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Jesus said to his disciples. Whom do you say that I am?

Simon Peter answered and said: Thou art Christ the Son of the living God.

And Jesus answering, said to him: Blessed art thou Simon Bar-Jona: because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. AND I SAY TO THEE: THAT THOU ART PETER. AND UPON THIS ROCK I WILL BUILD MY CHURCH, AND THE GATES OF HELL SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST IT.

AND I SHALL GIVE TO THEE THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven.—S. Matthew xvi. 15—19.



"Was anything concealed from Peter, who was styled the Rock on which the Church was built, who received the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the power of loosing and binding in Heaven and on earth?" —*PLUTILLIAN Poescrip. xxi.*

"There is one God, and one Church, and one Chair founded by the voice of the Lord upon Peter. That any other Altar be erected, or any other Priesthood established, besides that one Altar, and one Priesthood, is impossible. Whosoever gathers elsewhere, scatters. Whatever is devised by human frenzy, in violation of the Divine Ordinance, is adulterous, impious, sacrilegious." —*St. Cyprian Ep. 43 ad plebem.*

"All of them remaining silent, for the doctrine was beyond the reach of man. Peter the Prince of the Apostles and the supreme herald of the Church, not following his own inventions, nor persuaded by human reasoning, but enlightened by the Father, says to him: Thou art Christ, and not thou alone, but the Son of the living God." —*St. Cyril of Jerusal. Cat. xi. 1.*

Calendar.

- SEPTEMBER 16—Sunday—XVI aft Pent 3d Sept 7 Dol of B V M g d sup.
- " 17—Monday—Stigmata of Saint Francis C doub.
- " 18—Tuesday—Saint Joseph of Cupertino C doub
- " 19—Wednesday—Ember Day, (Fast) SS Januarius, &c. Mm d.
- " 20—Thursday—St Agapitus I P C d com of Vigil sup.
- " 21—Friday—Em Day (Fast) S Mathew Ap & Ev d 2 cl.
- " 22—Saturday—Ember Day (Fast) S Thomas of Villa Nova B C & D com of SS Mauritius &c Mm.

SIEGE OF VENICE.

The *Osservatore Triestino* gives the following deplorable accounts of the state of things in Venice, from correspondents, under date of the 6th current:—"Mannin has been named absolute dictator; representatives, proprietors, merchants, and people are all at extremes. Powder, food, medicine, drink, even water, are failing us. The thought of the future affrights all, the present is horrible. The sack of the Patriarch's palace, which was commenced, may be the prelude to days of grief or consolation. Hours seem to have for us the life of years. The troops, demoralised, begin to show the robber instinct under the veil of patriotism; those fit to bear arms are in number 9,000, the sick 3,500. The continued bombardment disheartens, but has not the effect of deciding the end; a vain hope and fatal faith, based on childish prejudices and prophecies, renders patience capable of incredible sacrifices in the midst of ruin and conflagration. The projectiles reach the Phoenix Theatre on one side, and San Lio on the other; still they do not reduce the people to determine on submission. To the general misery and squalor, add that the cholera carries off forty to sixty persons a day in Venice only, and thirty to forty in Chioggia. Finances exhausted, paper at half the nominal value, commerce null, shops and workhouses deserted because no supplies come in, families without bread, without a roof, in search of shelter and victuals; old men, children, and pregnant women hunting for a vault to cover them, crammed into the public storehouses and the Ducal Palace, or exposed under the naked sky to the inclemency of the weather; the disease every day increasing, and extreme misery. Our only consolation is that the lessons of 1848 and 1849 will have for their fruit a peace not likely to be again broken." Another correspondent says:—"Here folly succeeds folly. The Assembly, instead of occupying itself with urgent business, decrees laws on the press, bills of exchange, and everything but what concerns its actual position. The balls reach from Santa Maria Zobenigo on one side, nearly to St. John's and St. Paul's on the other; every body has gone to Castello, where the cholera makes horrible ravages. The populace is paid by the Government, and is always ready to pounce upon those who talk of surrender. The other day M. Giurati read aloud, before the cafe Florian, a list of those whom he wished to be considered as reactionaries. The mob then rushed to a certain Monsieur Quirini, at Santa Maria Formosa, under the pretext of going to the Patriarch's, and pillaged everything in it. The house was completely torn down, and the moreables thrown out of the windows. Happily we have only victuals for fifteen days, and then

the chiefs will flee and the town surrender at discretion. Mannin is a quack and a black-guard—those about him are the same." A letter from Trieste of the 8th says:—"The Brazier steamer, which quitted Venice yesterday evening, has just brought us terrible news from that city. At her departure several quarters were on fire. The Austrians a few days before succeeded in establishing at San Juliano pieces of thirty and eighty, which were hard at work firing, and which sent projectiles to the most distant quarters. It was said at five o'clock that a flag was about to be sent to the Austrian camp; but that appears to me doubtful. The population of the city, which was absolutely in want of everything, had evacuated the parts of the town which were most exposed, and had encamped in the neighbourhood of St. Marc. Venice will not for a long time recover from this terrible crisis, if it escape being entirely destroyed.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A PROTESTANT GAOL CHAPLAIN.—The *Coventry Herald* of Friday publishes an extraordinary statement in reference to the convict Mary Ball, lately executed for poisoning her husband, from which we glean the following particulars:—"Whilst Mary Ball was lying in the condemned cell at Coventry, the Rev. Richard Clapham, who was Chaplain of the gaol, burnt her hand with a lighted candle, for the purpose, as he informed her of giving her a foretaste of what hell was. The following account appears in the evidence:—"On Saturday afternoon, the 4th of August, the governor of the gaol, Mr. Stanley, had occasion to go to Birmingham; on returning shortly after six o'clock in the same evening, he was informed by Miss Winter, the assistant matron, that during his absence the Chaplain had visited the prisoner, Mary Ball, then under sentence of death, and by force, in her presence, had held the condemned woman's hand over a lighted candle, thereby burning and blistering it. Mr. Stanley immediately ran to the cell when the prisoner shewed him her hand, which he found blistered as he had been informed, the prisoner expressing herself glad that he had come, and complaining of the Rev. Mr. Chapman's treatment. Susanna Winter also informed the magistrates that it was about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon that the Chaplain visited the prisoner, and immediately on entering the cell he called for a lighted candle, which was brought to him. He then took the candle in one hand, and with the other laid hold of the hand of the prisoner, Mary Ball, which he held over the candle, and asked her if she felt it. After a time she snatched her hand away, having previously endeavoured to withdraw it, saying at the same time that she did feel it. The Chaplain asked her what that would be compared to the torments of hell, where her whole frame would be burning for a hundred years? Whilst the Chaplain held the prisoner's hand over the candle she tried hard to get it away. Miss Winter gives it as her opinion, to the best of her judgment, that the hand of the prisoner, was held over the candle two minutes. The candle was first held at a distance from her hand, and brought nearer to it gradually. She tried hard to get it away while it was being held. After Mary Ball had got her hand away Mr. Chapman told her not to think he was actuated by any motives of cruelty towards her, and that his design was to give her some idea what the torments of hell were. These statements having been made before the magistrates, in the presence of Mr. Chapman, he admitted that they were substantially correct. He

