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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.

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NO. 51.

THE IDEAS OF A CATHOLIC AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Translated from the French of Abbé Martinet, for the *True Witness*.

18.—DIVINE FRATERNITY OF NATIONS.—MATERIAL ADVANTAGES OF THAT FRATERNITY—WHAT EUROPE OWES TO THE OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND WHAT SHE MAY EXPECT FROM THEM.

To those who, with glory, learning, political and commercial influence, would fain have something more concrete—to those who would, perhaps, relent if they came to reflect that fair and good works are incompatible with good pieces, we must reveal one of the finest laws of Providence.

God, who has drawn all men from one, and by one has redeemed them, has incessantly exhorted them to live as brethren, and to communicate to each other their intelligence, their power, their wealth. In order to promote this communion of nations, he attaches thereto a magnificent temporal reward—the full possession and enjoyment of the earth.

The unequal distribution of physical and moral strength, which obliges the families of one nation to group themselves in society, the Creator has decreed that this should reign from nation to nation, to the end, that, by the interchange of the products of their soil, and the fruits of their industry, they may learn to relieve each other, and find power and prosperity in the union and love prescribed to them by their religion.

Every region, even the most sterile, contains treasures which are its own, and peculiar to itself. Every nation has its industry, and its method, more or less ingenious, of ameliorating the ills of life, and increasing its enjoyments. The most stupid savage has his obole to deposit in the treasury of useful knowledge.

Why is it that Europe, which is by no means the most favored with the *fat of the earth*, is not the richest in the abundance and variety of her productions—productions adapted to every want, and to every pleasure? Is it not to her labor and to the importations made by her navigators and her missionaries, that she is indebted for this advantage? Our fields, our orchards, our woods, our gardens, our ponds, our apothecaries' shops, our houses, are they not all filled with the trophies of our industrial conquests?

We have learned from the Carib the use of that plant whose smoke or powder beguiles our weariness. What our soil may not yield, our vessels bring. The Arab cultivates for us the bean which inspired Dehille's fine verses:

"C'est toi, divin café, etc."

Our tables are covered with delicious fruits ripened under the sun of Africa. How pitiable would be our condition, if foreign nations withdrawing what we have from them, we should be reduced to our own indigenous productions?

Is there nothing more for us to gain? Can we have attained the highest degree of material prosperity? If so, it is passing strange. If our sons one day do, at full length, what we now do in miniature, our grand-sons, in fifty years, will find it difficult to conceive how we could relish life, deprived as we were of so many things which shall then soften and embellish their existence. They will think of us what we now think of our fathers of the fifteenth century, with this difference, that they can say of us what we have no right to say of our ancestors; it was their own fault; why should they boast so much of their intelligence, their power, yet make little use, if not a bad use, of them?

You who are solicitous for your own welfare, and that of the suffering masses of your fellow-men, who may one day tire of suffering, assist us to establish the one grand work on a footing worthy of us, and of the wants of humanity. Help us to carry to our yet uncivilised brethren, with our religion, and the civilising principles which we derive from it, the knowledge and the love of labor; then shall ye soon behold the accomplishment of the Divine word—*Seek first the kingdom of God and his justice and all things else shall be added thereto.*

And let it not be supposed that the object is solely to snatch from the depths of barbarism some savage tribes of America, or some twenty or thirty millions of South-Sea Islanders. Every nation that is not Christian, is more or less brutalised. Let us take, for example, the Hindoos. No people under the sun more favored by nature. The earth which yields us, with reluctance, a harvest once a year, gives them two, sometimes three. Their forests of fig-trees, of bamboos, feed animals the strongest, the most industrious, and the most useful. They want not the genius of invention. Many of them knew, long before we did, the use of powder, fire-arms, printing, &c. Their languages, their literature, their learned books, display an uncommon depth of thought.

Yet with all the elements of learning and of power, they know only how to suffer, and can do nothing

else. An hundred millions of them (and these are the least miserable) lie grovelling under the yoke of a company of European merchants. All the others are a prey to greedy and cruel masters, and amongst these masters are the animals.

The wild beasts, who elsewhere shun the presence of man, and tremble before him, seem to sport with the inhabitants of India. The tiger roams at will, and as a master through the fields,—prowls around the towns, and sometimes enters. Fearful reptiles, whose bite is instant death, establish themselves in the houses, sacrifices are offered to them, and the daily prayer is addressed to them: "My lord serpent, do us no harm!" The ape throws himself upon the passengers, and strangles them, after having amused himself a while with their terror. The very vermin are permitted to feast at will on these unhappy beings, because the Brahmin, who impels the Hindoo widow to ascend the funeral pile, forbids, under pain of hell, to put even the smallest living creature to death.

