOUS PILLS ever offered to the public. MRS. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivington Street, P. S. Dr. Plane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. PLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

TO CONTRACTORS AND ARCHITECTS.

TENDERS will be received until the 6th of November next, for the erection of a CHURCH, at SHEPPINGTON, of the following dimensions:—Eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-four feet high. For terms and further particulars apply to Rev. Joseph Graton, Curé, Sheppington, who will furnish a plan of the building. N. B. The undertaker will require to furnish two streets.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

- BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. PRACTICAL PIETY, by St. Francis of Sales, mss. 2 6 PERSONAL SKETCHES, by St. Joseph Barrington 6 3 THE RISE AND FALL OF THE IRISH NATION, by ditto. 5 0 SHANDY McGUIRE, or Travels upon Travellers, GAZETTEER OF IRELAND, with Maps plates. 20 0 HOUSEHOLD SURGERY; or, Hints on Emergencies. 2 6 PONTIFICALE ROMAIN, 3 vols.; beautifully illustrated, and bound in Morocco. Price, 45 0 LIGOURIS MORAL THEOLOGY (in Latin) 10 vols. 50 0 D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, founded in Montreal in 1819, is re-opened at COFFEE ST. LOUIS. The Director having visited the principal Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Europe, and acquired a knowledge of how pupils are there treated, will now employ the most effective means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be aided in the work of instruction by several members of the Clerks of the Society of St. Victor, he will be able to give a greater development to the Institution. Among other modifications, he will establish an articulation French class for young pupils, those altogether unable to articulate will be carefully exercised in the study of Libellé. Instructions will be given to all at first in the French tongue; but that the pupils of English origin may communicate more intimately with their parents, a separate class will be opened for them the second year, and their instructions continued in the English language only should the parents so wish. The course of studies will last at least five years, and instructions will be given during ten months and a half in the year on the following terms:— For Board and teaching without any furniture, \$5 per month, payable half yearly in advance. Pupils belonging to poor families will be taught and boarded for the moderate sum of \$3 per month. Externs, unable to pay, will be received gratis, and those able to pay, will give one dollar per month. N. B. The Legislature having granted an allocation for the support of this new Institution, the Directors will admit gratis any indigent pupils, provided with suitable certificates. Pupils will be received at the age of 9 years; it is important they should be exercised in writing before their coming to the Institution. Those advanced in years and of limited intelligence will receive religious instructions only by the language of signs and by teaching them the most essential words. It is to be hoped, after one year's instruction, they will be able to fulfil their religious duties. The Editors of the English papers are most respectfully requested to publish this advertisement during one month for the interest of the unfortunate deaf mutes. Montreal, 1st Oct., 1853.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Just received by the Subscribers, BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER. SUBSCRIPTION, only \$3 a-year. Can be mailed to any part of Canada. Every Catholic should subscribe for a copy of it. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Agents.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN, Montreal, August 20, 1853.

THE METROPOLITAN, FOR OCTOBER.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Religion, Literature, and General Information.

ART. I.—THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.—II.—TO THE LILY OF THE VALLEY (Poetry) III.—PRETTY PLATE (2 Illustrations) IV.—THE MISSION OF WOMEN.—THE MEANS TO ACCOMPLISH IT.—V.—SIR CONSTANTINE (Poetry) VI.—MEMOIR OF CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.—VII.—JOURNEY IN TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA.—VIII.—(with 3 Illustrations) VIII.—SHORT ANSWERS TO POPULAR OBJECTIONS AGAINST RELIGION.—IX.—LAWRENCE, OR THE LITTLE SAILOR.—II (2 fine Illustrations) X.—ASPIRATION (Poetry) XI.—PROPHECIES OF MALACHI.—XII.—CRYSTAL PALACE AT NEW YORK. XIII.—THE PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA (Poetry) XIV.—CORRESPONDENCE.—CATHOLIC NEWS. XV.—LITERARY NOTICES. XVI.—RECORD OF EVENTS.

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A specimen number will be sent gratuitously to such as may wish to act as agents, or otherwise aid in disseminating the Work, on application to the Publishers personally, or by letter prepaid.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN.