added that he was actuated by the best of motives, and that what he did was to facilitate her notion of pain. The magistrates have suspended this Christian Chaplain until the next general Quarter Sessions, when, of course, he will be discharged.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—On this subject the *Cork Examiner* has the following:—"Notwithstanding the extravagant laudations of the Castle Press, we hear on every side condemnation of the appointments to the Queen's Colleges, but particularly to those of Cork. The following is an extract of a letter received this morning by a correspondent of ours—an unsought for opinion from one of the most distinguished men of science in Great Britain; it perfectly agrees with the opinion expressed by every literary and scientific man in this city:—"My dear—, I have just seen the newspaper list of Irish College officials; and it seems to me altogether a most strange list. In the departments of literature and sciences, with which I am conversant, I scarcely recognize a single name of any value whatever. Have the offices gone a-begging? Pray tell me all about it?" Another correspondent, whose opinion is valuable, says—"I am grieved to think that our College will be nothing better than a high school."

EFFECTS OF CATHOLICISM ON CIVILIZATION.—A correspondent of the *Bath Journal* thus defends Catholicism (which he couples with Puseyism) from the charge of its injuring civilisation:—"Talk of Puseyism as a certain concomitant of laziness, mendicity, and slavery! Nonsense. Let us turn to Protestant England, and what do we here behold? The streets teeming with beggars—a Poor Law in addition providing for more than one tenth of the population, hundreds of laws on the statute books for the punishment of mendicity, which to a great extent are in operation; and during the whole period of Protestant ascendancy from the time a king became 'defender of the faith,' notwithstanding the operation of Poor Laws, statute has succeeded statute in quick succession, and each exceeding the former in severity, even to lopping off ears, branding on the cheek, iron collars, slavery, whipping till the back was bloody at the cart tail, pillory and transportation, but all without effect for the suppression of begging, and all under our good Protestant regime. And here we are under good Protestant Victoria, and the land covered with beggars; the country literally overlaid with institutions of one delusive sort or other, having the same ineffectual object in view. So with poor crucified Ireland, that plague spot on the map of Europe, what has the bloated Protestant Hierarchy done for that unhappy land but to assist in creating that beggary, famine, and pestilence which has shocked humanity and made Ireland and her people a by-word through the world? Does no responsibility rest on that wealth-consuming pest? Is that gorged establishment, so long draining the vitals of poor Ireland, to be passed over unscathed and unrebuked, and the poor Catholic Priesthood only to meet condemnation? What

interest can the Catholic Priest have in a lazy and beggarly flock, who with better means could provide more liberally for their spiritual guides, whose present and scanty remuneration barely supplies the most common necessities of life? and even that is cheerfully divided with their more destitute and starving parishioners. Lazy Ireland! Where in the world will you find an Irishman lazy, when well paid for working? Fourpence and sixpence a day for hard work, when shillings may be obtained by begging, is well calculated to make Englishmen lazy, as well as the Irishmen, and to that point we appear to be fast approaching."

DR. GOBAT.—We (*Guardian*) are informed, on the authority of persons recently returned from the East, that the heads of the Greek, Latin, Armenian, Coptic, and Syrian Churches in Jerusalem, have determined to address a public protest to all Christendom, against the interference of Bishop Gobat in the internal affairs of their respective congregations; and that the European Consuls, under whose protection the Eastern and Latin Christians generally are supposed to be, intend to second the demonstration by a simultaneous appeal to their respective Governments against the part which the English Consul takes in supporting the Bishop's missionaries in their officious proceedings.

THE LAND OF BIBLES.

CONFESSION OF EIGHT MURDERS.—Chippenham, Friday.—Rebecca Smith, the female who was tried at the recent Wilts Summer Assizes for the murder of her infant child at Westbury, has made some horrible confessions. She was the wife of a labourer, at Westbury, and had been married eighteen years; she had given birth in that period to ten children, nine of whom died in their infancy, the eldest only being now alive. She was tried for the murder of the youngest child, exactly one month old, but she has confessed to the Chaplain of the county gaol that she previously murdered seven more of her children in the same manner. This woman was religious in her outward deportment; she attended divine worship at the meeting houses every sabbath day, and regularly said her prayers; yet she was the annual and deliberate destroyer of her own offspring—no sooner bringing them into the world than administering poison to get rid of them, and this, too, in a manner the most unnatural, converting the channel of their sustenance into the means of their destruction, by applying the poison (arsenic) to her own breast that the children might suck it off, calmly looking upon them lingering in a long and agonising death.

THE GUESTLING POISONINGS.—Mary Ann Geering, who was convicted at the Lewes assizes for murdering her husband, by administering arsenic to him, and against whom there were also two indictments for taking away the lives of two of her sons in a similar manner, made a full confession of her crime on Thursday last to the Rev. Mr. Barnet, the chaplain of Lewes gaol. The unfortunate woman has, since her condemnation, evinced a due sense of the awful position in which she is placed. The execution is fixed to take place at Lewes on Tuesday next.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN
KENMARE.

Controversy between Rev. Wm. Aherne,
R. C. C., and Rev. Mr. Rogers.

(From the Cork Examiner.)

It is a very long time indeed since a scene similar to that which shall be detailed has occurred in this country. Religious controversy of a public nature has for many years been a thing quite unheard of, and it remained for the parish of Kenmare to the scene of its revival. To explain the scene which shall be hereafter described, and which took place at the Cross of Reen, near the town of Kenmare, on last Thursday, it will be necessary to state a few of the facts immediately connected with the occurrence.