Do not believe, on the word of Montesquien, and those who would now revive the *materialistic* dreams of a by-gone age, that the Hindoos are destined to remain for ever prostrate under the fatal power of nature and the tyrannical influence of race and climate. It is a truth of faith and of experience that nations, even the most abject, rear themselves up under the shadow of the cross, victorious over all tyranny. In fact, we have in every quarter of India thousands of Christians who know how to resist even unto death the unjust will of their princes, and who, instead of prayers, address musket-shots to the *divine serpents* who attack them or their idolatrous brethren.

Let us gain for Christianity those innumerable tribes who are groaning in hopeless misery, with resources around them squandered away, or still undeveloped, which require only an idea of order and a little industry to spread plenty over the whole earth. These nations will restore to us an hundred fold what we give to them. The same ships which bring them missionaries, shall return laden with necessary provisions, of a superior quality, and at a cheap rate for the lower orders; others with objects rare and precious, to minister unto luxury and opulence. The surplus of our population will flow towards those favored climes, in the wake of merchants and missionaries.—Our dear emigrants shall amass fortunes, more or less, with ease and celerity, and we shall sleep calmly in the midst of our prosperity.

It is feared that our manufacturing interest should suffer? Truly it would be no great harm, if the fearful population now stifling in our factories had somewhat more air and room. Then, be it remembered that, even laying gratitude aside, necessity would long oblige our juniors to be mindful of their seniors.

For the rest, whether we will or not, we must come to that, if existence be dear to us. We shall conclude with one consideration which addresses itself to all, but especially to those who rule by height of thought, or length of arm.

Let the subject, which is infinitely important, obtain favor for the way in which we treat it—perhaps too lightly. Our horror of long disquisitions, which no one reads now-a-days, induce us to adopt the figurative style.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN LIVERPOOL—LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, AND TO THE MAGISTRATES OF LIVERPOOL.

"Gentlemen, this court is sometimes called upon to deal with the cases of riot and assault, arising out of those multitudinous processions which occasionally interrupt the traffic, and endanger the peace of this town. It is, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that I learn St. Patrick's Day passed over without any procession. The Irish seem spontaneously to have adopted a more rational mode of celebrating the anniversary of their patron Saint. It is probable that this has been done in deference to the opinion of persons in authority and wisdom amongst them. If so, I can only observe that it is as honorable to give, as it is creditable to adopt, such advice. It shows in all parties a desire to show respect to the law, and to promote peace and harmony in the public. I think such a line of conduct peculiarly creditable at the present moment; because when I look to the transactions of last year, I cannot but remember that there are some circumstances which might naturally lead to feelings of irritation in the minds of the Irish population at the present moment; and it is, I think, magnanimous on their part, that they have not allowed any such feeling to stand in the way of the proper line of duty. After such an example, it is not too much to hope that other processions of a similar nature will cease. Any attempt to revive them would, in my opinion, be very reprehensible, and, I will add, illegal and dangerous. It is, therefore, to be hoped that by the example that has now been set, we may get rid of one element of discord, riot, and tumult in the town. If so, it will be a great advantage to all of us; and I think that much will be due to those who, in this last instance, have been

the first to lay aside a mischievous practice."—*Extract of a charge of the Recorder of Liverpool in April 1852.*

July 1st, 1852, 12, St. Paul's Square, Liverpool.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I feel very happy on the present occasion to be enabled to quote the judicial language of the Recorder of your city, and to propose the wisdom of his observations as an example for the public imitation. I must premise, gentlemen, that in the present letter, which I shall take the liberty to address to you, I do not presume to come before you in the spirit of dictator; I appeal to you in the respectful attitude of a petitioner making a humble, but yet a firm request; and hoping in a favorable result from your known impartiality, your justice and your authority.

The 12th of July is now near at hand—a date signalled by the disastrous recollection of party strife in England and Ireland. And although the past anniversaries of this political festival have been sometimes celebrated heretofore under circumstances of infuriated and insane excitement, which has not unfrequently ended in the shedding of blood, I think you will agree with me in believing that the events of the last two years in this country invest the approaching day with an amount of perilous anticipations beyond all former precedents. This is not the place, nor is it the appropriate time, nor is it my own wish or feeling, to discuss here the causes, or examine the political machinery, which, during nearly the two last centuries, have ranged citizens of the same country in hostile conflict, have divided the national strength, paralysed commercial energy, spread civil discord, inflamed religious animosity, and loosened and dislocated the very framework of Irish and English society. The present is not the occasion to hold up this melancholy picture to public view; the records of our fatal history are already too vividly imprinted on the national heart to require any additional remembrance; and in the present instance I merely point to these painful recollections to remind you of the magnitude of "my case," to awaken your judicial vigilance, and to urge you to place your magisterial executive authority in the most favorable attitude of combined power and instant action. It is painful to be compelled to say that the present government have encouraged at the present time factious hostilities and religious animosities; and while I charge the head of the administration, and "the first guardian of public justice and law," with the crimes of promoting, for interested purposes, civil and religious dissension, I cannot pay a higher tribute, gentlemen, to your personal and public official character, than to appeal to your recognised honor and justice for protection against the imminent perils which the bigotry and the injustice of the present government have accumulated against the Catholic name. The disgraceful conspiracy of riots at Stockport are a practical commentary on the meaning and the intent of the late proclamation, and when the innocent and interesting, and inoffensive (admitted) assemblage of little school girls, celebrating a joyous school holiday, has led to the wrecking of houses, the destruction of private property, the pillage of churches, and to the awful crime of murder, it is time that you should make prompt and efficient preparations to prevent any public demonstration which may have the effect of offering a national insult, giving a public challenge, provoking retaliation and revenge, and, perhaps, terminating in conflagration and blood.