Since the commencement of this publication, we have often had occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Clergy and others, who have manifested an interest in its success, particularly by getting up clubs, and sending us lists of subscribers. That we fully appreciate their friendly co-operation, and are disposed to make a liberal return for the patronage we design to increase the contents of each number, commencing with the month of August, by adding SIXTEEN PAGES OF MATTER WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE. This enlargement of the work will enable us also to diversify its contents in such way as to make it an interesting and instructive Magazine to the more numerous class of readers—to the clergy as well as laity, to the better educated as well as to the less enlightened. As this increase of matter, together with the introduction of original articles from able writers, will involve a considerable outlay, we appeal with confidence to the friends of Catholic literature in the United States, for their zealous co-operation in extending the circulation of the work. We will supply *Thomas's Review* and the *Metropolitan*, for 1853, free of postage, on the receipt of \$5. JOHN MURPHY & CO., Publishers, 175, Market Street, Baltimore.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF the Rev. STEPHEN FERGUS, Catholic Clergyman, from Ballinrobe, county Mayo, Archdeacon of Tuam, who arrived at Boston about 1840. Any intelligence of his whereabouts will be thankfully received at this office.

WANTED,

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER, a Young Man capable of teaching the English language. Besides his salary, he will have the advantage of teaching an Evening School. Apply to M. CARRON, Esq., St. Maurice, Co. Beauharnois.

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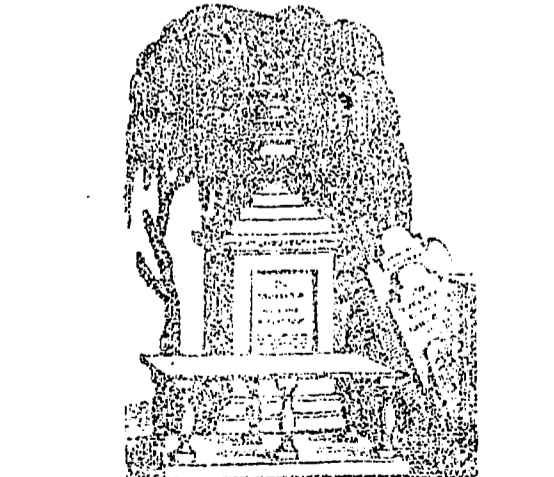
THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so provided for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

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TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150 For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125 Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15 French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 25 Music, per annum, 30 Use of Piano, per annum, 8 Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. Rev. P. REILLY, President.

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N. B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTREAL FREEMAN, AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

IN announcing our intention to publish an additional Newspaper in this city, under the above name, we solicit permission to state a few of the many reasons which have induced us to engage in such an enterprise, the necessity of which, we are satisfied, is now painfully felt by that class of the inhabitants to whose interests our columns will be faithfully devoted. The paper we contemplate establishing will proclaim itself the political organ, not only of the Irish inhabitants of this city, but of United Canada; and as such, we sincerely hope, whilst properly conducted, will receive the confidence and support necessary to command respect, thus enabling us to exercise a salutary influence by the authority of the opinions it will be our duty to express; and here, we may be permitted to observe, that it is high time Irish citizens should provide themselves with some suitable means of defence against slanders industriously circulated by certain classes, who seek to establish reputation at the expense of their character, honor, and principles. Yet, let us not be misunderstood; our object in establishing a paper, is not to imitate such example; for we do not intend to repel wrong by wrong, nor to avail ourselves of every accidental calamity, to make political capital, nor create party feud; but on the contrary, when occasion requires, in a conciliatory spirit, to point out the pernicious effects consequent on the unbounded licentiousness of ill directed power. And thus do we hope to claim the patronage of every honest man who desires to cultivate a good understanding with his neighbor, and who values the pleasing influence of social harmony, with the existence of kindly feeling. We know however that in Montreal, where the demon of religious discord is worshipped with fanatical zeal by some, the performance of this duty will be attended with great difficulty; nevertheless, we will not shrink from the task we have undertaken, nor deviate from the line we have marked, believing, as we do, that the enumeration of truth and the fearless exposure of unprincipled demagogues will eventually crown our efforts with success.