In the parish of Kenmare it has unfortunately occurred that some disagreements have of late been rather frequent in their occurrences between the Rev. Mr. Aherne, curate of the parish of which the Very Rev. John O'Sullivan is parish priest, and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Protestant curate. The latter gentleman (who is but lately established as a curate in the parish, and is, it is said, a *protege* of the Rev. Denis O'Mahony, a Protestant Clergyman of some wealth and a little notoriety, residing in this district) has been—at least so says general opinion—so zealous for the promulgation of his doctrines, as on several occasions to visit, uncalled for, the dwellings of parties prepared by the Roman Catholic clergymen. Great complaint was made among the poorer parishioners of this extraordinary conduct, and the Rev. Mr. Aherne thought it necessary to take an occasion of publicly expressing his opinion on it, and cautioning the people against it. Probably this occurrence reached the ears of the Rev. Mr. Rogers; at all events on the 3d of July a challenge was handed to the Rev. Mr. Aherne at the chapel gate one Sunday, by the bailiff of the parish, in the name of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, summoning him to gird up his loins, and enter the lists of controversy to do spiritual battle in defence of certain points of faith which will be mentioned hereafter. This summons he at first, by advice of the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, declined taking notice of; but after ten days had passed, and for reasons which were stated at the meeting, it was thought proper to accept the challenge. On the part of the rev. challenger, the Cross of Reen and the day of the 9th of August were named as the place and the time for the contest. No objection was made to the time, but many reasons were urged against the place, and against the idea of any such meeting at a spot where multitudes might congregate, and serious disturbances be the result; and it was suggested that if the use of the court-house could be obtained, it would have the great advantage of enabling the gentlemen who presided at the meeting to limit its numbers. The challenger, however, refused peremptorily to accede to this proposition, or to allow the meeting to take place in Kenmare at all, and, therefore, after some discussion on the subject, the Cross of Reen, about two miles from the town, was agreed on. Two gentlemen were appointed to act as chairmen—namely Mr. M'Carthy, of Kildrimore, and Mr. Godfrey, of Old Dro-

more. It may be easily imagined that the news of an intended meeting of so new and extraordinary a nature did not fail to travel fast or far, or to create a reasonable degree of surprise and excitement wherever it became known. In Bantry, Skibberdeen, Glengarriff, in Tralee, Killarney, and Millstreet little else was talked off for many days; and even as far as the city of Cork the fame of the prospective polemical tournament made its way, and for many miles round the locality the pilgrims began to plod their way, eager to take their stands at their different sides on the great day. The authorities of course, became aware of what was going forward, and were inclined to be

a spoilsport, at once began to look round for means to "squelch" the much looked-for encounter of clerical argument and wit. The stipendiary magistrate of the district, Mr. Dillon, was most active in going amongst all the parties, and endeavouring to induce them to give up the idea, but found himself utterly inadequate to the task of persuading either party to give way. Finally discovering that to go on it should and possibly fearing that in the ardour of debate the church disputant should suddenly be converted into the church militant, the magisterial authorities had a large body of police, twenty-four in number, carbines, bayonets, and all, drafted in from Killarney to Kenmare, and kept in readiness against the moment when it was expected that the weapons of the spirit should be superseded by those of the flesh. In the meantime people kept pouring in from all parts of the country, and mighty preparations of divers descriptions were going on.

The "*summa dies*" at last arrived, and long before twelve o'clock, the appointed hour, arrived, the place of meeting began to be thronged. To describe in an adequate manner the appearance of the scene which presented itself at the Cross of Reen, about half-past eleven that morning, would be a task indeed of mighty difficulty. Half a dozen fairs, a horse-race, and a few faction fights knocked up together could hardly rival it. The field which was to be the scene of action was a high rugged piece of ground, commanding a magnificent view of the mountains, the bay and the town. The morning was gloriously fine—indeed the only objection which could be urged to it was that it was too intensely hot. In this field several thousand persons were collected, their horses and cars, gigs, and carts, crowding the roads around; a tent was erected near a corner of the field, where viands and liquors were courteously dispensed, for a consideration; and tables and stands for a similar purpose dotted the fields. A large platform was erected in the centre of the principal field for the accommodation of the reverend disputants, their chief supporters, and, last not least, the press. A smaller platform stood near it for all who could scramble on it. Among so large an assembly it may easily be supposed some singular characters were not wanting. One of the most remarkable was a wild-looking man dressed in an old red coat, mounted on a horse, and brandishing a huge pole, studded with divers splendid specimens of the Irish root, and surmounted with a green cross. Another was a man dressed in a long black coat, with a white neckcloth, broad brimmed hat, and carrying a ponderous bible in his hand—this evangelical-looking individual bore a large white placard, bearing the following significant inscription, "Soup, soup, soup!!! Soup gratis. Hot and ready every Friday. Apply to Patrick Conner, Scripture Reader." This worthy and his banner seemed to give universal satisfaction, and were received with loud cheers everywhere they appeared. A half-frantic, ragged fellow, suddenly mounted on the principal platform, and harangued the people for twenty minutes, in vehement Irish, in which the name of "Martin Luther," appeared to come into nearly every sentence. A strong, well-made, young man, whose name it was said was Mehegan, mounted on a ditch from time to time, and blew from a bugle he carried such points of war as woke the echoes from the mountains, every blast being followed by a new rush of eager people into the field.

An agreeable incident here diversified the tedium of delay. The platform, which had been rather hastily constructed, had given for some time slight hints of its intention to descend, which in the excitement none of those who were on it thought of attending to, while fresh oc-

cupants continued to scramble upon it every moment. At last a sudden crash was heard, followed by shouts among the crowd, and the platform, after swaying for a few minutes gracefully on its supporters, abruptly descended, and deposited its precious burden in a confused heap of legs and arms upon the ground. It happened fortunately, however, that no one was injured, farther than a few abrasions of knees and elbows—trifles in so glorious a cause—and the people around speedily set themselves to replace the ruin on a more secure foundation.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Rogers made his appearance, accompanied by the Rev. Nicholas Bland, Mr. Godfrey, and some other gentlemen. The rev. gentleman took his station on the platform, where, in consequence of the accident which took place, it was agreed that none but the chairmen, the disputants, and the press should be allowed. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, who is a low-sized, dark-complexioned, gentlemanly-looking man—proceeded to arrange on the table a pile of theological works and controversial tracts, with which he came loaded, like an elephant and castle; and the battle seemed really about to commence.