This, however, is but one of the reasons which have induced us to claim public attention; and, indeed, under present circumstances, if we could not adduce any other, we would consider it perfectly sufficient to justify our appearance. For we can, for a present we had, without travelling beyond the limits of Lower Canada, that the Irish population, numbering some of the best, have not one political paper printed in the English language, through which they can express their opinions or communicate their views; whilst other organs are not only unappreciated, but severely represented, at every town and village by the press. Yet, we think, it must be admitted, that the intellectual capabilities of the Irish settlers in Canada are at least equal to those of their neighbors, and hence we cannot but express our surprise and astonishment, that they have remained so long without such advantages.

To supply this want is therefore another of the reasons which have induced us to enter the political arena; and we flatter ourselves, that our presence on the public platform will be hailed with pleasure by every Irishman who desires to attain a position in this country, of his adoption; for we have no hesitation in saying, that the Irish people, in order to know, as best and cooperate with each other, must have at least one paper such as we will now place at their disposal. From these observations, it will be perceived, that one of the leading objects of our journal has to effect an Irish organization; not however of a religious character, for every Catholic is against Protestantism; but a hearty desire, that an organization of the kind, or, in other words, a centralization of Irish opinion, if it has been such, yet we do not despair, because, the one of which they have long been subjected to, and their desire to be heard at the bar of public opinion, justify us in hoping that the *Montreal Freeman* will, in a most efficient manner, be an equal footing with any other journal in the Province. Indeed, the necessity which has called us into existence, and the many friendly assurances we have already received, warrant us in anticipating a prosperous career.

Besides, the paper we intend publishing, will be a valuable repository to every Irishman—an indispensable morning visitor—a faithful guardian of the liberties of the people—and an uncompromising advocate for their rights in the country. With its public men and their acts will be public property, and will be estimated by us by the honesty of the one and the utility of the other.

For the laboring classes, always the true source of a nation's wealth, we will demand adequate remuneration, and will insist upon its punctual observance.

In politics, we avow ourselves Republicans; but in doing so, we wish it distinctly to be understood, that we are determined not to yield a single inch of our ground, by whatsoever name it may exist, unless the principle, by which it is known and the measures it originates, are characterized by the progressive spirit of the times, the liberty of the subject, and the prosperity of the country.

In religious controversy, we will take no part; the discussion of such a subject being excluded from our journal, and rendered unnecessary by the able and remarkable talents of our esteemed friends, the editors of the *True Witness*.

Between Irish and Canadian citizens, we will ever advocate political cooperation and interchange of kindly feeling, for many reasons essentially necessary to the interests of both.

In fact, on our part, we unhesitatingly assert, that neither exertion nor expense shall be spared in order to render our paper worthy of public confidence and patronage; but, on the other hand, we confidently hope that Irishmen throughout the Province, will rally round us, and transmit subscription lists from their respective localities, in approval of our enterprise, as an evidence of their desire to be honestly represented; and thus it will be no longer said that the Irish in Canada will not maintain a paper pledged to support them, or that they would sooner receive, read, and pay journals characterized by daily denunciations of their conduct, and thereby ensuring their success. However, as we have already said, we do not doubt the patriotism of our friends, and with the Irish population of United Canada at our back, we do not fear any opposition.

Correspondents and Agents will be established in Ireland, in different parts of this Province, and also in the United States, so that we shall have an uninterrupted line of communication between the Irish on both sides of the Atlantic, and thus be enabled to give timely notice of every movement calculated to interest our readers. Besides, each number of the *Freeman* will contain a well arranged and comprehensive assortment of the latest Irish news; whilst the editorial department will be presided over by a gentleman of first rate ability, and one in whose sincerity every confidence may be reposed. We must now be permitted to conclude, and refer to the publication of the *Freeman*, in a few days, for a more ample declaration of our principles, as we fear we have already far exceeded the ordinary limits of a newspaper prospectus.

The *Montreal Freeman* will be published Semi-Weekly, (printed on Double Demy Paper, Seven Columns on each page,) until our office arrangements are completed, after which it will be issued Tri-Weekly. Subscription—\$3 per annum, delivered in the city; to country subscribers, \$2.

FREDERICK DALTON & Co., Publishers.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, An Original Irish Story, entitled—

NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY:

A Tale of the New Reformation, by Mrs. J. Sadler, 18mo of 450 pages, printed on fine paper, and illustrated with two original designs, price in muslin only 2s. 6d.

The main object of this story is to bring under the notice of Catholics in America, and of Irish Catholics in particular, the nefarious system of proselytism going on from day to day and from year to year in the remote and famine stricken districts of Ireland; the fearful persecutions and temptations by which the starving poor are incessantly assailed, and their steadfast adherence (with comparatively few exceptions) to the ancient faith of their fathers. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for commodity names (Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.), units (per minot, per bush, per lb, etc.), and prices in dollars and cents.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WANTED, in this School, an ASSISTANT TEACHER, of good abilities and character. No other need apply. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, Sept. 29, 1853.

NEW CANTON HOUSE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

GROCERIES FOR ONE MILLION

SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed, and Bright Muscovado—TEAS—Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Fine Twankay. J. PHELAN. Montreal, July 6, 1853.

HONEY.

Also, 300 lbs. of HONEY for Sale at the New Canton House, Dalhousie Square. J. PHELAN. Montreal, July 6, 1853.

IMMIGRATION.

PARTIES wishing to secure PASSAGE for their Friends from Liverpool to this Country, can obtain PASSAGE CERTIFICATES either by way of the St. Lawrence or by New York, on application to HENRY CHAPMAN & CO. May 12th, 1853.

GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING. All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses. HENRY CHAPMAN, Agent Globe Insurance. May 12th, 1853.



EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH. A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES. FOR SALE.

Martell's Brandy, in Bond Do Free DeKuyper's Gin, in Bond Do Free, and in cases Wines, in Wood and Bottle Teas, a few good samples Tobacco, &c. &c. G. D. STUART, 154 1/2, St. Paul Street, Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Church. Montreal, December 16.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge. NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION

CANADAS AND WESTERN STATES, BY TRAIN & CO.'S LINE.

Table listing routes from Liverpool to various destinations (Albany, Buffalo, Kingston, etc.) with corresponding fares in dollars and cents.

Children under twelve years of age at the time of embarkation, five dollars less than the above; and infants under twelve months thirteen dollars less than the above-named prices, to Boston or Albany, and other places in proportion; but we will not issue a pre-paid certificate for children under twelve years of age, unless accompanied by a passenger over twelve years, who must be paid for at the same time and on the same certificate.

The above prices embrace a steerage passage from Liverpool to Boston, by any of our splendid Line of Packets; provisions at sea according to the undermentioned dietary scale; doctor's attendance and medicine on board when required; port charges at Boston; and all expenses of transportation of passengers and baggage from the ship at Boston, to the destination agreed upon.

In addition to any provisions which the passengers may themselves bring, the following quantities, at least, of water and provisions will be supplied to each steerage passenger of twelve years of age and over, every week during the passage, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water per day.

Two oz. of Tea; 8 oz. of Sugar; 5 lbs. of Oatmeal; 2 lbs. Navy Bread; 1 lb. Wheat Flour; 2 lbs. Rice. Children under twelve years of age (not including infants), are furnished with six pounds of breadstuffs per week, the usual allowance of water, and half allowance of Tea and Sugar.

As soon as our Liverpool House informs us per steamer of the names of pre-paid passengers embarked, we publish their names in the Boston Pilot, and also notify each purchaser of pre-paid Certificates, either directly or through our agents.

On the arrival of any of our ships in the outer harbor, we immediately dispatch an agent on board, to give pre-paid passengers the necessary instructions regarding their route westward.

Bedding and utensils for eating and drinking, must be provided by passengers; and those going to the Canadas, or Western States, must furnish their own provisions from Boston.

TRAIN & CO., of BOSTON, inform those who take an interest in the welfare of Immigrants, that as owners of the only Liverpool and Boston Line of Packets, they have determined, that their Immigration business shall be conducted in their own name, on their own responsibility, and by themselves or their immediate servants.

In calling public attention to the subjoined list of the Ships which comprise our Boston Line of Packets, we believe that its general reputation as the first of American Lines is sufficiently well known and established. The Thousands of Letters which have been sent by American Immigrants to their friends in every part of Europe, have borne ample testimony to the rapid and successful passages made by those Ships, and to the superior Health, Comfort and Safety which their Passengers have hitherto enjoyed. Many of them will be recognized as vessels which have gained the very highest character, by a succession of unusually rapid passages.