A slight preliminary dispute took place, on Mr. Godfrey demanding why chairs had not been provided for all the gentlemen on the platform.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan said Mr. Godfrey ought to have been there early in the day, as he was, and have provided these matters. He had provided a chair for Mr. M'Carthy, and chairs for the press, and he was not bound to do any more for them.

Mr. Godfrey—These matters should have been seen to.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—It was your business as well as ours.

Mr. Godfrey—Well, Mr. O'Sullivan, it was not you I asked for them, nor did I speak to you at all.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—I don't think you deserve any courtesy from us (cheers) This meeting has been forced upon us by persons who have come here for no purpose but to create dissension and strife, and bloodshed, I will add (great cheering and groaning).

Mr. Godfrey—Oh, really I am in the chair, and I must beg you will allow the meeting to go on.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—If you are in the chair, I must have done, but I wish first of all to introduce my Scripture reader to the meeting (here the rev. gentleman brought forward the individual in black already noticed, who bowed gravely to the people, by whom he was greeted with the most terrific yells) Here is the word of God! that they are going about preaching every day; and there is the placard for the soup (great cheering and yelling). Now, Mr. Chairman, if you are in the chair, go on with your meeting.

Mr. Godfrey—Fellow-countrymen, you are all aware of the object of this meeting, and it is therefore necessary for me to mention it to you. It is not my duty nor my inclination to address any observations to you calculated to excite feelings of an angry nature; I trust and hope that the meeting will be conducted in an orderly manner. I shall now read to you the regulations entered into between the respective parties. The chairman read the following:—

"The undersigned having been appointed chairman by the Rev. Messrs. Rogers and Aherne, agree to the following terms:—

"1.—Discussion to take place on the 9th and 10th of August, on the townlands of Reen, in the parish of Templenoe, at 12 o'clock each day, and to continue till five o'clock.

"2.—Thirty minutes to be allowed to each speaker.

"3.—The subjects to be—1st. Why the word of God is withheld from the people. 2nd. The right of private judgment.

"A.—No person to address the meeting but the Rev. Messrs. Aherne and Rogers.

"EDWARD GODFREY.

"DANIEL M'Carthy."

A Voice—Will you make them shake hands before they begin (laughter and cheers).

Mr. Godfrey—Oh, you really must keep order.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—Let me up on the platform, and I'll keep order. I'll not open my lips—I'll be the best behaved boy in the ship (great laughter.) The rev. gentleman then ascended the platform.

A Voice—Will you begin now? don't keep us here in the heat, the bees are eating us already (laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Rogers then came forward, and was received with tolerable calmness. In a loud voice he then commenced to speak, and said—Fellow-countrymen, I appear before you this day as an advocate of the rights of men, and an expounder of the duties of Christians. I mean not to offer insult to any man or any body of men—I appear here in the performance of what I consider a public duty, a duty which I not only owe to you, my fellow-countrymen, but a duty which I am bound to discharge towards my God. Let it not be supposed therefore that it is with any enmity towards any of the gentlemen by whom I am surrounded, that I appear here before you this day. My only object is the attainment of the truth, and the only observations which I shall offer to you shall be such as are calculated to show that the side which I maintain is that of the truth. The subject which we are commencing to discuss this day is the most important by far which can interest mankind, as it involves the destiny of man's immortal soul it involves your destinies, not for the world, but for eternity, not for the fleeting moment, a passing season, but for countless ages, a never-ending existence, either of unbounded joy, or of unutterable woe. And I pray God, in commencing this subject, that he may grant me wisdom to speak, and you understanding to receive what shall be according to the truth. First, then I maintain that as men you have a right to every book which ever was published since the world began, which has been an heirloom to posterity, the legacy bequeathed by generations gone by to those who shall come after them.

The rev. gentleman had proceeded thus far when a stir took place among the crowd, groans and shouts were heard, and immediately after Mr. Dillon, stipendiary magistrate, and Mr. Leger, sub-inspector of police, were seen urging their way towards the platform.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—Boys, make way for her Majesty's officers (great clamour and confusion).

Mr. Dillon and the sub-inspector then got on the platform, and the latter addressed some words to Mr. Rogers, which in the confusion it was impossible to hear. When the clamour had in some measure subsided, Mr. Dillon stated that informations had been sworn against the Rev. Mr. Aherne and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, as being about to commit a breach of the peace, and that consequently the latter gentleman should be arrested by the sub-inspector until such time as he could enter into recognizances to keep the peace. In the meantime the Rev. Mr. Aherne was not to be seen on the platform. The announcement of the stipendiary magistrate, as soon as it became known among the crowd, was followed by a clamour so intense that not a word spoken on the platform, although loud and angry language was being interchanged by several parties, could be possibly heard. At

length when the crowd had thoroughly fatigued themselves with noise.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan was heard exclaiming—Boys, we'll know who swore the information, and we'll know from whence it came (great cheering).

Mr. John Fuller (scrambling on the platform)—It was I swore the information, if you want to know (tremendous yelling).

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—And do you mean to say there has been a breach of the peace here?

Rev. Nathaniel Bland—There would have been no breach of the peace—they would have listened to every word.

Some inquiry having been made for the Reverend Mr. Aherne,

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan came forward and cried out—Boys, it was I who sent Mr. Aherne away—I must confess it—when I saw the police and the stipendiary magistrate coming.

A Voice—Three cheers for Father Aherne (tremendous cheering).

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan (to the crowd)—A great many of you now may require some explanation of what has occurred and, lest there should be any misconception on the part of any person, I think it right to state some facts to you, as Mr. Aherne has gone away, under my advice. I must first of all promise to you that Mr. Rogers (groaning and clamour) in the excess of his zeal, not satisfied with his own flock, chose to obtrude himself into the house of every person prepared by me, or by my coadjutors (yells). The man who was raging in fever, the man who was deprived of his senses, was a fit subject, to be sure, for the zeal of Mr. Rogers, whatever sky he fell from (tremendous yelling, cheering, and rushing amongst the crowd—Rev. Mr. Rogers all the while gazing complacently down from the platform). You are perfectly aware of the position in which up to this time the Roman Catholics and Protestants stood, and that they were all full of friendly feeling and kind disposition to one another (cheers).