PACKET SHIPS WHICH ARE DISPATCHED IN THIS LINE:—

Table listing ship names and captains: STAR OF EMPIRE (Capt. Brown), WESTERN STAR (Capt. Thayer), FRANK PERCE (Capt. Marcy), PRESIDENT (Capt. Cummings), CHARLOTTE OF FAME (Capt. Knowles), STARFORDSHIRE (Capt. Richardson), PARLIAMENT (Capt. Sampson), NORTH AMERICA (Capt. Dunbar), DANIEL WEBSTER (Capt. Howard), PLYMOUTH ROCK (Capt. Caldwell), SUNBEAM (Capt. Rutman), LEVI WOODBURY (Capt. Nickerson).

These Ships, when in the Line, sail from Boston on the 5th of each month, and from Liverpool each week during the year, and are distinguished by a Red Flag with a White Diamond.

ENOCHE TRAIN & Co., Nos. 37 and 38 Lewis Wharf, BOSTON, Mass. TRAIN & Co., Merchants, No. 5 India Buildings, Water Street, LIVERPOOL, England. TRAIN & Co., Passage Office, Nos. 118 and 119 Waterloo Road, LIVERPOOL, England. TRAIN & Co., No. 121 St. Patrick Street, CORK, Ireland.

These magnificent Ships are all AMERICAN BUILT, and constructed expressly for Packets. They are all New and of the First Class, being built on the most improved principles, and of the best materials. They possess all modern improvements which conduce to health and comfort, as a superior system of lighting and ventilating, the very best Provisions, and a careful medical superintendence. The Captains have been carefully selected as first rate sailors and men of humanity, and an experienced Surgeon is attached to each Ship, and no expense is spared to render them the best and the most popular conveyance to America. As Train & Co. have made such arrangements in Liverpool as will protect their friends from the frauds and impositions sometimes practised there, they believe that those who pre-pay passages cannot but see the advantage of being able to engage with a respectable House, on favorable terms, for a well known Line of magnificent Packet Ships, and in this way avoid the disrespect, annoyance and delay which they so often experience, when they engage with Agents who are but slightly connected with transit Ships.

As a proof that their Immigration business is conducted on principles uniformly honorable and humane, and that they have been distinguished for the most exact fulfillment of all their Engagements, we are permitted to refer to the Very Rev. THEOBOLD MATHEW, Cork, Ireland.

We also subjoin the following testimonial from the Right Reverend JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Bishop, Cathedral, Boston:—

(copy) "Boston, Jan. 22nd, 1849. 'I am happy to testify, from personal knowledge, that the firm of Ship Owners, known in this City of Boston, under the name of 'Enoch Train & Co.' is composed of gentlemen of tried and acknowledged integrity, and that implicit reliance can be placed in their fidelity to accomplish all that they may promise, to those who have occasion to make any contract with them. (Signed) JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Bishop of Boston.'"

Those applying by letter or otherwise for pre-paid Certificates of Passage, should in all cases express the names and ages of the persons sent for, with their address in full, containing the names of the Town, Land, or Village, nearest Post-Town, and County, together with the address of the person to whose care a letter is usually sent.

N.B.—Those making inquiries for pre-paid Passengers, are requested to furnish the Date and Number of their Receipt.

For further Information, apply to

ENOCHE TRAIN & Co., Boston. Messrs. H. JONES & Co., Wellington Street, Montreal; or to Messrs. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville, C. W.

USEFUL & CHEAP CATHOLIC BOOKS FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION,

Just Published and for Sale by the Subscribers, (SECOND EDITION.) NEW LIGHTS, or LIFE IN GALWAY. A TALE OF THE NEW REFORMATION. By Mrs. J. SADLER. 18mo., 442 pages, muslin, 2s. 6d.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS. 'New Lights, or Life in Galway, is an original tale by Mrs. Sadler, and upon the whole the best and most finished of her powerful and most interesting tales in illustration of Irish history and Irish character. The New Lights are the converts to Protestantism obtained by soup and stir-about, and the story is intended to illustrate what is called the New Reformation in the West of Ireland. The characters are well drawn and clearly marked, and never, save in her rich and varied, and wholly unpretending conversation, have we ever seen Mrs. Sadler to so great advantage as in the whole plan and conduct of this story. The work is marked by genuine Irish simplicity and archness, love of fun and touching pathos, violent passion and melting tenderness of heart, sweetness of temper, supernatural patience and resignation, strong faith and ardent piety. Mrs. Sadler is a true Irishwoman, and has a most wonderful faculty of compelling us, even in spite of ourselves, to love and honor her countrymen and countrywomen. We recommend her book most warmly to all classes of readers, but especially to those who are pretending that Ireland is about to apostatize from the faith. An Irishman is no Irishman when not a Catholic.'—Brownson's Review.

'Mrs. Sadler is much admired as a writer of tales, and this new production of her gifted pen will be sought for with avidity. One of its aims is to expose the proselytizing efforts made in Ireland during the late famine.'—Catholic Herald.

'Mrs. Sadler has contributed many interesting volumes, original or translated, to the growing Catholic Library of America; but the last is the best of all. We cordially recommend the work to all our readers.'—American Celt.

'We have read this work with great satisfaction, and regard it as one of Mrs. Sadler's best efforts. The picture of Irish sufferings and Irish finances is true to life. It is a clear and true exposure of the proselytizing system recently pursued in Ireland, by the establishment of Soup Houses and other tricks, to bribe the famishing poor from their ancient faith. The Irishness are correct, and display in the writer an intimacy with Irish character, which is rarely met with in books on Ireland. The work can be read with interest, profit and pleasure.'—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

'This is a new work from the pen of a lady already well and most favorably known to the Catholic public throughout the world speaking the English language, and whose contributions to Catholic literature we always welcome with delight.'—St. Louis Shepherd of the Valley.

'We welcome the work before us as one which points with artistic truth and reflects faithfully the innermost feelings of our people in joy or in sorrow.'—New York Truth Teller.

'We are sorry we are unavoidably precluded from giving extracts from this exciting work, which we hope to do on a future occasion. In the meantime we earnestly recommend such of our readers who wish to enjoy a real literary luxury for half a dollar, to apply at once to Mr. Doyle or Mr. Donnelly, in the Arcade, where the volume is for sale.'—Toronto Mirror.

'The question need not now be demanded, 'Have we an authoress amongst us?' for in truth, we have, and one whose reputation occupies a more elevated position than the flood of trashy writers whose work now inundate our literature, and are landed far beyond their merits by those who should know better. Mrs. Sadler has written several well told tales; but we consider the present work the best she has produced.'—Montreal Transcript.

'As a description of Irish character and manners, most graphic and true to nature, we cannot but speak in very high terms of 'New Lights.' We doubt not that this work will have an extensive sale.'—Montreal Pilot.

'This tale is dedicated to the People of Ireland, and is written in a spirit of deep sympathy for their unfortunate condition. With regard to its peculiar religious tendencies, we have no opinion to express. As a merely literary production, it will add new lustre to the already high reputation of the gifted authoress. Some of the delineations are graphic in the extreme, and the dialogue throughout is truthful and dramatic.'—Montreal Star.

'New Lights' is in every chapter elegant and readable, and in several places reminds us of Professor Wilson's 'Lights and Shadows of Scotch Life,' than which we could pay neither author nor authoress a higher compliment.'—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

'This new work from the pen of Mrs. Sadler, will we doubt not add to the already well earned reputation that the lady enjoys, as the authoress of several charming Irish tales, in which the manners and national characteristics of her countrymen are delineated with great power, and admirable fidelity.'—Montreal True Witness.

'This, the best production of Mrs. Sadler's clever pen is most appropriately dedicated to the people of Ireland. It is without exception or question, the most brilliant picture of the state of Ireland that has been drawn by any artist of the present day. We know of no writer of Irish romance except poor Bannin, who has so thoroughly comprehended or honestly exposed the real causes of Irish discontent, wretchedness, and insubordination. If the scene were laid in Carolina, instead of Conamara,—if the victims were negroes and not of European complexion,—Savages and not civilized beings;—Pagans instead of Papists,—then indeed might Mrs. Sadler hope to eclipse Mrs. Stowe in English popularity, and have her apotheosis proclaimed at Stafford House, as it is the press of this country will fling the 'cold shade of silence' over her admirable tale.'—London Catholic Standard.