Mr. Dillon—I shall be obliged to you to make way for me.

Rev. M. O'Sullivan—What do you want, Mr. Dillon?

Mr. Dillon—I want to retire with Mr. Rogers.

Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan—Make way for Mr. Rogers, will you (continued groaning) Oh you needn't wait for the police. I'll send one of my coadjutors with him, and he won't require any police, and let him carry his story to the Castle (loud groaning and cheers).

(To be continued.)

The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

M. POWER, PRINTER.

EUROPE.

We resume our brief summary of European news by the Steamer of last week.

On the 15th of August a Mass was celebrated in the Church of the *Invidies* in Paris, at which were present, General Changarnier, nearly all the ministry, the President and Vice President of the Republic. The Parisian Colleges which during the revolutionary mania had changed their names, have received their ancient titles to the great satisfaction of the public. There has been a grand meeting of *The Catholic Circle* at Paris, in the month of August, to consider the question of Free Education. Count Montalembert, Falloux and other distinguished Catholic Scholars, were present, together with the Bishop Elect of Orleans. A Provincial Council of the Bishops of Piedmont has been recently held in Chambery. Two

Archbishops, four Bishops, and the representatives of two others were present. Their first resolution was that the freedom of the Episcopal Ministry was absolutely necessary, and should be maintained at all hazards. After leaving treated of several important questions they appointed various commissions to prepare a Catechism, Synodal constitutions, a Ritual, a Manual for Confessors, for all the Dioceses and a course of Theology for the Seminaries. At the close of their proceedings they addressed a beautiful Letter to their young Sovereign, who replied through his minister in the following manner.

My Lord.

The King has received with great satisfaction the Letter addressed to him by Your Grace and Suffragans at the moment of your separation after the Provincial Council of Chambery. His Majesty has been delighted to find in it an expression of that loyalty which is already well known to him, and he has commanded me to thank you in his name.

Penetrated with those sentiments of piety which have always influenced the members of his family, and convinced moreover, that Religion is the basis of morality, and that it alone can suppress those wicked passions which disturb society, and inspire respect for the laws, and the powers from which they emanate; he will know how to extend to it that protection which it deserves by so many titles. This respect for the laws, Savoy, under the influence of its superiors, will teach both by word and example, and the inhabitants of that old country of fidelity and honour, will always remain the firm supporters of the throne. Of this his Majesty is fully persuaded.

In requesting, you my Lord, to have the goodness to communicate this Letter to the worthy Prelates whose names are associated with yours, I have the honor to remain, &c.

DEMARGHERITA,

Minister of Grace and Justice.
Turin, 10th July, 1849.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Europa arrived on Monday last in 84 days from Liverpool. This is the quickest passage that has been made for a long time.

Venice has surrendered at discretion and the Austrian arms are thus triumphant both in Italy and Hungary. Rome is becoming more tranquil. The disturbers of Europe are now beaten at all points, and much though we should abhor the domination of the Cossacks, we are glad that Christendom escapes at any cost from the bloody tyranny of red Republicanism. A new coalition ministry is spoken of in France; things there are quite unsettled, and in our opinion, will continue so, until the restoration of its legitimate monarchy.

IMPROVED TIMMS IN IRELAND.—The potatoes are reported to be safe. The blighted stalks are being removed, and the tubers are found healthy. Cholera is not at all so virulent as it was last week. The relief lists are being considerably reduced in all parts of the country. The weather is now beautifully fine, and rousing is general. The grain crops are excellent. At the last meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians, Lord Clare in the chair, over 2,000 names were removed from the relief list.—*Correspondent of Morn. Herald.*

EASTERN PASSAGE.

The following Subscriptions were received by Mr. James Lawlor, and Mr. Cornelius O'Sullivan, for the above Church.

Mr R Cunningham, Rev. Mr. Phelan, Mr James Lawlor, Very Rev Mr. Connolly, £1 each. Collected at the Eastern Passage, including from McNab's Island, Messrs Thomas Dee, John Cooney, Senr. and Junr, John Veale, 5 shillings each, Mr John Treverer and George Coon, 2s 6d each, £5 11s 3d; Right Rev Bishop Walsh, £5; Messrs Wm Skehen, 5s, Patrick Drummond 5s; Thomas S Tobin, £1, Cornelius O'Sullivan £1; Mich. Carney, Junr 1s, Jeremiah Conway, 1s 3d, Jeremiah Sullivan, 1s 10d, Daniel O'Brien, 6s, Patrick Deegan, 2s 6d; Edward O'Donnell, 5s; Wm Connors, 6s, Richard Anderson, H. Fuller Mr McGee, Mr Cavana, 1s 3d each; Peter Laughlin, 2s 6d; John Tobin, £1; A Ferguson, Maurice McBride, Wm O'Brien, James Duggan, Wm Kelley, John Holihan, Simon Leavist, M. Murphy, M. O'Brien, Sergeant Sanders, Michael Power, John Fehert, John Walsh, Michael Sullivan, Thomas Gilroy, John Murphy, John Nowlan, Michael Power, Wm Newman, James Nevel, John Lawrence, Wm Kehoe, Patrick McGrath, Murphy, Michael Doren, Mr. Kelly, 1s 3d each; Michael Murphy, 3s 1d; Michael O'Brien, Donohoe & Brothers, John Cahal, John McDaniel, Jas. Donohoe, 2s 6d each; John Meagher, 5s; Edward Lemanev, 5s; James Wall, 3s 1d, Wm Boyle, 3s 1d; Michael Keefe, 5s 2d; James Kelly, 5s; John McDonald, 5s; Thos. Kenney, £1; Rev Mr Hannan, 10s, Mrs O'Brien, 7d, W Doyle, 3s 1d.

Received in Dartmouth—Mrs John Skerry, 5s; Messrs Thorp, 2s 6d; David Vaughan, Junr, 1s 10d; Michael Darbedy, 5s 2d; Nicholas Murphy, 3s 1d; James Sinnet, 3s; David Vaughan, Senr., Thomas Signet, John Heap, Barry O'Sullivan, Jeremiah Donohoe, Thomas Murphy, 1s 3d each; Patrick Corbet, 2s 6d; Alexander Steward, 2s 6d; Mrs. Boyle 10s.—£1 13s 2d.

Total amount £26 12s 8d.