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Pere Collet, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadler. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. This is considered by competent judges as the most complete, and at the same time, the most concise Catechism of the Christian Religion and of Scripture History that has yet been offered to the public. It is admirably adapted for adults requiring instruction as well as for children. The answers are all so condensed that they are easily committed to memory; and there is not a single point connected with religion, either of doctrine, discipline, or ceremonial, that is not fully explained.

We know that this work requires only to be known to secure for it a very wide circulation. In order to place the work within the reach of every person, we have determined to put it at the following prices: 12mo. 440 pages, half bound, 1s 10d; muslin, 2s 6d; to schools and colleges we will put them at \$25 per 100. THE CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTED in the Sacraments, Sacrifices, Ceremonies, and Observances of the Church. By Way of Questions and Answers. By the Most Rev. Dr. Challoner. 18mo. flexible muslin, 1s 3d; muslin, or sheep binding, 1s 10d.

THINK WELL ON'T; or, Reflections on the Great Truths of the Christian Religion, for every day in the month. By the Most Rev. Dr. Challoner; 32mo. muslin, 1s. NEWMAN'S SERMONS on Mixed Congregations, 3s 9d. Do. LECTURES on Anglicanism, 3s 9d. WISEMAN'S SERMONS on DEVOTION to the HOLY EUCHARIST, to which is added his Lecture delivered at Leeds, 1s 0d.

A Book which should be adopted in every Catholic School; CATECHISM of GEOGRAPHY. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

This will supply a want long felt by Catholics, as their children were obliged to study geography, if at all, from books which represented the people of every Catholic country as ignorant, superstitious, and revengeful. 12mo. of 140 pages, price only 1s; or, 7s 6d per dozen.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 34 St. John Street, Quebec. August 16, 1853.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the best description of Hangings. These Bells are made from the best stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many recent improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, an extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the 'best Bells for sonority and purity of tone.' We pay particular attention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old copper. Old Bells taken in part pay for new ones, or purchased outright. Town Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y., Feb., 1853. HITCHCOCK & Co., Agents, 118 Broadway, New York.

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

MR. FLYNN respectfully informs the Public, that he has OPENED a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing a collection of Books from the best Catholic Authors, on History, Voyages, Travels, Religion, Biography, and Tales.

To those who do not possess Libraries of their own, Mr. Flynn's Collection of Books will be found to be well chosen; and as he is continually adding to his stock, he hopes to be favored with a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its continuance.

DOCTOR M'BUCKER BEGS to acquaint his friends that he has returned to Montreal, Residence, St. MARY STREET, QUEBEC STAIRS.

WILLIAM HALLEY, TORONTO, C. W., GENERAL AGENT FOR CATHOLIC LITERATURE, including Newspapers, Periodicals, New Publications, &c.

W. H. is Agent in Canada for the Metropolitan Magazine, which can be forwarded by mail to any part of Canada. W. H. is also agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Toronto and vicinity.

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

DEVLIN & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

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

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

NEW OIL AND COLOR STORE. WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LINSEED OIL, LAMP GLASS, PAPER GREEN, WHITING, WHITE LEAD, FIREPROOF PAINT, &c., &c. CLARKE & CAREY, House and Sign Painters, 169 St. Paul Street. July 6, 1853.

CARD. MR. ROBERT McANDREW, No. 151, Notre Dame Street, in returning his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support extended to him since his commencing business in this city, begs to say that he will keep on hand a choice assortment of DRY GOODS, both Staple and Fancy, Wholesale and Retail; and that his Goods will be placed on the most moderate scale of profits. He trusts he will be enabled, by strict attention, to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N.B.—For sale by the Subscriber, a choice assortment of STRAW BONNETS, of the latest BRITISH and NEW YORK FASHIONS, LOW FOR CASH! ROBERT McANDREW. Montreal, May 11.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Stein, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

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