It is requested that those who have promised to subscribe, or who may wish to contribute to this good work, will be kind enough to send there subscriptions to the Collectors, to the Rev. Mr. Phelan, Dartmouth, or to this office, and they shall be duly acknowledged.

BENEDICTION OF A NEW CEMETERY.

At three o'clock on the 9th inst the solemn ceremonial of a Benediction of a Burial Ground took place at the Eastern Passage, according to the rite of the Roman Pontifical. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, assisted by the Vicar General and Rev. Mr. Madden. The Cemetery has been very neatly fenced in by the Catholics of the district, and various improvements have been made in the Church, including the addition of a handsome spire. After the ceremony the congregation entered the Church, and the Bishop delivered a Discourse suited to the solemn occasion. The works in the interior of the Church are to be continued, and the Bishop has promised to consecrate this handsome little Temple to the service of the Most High, as soon as the interior arrangements will be completed. We would recommend such of our readers as wish to enjoy a delightful trip before the fine season is over, to make an excursion either by land or water to the Eastern Passage. There is not more beautiful scenery in the County of Halifax, and the improved appearance of the Catholic Church and Cemetery would certainly gladden the heart of any one who has contributed to this pious work.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On the 22d of August, 1849, at the residence of her Uncle, the Rev. William McDonald, Manchester, N. H., U. S., Miss Ann McCormack, daughter of Mr. John McCormack, late of this city, in the 21st year of her age.

Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

The deceased was born in Halifax, in the month of October, 1828, and left this City with the family about two years since; she was remarkable for her many

virtues, and was possessed of a kind and amiable disposition; her loss will be felt throughout a large number of friends and acquaintances. She attended regularly to the duties of her religion, and while a member of the St. Mary's Catechetical Society, she attended constantly as a teacher, at the Cathedral every Sunday. By many of the members of that association, she will be sincerely regretted; in the family circle she was a pattern to those who would learn filial obedience, and in society she was admired for her modesty, and beloved and respected by all who had intercourse with her; May she rest in peace.

(We have considerably abridged the above for many reasons. It is not our habit to insert obituaries of this description and if we have made an exception in this case we do not intend it should be drawn into a precedent.—*Ens. of Cross.*)

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

THE Cross.—This Journal was originated under the auspices of that excellent and pious Institution, the Halifax Branch of the great Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith. We again invite the co-operation of our fellow Catholics in this and the neighboring Provinces. We especially court the valuable assistance of the members of the Association for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith. With their powerful aid, our circulation might be double its present amount in the city of Halifax alone, and to bring this useful weekly Periodical within the reach of every one in Halifax, we are anxious that our friends in different parts of the city should assist us in the sale of the Paper. The following have already promised their services in the kindest manner, to promote this religious work, and the Cross can be regularly had, from them at an early hour on the mornings of publication: Mr. James Donohoe, Market Square.

Mr. Forristall, corner of Brunswick and Jacob Streets;
Mr. John Barron, corner of Gottingen and Cornwallis streets;
Mr. Thomas Connor, adjoining St. Patrick's Church.
Mr. Richard O'Neil, Water Street;
Mr. Joseph Roles, Water Street, near Fairbanks' Wharf.
Mr. Thomas Thorpe, Dartmouth.

The following gentlemen, to whom we tender our best thanks, have kindly promised their valuable assistance, as agents to this Journal:—

Ketch Harbour—John Martin, J. P.
Portuguese Cove—Mr. Richard Neal, Senr.
Bear Cove—Samuel Johnson, J. P.
Herring Cove—Mr. Edwards Hayes, and Mr. Nicholas Power.
Ferguson's Cove—Mr. William Conway.
Quarries—Mr. O'Keefe.
North West Arm—Mr. Patrick Brennan.
Upper Prospect—Peter Power, J. P.

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

North Corner of Duke and Water Streets.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscriber has just received per R. M Steamships Niagara and Cambria from Liverpool, and Acadia from London, a large supply of

Ready Made Clothing,

Of the newest fashion and style, suitable for the Summer season. Also, a varied assortment of Superfine Black, Invisible Green, Blue, Brown and Cashmerette CLOTHS, Fancy Dooskins, TWEEDS, and Cassimeres, Men's China Silk, Merino, Lamb Wool, Brown Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Fancy, Regatta, and White Cotton Shirts (trimmed with Linen); OUTFITS, &c. &c. together with the residue of his former Stock, will be sold either wholesale or retail at the lowest possible rate. Articles made up at his Establishment in the most fashionable and durable style.

Seamen's Clothing constantly kept on hand.

Orders from the country punctually attended to
RODGER CUNNINGHAM.

Paper Hangings and Borders.

THE Subscriber has received by the Brig. Halifax a large assortment of ROOM PAPER, Window Blinds and Borders, of New Patterns and low Prices.
JAMES DONOHOE,
May 6. No. 30 Hollis Street.

IRISH WITNESSES AT THE KERRY ASSIZES.

John Hurly, writing clerk, upon coming on the table, demanded his expenses.

Mr. Hurly—I am a writing clerk, my lord, and am employed this moment in Mr. Hurly's office, the clerk of the crown, making out the grand warrant, which must be done at once, and have lost my time here all the week.

Mr. David Leahy—Here are ten shillings for you.

Mr. Hurly—You're welcome to us with your ten shillings; I'm a singular clerk, my lord; I'm none of your every day common clerks. I often earned three, five, and ten pounds a day. I did, I am known to the gentlemen of the county, and your lordship too—for many a time I listened to your lordship speaking for hours (loud laughter). I'm known to the gentlemen of the county as a man that understands caligraphy in all its departments, branches, and ramifications (loud laughter) and I know something of law too.

Mr. Leahy here gave him a pound note. Mr. Hardy—Well, half a loaf is better than no bread (laughter).

Examined by Mr. Fitzgerald—Resides in Boherbee these thirty-three years; knew deceased; who lived in the next house to him for twelve months, and two years after that within three doors; knew her in '47, '46, and '45; she was in the habit of coming to his house occasionally; she was a most respectable woman; a woman of benevolence, and good in every respect; she was comely too; she was handsome in every respect that would be required of a woman, met her every day; she used to come to his house in her leisure hours; wasn't in the habit of going to her house; knew her as well as he knew his lordship; and he knew his lordship well, God bless him (laughter); she had some regard for his house and family; she was a respectable woman, wouldn't go into her house, except it was a respectable house (laughter). Knew her for a space of three years, and knew her to be a decent woman, a respectable woman, a woman of charity, a woman of every good quality (laughter); and, conclusively she was a fine, proper housekeeper; doesn't think there was a gentleman in the county but knew her to be a respectable woman, and an educated woman, unless they belied her, unless a man of bad character and bad principles, and the best woman in the world, would be impeached; but she was a woman of most uncommon decency; during his acquaintance with that respectable woman, he never saw her take a glass of spirits or other liquor, whatever; she was a proper woman and attentive to her family, and exclusively a woman that had to support three orphans belonging to her daughter; her mother died in '47 or '48; is a teetotaler, as something come across him in youthful days, was never a man for drink himself, except for 16 months that he was a very hard drinking man, and he then dropt it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lane—Were you ever looking at any one drinking since? I don't think I was, except that I have labourers and carpenters doing my work, and I often treat them and give them a glass of spirits. And you a temperate man? I do, or the price of it; when they call on me I must treat them like a decent man (loud laughter); I would not be looking at hungry men or thirsty men and I always give them full and plenty, thank God; and I can afford full and plenty (looking significantly at Mr. Lane) as well as many professional men—counsellors—(laughter). I hope your lordship will not blame me for making a few remarks. If your honours would go to my house, I'd give you plenty of good hard meat—all belly bacon (laughter).

Sergeant O'Brien—What time do you dine (loud laughter)?

Witness—If you appoint the time you'll be very welcome, and his lordship into the bargain (loud laughter). Perhaps it may be late as I hadn't regular notice (tremendous laughter).

Mr. Lane—You say she was a fair woman, benevolent, charitable, kind, and of uncommon decency? She was everything that was good. You took no fancy to her—did you? I didn't except so far as her generosity to the poor and her kindness to her family. She didn't take a fancy to you? Ah, what nonsense it is; she didn't (laughter). What, not take a fancy to you? May be I'm not so handsome as other people (looking at Mr. Lane); though not a great beauty, perhaps I might support a woman better than a handsomer man (loud laughter)—than grander men in Trafalgar, from his lordship out (tremendous laughter). You're a bachelor, John? I'm a widower. How long? I married in 1809, my wife died and I never married since.—

With all your accomplishments you never got married since? I could get a wife as well as any man in the county of Kerry (loud laughter). They know I have money, and I always had money, bank notes, and gold and silver. I often had a thousand pounds of my own earning in my breeches pocket, saving your presence (laughter). A thousand pounds, John! There, why? There's a gentleman there, Mr. Nelson, knows it. And she used come to your house very often. Now, wouldn't you treat her like a decent man? I would, but she wouldn't accept of it. And you never saw her take "a drop on the top of it?" Upon my bible oath, I never saw that gentleman who is now laid low take any spirituous liquor. Did you ever see her drink anything?—Several things may be drunk. Did you ever see her drink water or butter-bulk? She had none of the buttermilk at all about her. I never saw her drink anything except tea. I often saw her drink good tea—real congon—for her breakfast. Dan, I believe, took a drop? he would like it, and divided it cheerfully; look now, sir, the same couple, of all the particular couple married in this barony, they were as respectable, as affectionate, as charitable, and as kind to each other as any couple that ever lived in Ireland. Sir, you're only taking up the time of the court (laughter). I will repeat, with your lordship's permission, that she was as honest a woman as ever I saw. You have given good value for your pound note—haven't you? Look now, I'd give it to the beggars. I value it (putting it into his pocket) no more than a farthing (laughter).

The case for the plaintiff having closed, Mr. Butt proceeded to state the case for the defence, after which the trial was adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 28.

At the opening of the court, several witnesses were examined as to the temperate habits alleged against Mrs. Callaghan.

Mrs. Wren examined by Sergeant O'Brien—Did you ever take a drop yourself? When it matched my constitution. How often did it match your constitution? According as it matched my constitution. There are very few women that don't like it (laughter).

Sergeant O'Brien—For their constitution (laughter).

Court—"Punch cures the gout, the cholice, and the phthisic" (laughter).

Witness—If a woman took a little it would be no harm; I never took anything to put me out of my latitude (laughter)—that made me senseless.

Sergeant O'Brien—That's what you call your latitude? Yes, Sir. Did you ever take anything that put you off your legs?

Mr. Lane—That would be putting her out of her longitude (laughter.)

Sergeant O'Brien—How much would put you out of your longitude?—I never tried my constitution. Would two tumblers of punch?—I never tried two at a time. Never at a time?

Court—Perhaps one after another (laughter)? Yes, my lord.

ACADEMY DAY AT STONYHURST.

(From the Preston Chronicle.)

On Tuesday the 7th inst., the annual exhibition or Academy day took place at Stonyhurst College, there being present on the occasion a large number of the friends of the pupils and other visitors. Among the company were the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, Bishop of Melipotamus and V. A. of the London District; the Right Hon. Lord Southwell, Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart., Sir William Lawson, Bart., Charles Towneley, Esq., and a large number of the Catholic Clergy and gentry of the county, there being a greater number present than on any former occasion.

The exhibition commenced at eleven o'clock, "La Dame Blanche," an overture of Boieldieu's being played by the Stonyhurst band. A prologue applicable to the occasion was then delivered by Master Henry Berkeley. Examinations in the class of syntax followed, after which there were delivered, with great eclat, three orations—one the address of Burke on the death of his son, by Master Alexander Douglas; an extract from the speech of Sheil on undue influence at elections, by Master Thomas Sidgreaves; and an original address on the annual meeting at Stonyhurst, by Master James Adams. Burke's address was also translated into Greek, and Sheil's speech into Latin, and these translations lay on the table for the inspection of the visitors. A symphony, arranged by Mr. Wood, one of the musical professors at Stonyhurst, was then performed by the orchestral band.

In the class of Humanities, the subjects of examination were the Iliad, the Odyssey, the

Æneid, and Ovid's Metamorphoses. The examination being concluded, an extract from Paradise Lost, the "Origin of Sin," was spoken by Master Ralph Brindle, and Campbell's "Lament of the Indian Chief" was spoken by Master Henry Lawson. The former translated into Greek hexameters and the latter into Latin elegiacs, lay on the table for examination. An original poem, "The Emigrant," was then declaimed, by Master W. Hogan, and an original poem, "Rome in 1849," was spoken by Master Arthur Chichester. After these, a selection from Wallace's "Maritana" was played by Mr. Wood's pupils.

In the Class of Rhetoric the subjects of examination were the Antigone of Sophocles, the Medea of Euripides, two orations of Demosthenes, the first, second, and fourth odes and the satires and epistles of Horace, the first, second, and fourth Georgics of Virgil, the Andria, &c. of Terence, the ninth and tenth satires of Juvenal, and the Pro Milone, &c., of Cicero. After these, an original Alcaic ode, "Musica laudes," was spoken by Master Harvey Murphy, followed by the delivery by the Hon. J. F. Arundell, of an extract from Shakspeare's play of "King John." A translation of the passage in Greek lambics, lay on the table for inspection. An original ode, "Farewell," was then delivered by Master G. Sidgreaves. A chorus from "La Sonnambula" was sung by the scholars at the conclusion of the examination.

The prizes were then awarded; the medals being presented by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, the other prizes by the parents of the scholars or the Rector of the Collego, the Rev. F. Clough. In Rhetoric, Master Matthew Williams was first in the class, and received the medal, Robert Fotheringham received the prize for an English ode, and Paul de Maumigny received a prize for a French original composition. In the examination each of the following received a medal—Matthew Williams, George Sidgreaves, Henry Berkeley, Robert Fotheringham, Harvey Murphy, and Paul de Maumigny. John Nolan received a prize in examination; George Sidgreaves also received a prize for elocution and the Hon. John F. Arundell a prize for history.

The subjoined is from the correspondent of the Times:—

"The question of secularization of public offices in the Roman States, possessing much importance at this moment, the following statement (which I have obtained from an excellent source), showing the proportion of laymen and ecclesiastics now employed, will, perhaps, be found interesting:—

General Return of Functions and Offices in the Ecclesiastical Tribunals and Congregations:—

	Ecclesiastics.	Seculars.
Inquisition	12	6
Apostolic Visitation	7	7
Consistorial and Secretary's Departments of the Sacred College	3	3
Bishops and Regulars	13	2
Council	8	2
Ecclesiastic Immunity	4	2
Propaganda of the Faith, &c	40	70
Rites	8	0
Regular Discipline	5	0
Indulgencies and Holy Relics	7	0
St. Peter's	3	87
Apostolic Penitentiary	26	2
Apostolic Chancellery	4	60
Secretary of Briefs Department	4	14
Ditto of Ecclesiastical Affairs (External)	4	0
Apostolic Dataria	9	55
Commissariat of Loreto	3	9
Total	160	319

General Return of the Ministerial Departments of the Pontifical States, and of the Officers employed in them, in Jan'y. 1848:—

Ministries.	Ecclesiastics.	Seculars.
Foreign	15	25
Interior	155	1,394
Public Instruction	3	11
Grace and Justice	59	927
Finance	2	2,017
Commerce	1	61
Public Works	2	100
War	0	98
Police	1	404
Total	233	5,037

Of the 233 ecclesiastical employes 134 are prison chaplains, whose functions are solely clerical, so that in reality there are but 104 clergymen employed in the administration.

ASSOCIATION

For the Propagation of the Faith,

Established in Halifax 22d January, 1843.

This pious and truly charitable Institution of the Propagation of the Faith was founded at Lyons, in the year 1822; it is now established throughout France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Ireland, England &c. Its object is to assist, by Prayers and Alms, the Catholic Missionaries who are engaged in preaching the Gospel in distant and especially idolatrous Nations.

To become a MEMBER of this Institution, two conditions only are requisite, viz:—

1st.—To subscribe the small sum of one Half penny per week.

2nd.—To recite every day a *Pater* and *Ave* for the Propagation of the Faith—or it is sufficient to offer, with this intention, the *Pater* and *Ave* of our Daily Morning or Evening Prayers, adding each time, "St. Francis Xavier, pray for us."

The following Indulgences are granted to the Members of the Association throughout the world, who are in communication with the parent institution in France, viz:—

1st.—A Plenary Indulgence on the 3d May, the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, on the 3d Dec., the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Patron of the Institution; and once a month, on any day, at the choice of each Subscriber, provided he say, every day within the month, the appointed prayer.

To gain the Indulgence he must be sorry for his sins, go to confession, receive the Holy Communion, and visit devoutly the Parish Church or Chapel, and there offer up his prayers for the prosperity of the Church, and for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. In case of sickness or infirmity subscribers are dispensed from the visit to the Parish Church, provided they fulfil to the best of their power, and with the advice of their Confessor, the other necessary conditions.

2nd.—An Indulgence of an hundred days, each time that the prescribed prayer will, with at least a contrite heart, be repeated, or a donation made to the Missions, or any other pious or charitable works performed.

All these Indulgences, whether plenary or partial, are applicable to the souls in purgatory.

THE ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH, published once every second month, communicate the intelligence received through the several Missions throughout the world, and a return of the receipts from each diocese and their distribution, is given once a year.

Meetings of the Halifax Association are held in the Cathedral Vestry four times a year, under the presidency of the Bishop.

Donations or subscriptions from the country may be remitted to any of the Rev. gentlemen at St. Mary's. July 21.

Young Ladies' Academy.

Under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacre Cœur.

Brookside, Halifax, Nova Scotia

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Academy for Young Ladies has been opened at Brookside, where a solid and refined Education will be given to Day Pupils and Boarders.

The healthy situation and beautiful grounds of Brookside are so well known to the citizens of Halifax as to require no special description. Music, the Modern Languages, and every branch of a polite Education will be taught.

The formation of the hearts of the Young Ladies to virtue, and the culture of their minds by the study of those subjects which are intended to constitute a superior education, being the great object which the Ladies of the Sacre Cœur have in view, no pains will be spared to attain the desired end.

The system pursued is strictly parental, and the mild influence of virtue is the guiding principle which enforces their regulations.—The terms, which are moderate, may be known on application to Madame FEAUCOIS, Superioress, either personally or by letter.

It is unnecessary to point out to Parents, at a distance, the central position of Halifax, its many advantages as a place of Education, and the facility of communication both by land and sea at all seasons of the year.

Every opportunity is afforded to those Pupils who wish to learn the French language without any extra charge. There is at present a vacancy for a few Boarders.

Halifax, July 14, 1849.