The history of the whole world furnishes no parallel to the political commemorations of factious strife which stains the annals of England and Ireland; there is no record of an insulting national festival, held by the connivance and the indirect sanction in any country of the whole world except Great Britain. When the partisans of the Queen of Spain triumphed over the Carlists, in 1833, there was not, and has never been since that time, an annual insulting procession to celebrate their victory. When the Queen of Portugal succeeded in occupying the throne of Don Miguel, we hear of no armed assemblages of her party, hooting, insulting, and shooting the friends of her fallen opponent. When Louis Philippe, by mean, usurping intrigue, ousted Charles X., and when he was again expelled by the Red Republicans, and when they, in their turn, were overcome by Louis Napoleon, there was no man, or set of men, in France who ever thought of organising a public armed procession to insult their conquered countrymen, and to trample on the faithful but fallen adversary. And when the Americans expelled the English from their soil, there was not, and there never has been, from that day to the present hour, any anniversary held at Bunker's-hill, or at New Orleans, in derision of the fallen friends of England, or in insult to her name or creed. And when the Belgians expelled the Prince of Orange, and erected their country into an independent dynasty, these Catholic victors have never had since that time any insulting procession to ridi-

cule or degrade the conquered Dutch. Bernadotte, the traitor to his master, Napoleon, still had the decency of never establishing a national festival or insult in Sweden; nor did King Otho in Greece ever think of evoking old Athenian fury against the vile Mahomedans, who wasted that land of liberty, science, poetry, and patriotism, with fire and sword. No; the conquerors of modern times have been governed by the laws of truth, honor, justice, and generosity, and they never soiled their brilliant victories with mean bigotry, or with cowardly revenge. No such practice has ever been found to exist in any country of the civilised world; and the universal, and the invariable result of this generous feeling in every country has been the oblivion of past animosities, the gradual union of all parties, and the consequent combination of the whole public mind, and the willing concentration of the entire public zeal in every national struggle. Gentlemen, it is an admitted historical fact, that England stands alone, before all the nations, a solitary exception to this noble, generous feeling of honor, justice, and national magnanimity. I speak a historical fact, an admitted record—England alone keeps up an interminable warfare against the conquered; she alone has stereotyped at home and abroad the history of Dolly's-brae in Ireland; she alone exhibits her red flag of galling triumph in the days of cheerful loyalty and of peaceful commerce; she alone insults without provocation; puts on her armour without necessity; threatens the unoffending and marches in the order of battle, in ferocious triumph over the tombs of the ancient dead, and in derision of the living, dishonoring the ashes of the fallen slain; she alone unites in indissoluble wedlock politics with religion, government with bigotry, insult with loyalty; and, consequently, as the legitimate offspring of this monstrous union, must be a hideous progeny of civil discord and religious hatred, it follows clearly that, until the auspicious day arrives, when England will learn to imitate the policy of other people; or, till the happy time comes when this anti-social, anti-Christian union shall be dissolved, we must be doomed to have a government without obedience, religion without conscience, law without justice, power without strength, a nation without fellow-citizens, and a country without a home. If you doubt the accuracy of the picture I have drawn, just cast your eyes on the map of Ireland, and I undertake to say that, in the poor-house, in the demolished villages, the deserted fields, the crowded emigrant ship, and the gorged churchyard, you will see the terrible glowing original from which I have tried to make my faint and imperfect copy. But I need not have directed your attention to Ireland for an example of the disastrous feeling which has made Ireland a desert, and which has made England a byword of reproach throughout the habitable globe. I need not have travelled beyond your own city for an exemplification of this anti-national feeling; you have it in Liverpool; you have it in almost every town in England, where the name of Catholic is known. You hear it in the pulpit; you listen to it on the woolsack; you find it in the jury-box, and it lives in the senate-house; it influences the speech, taints the cheek, and pollutes the blood of the dominant party; it taints the colors of Waterloo, disfigures the flag of Trafalgar; degrades the bar, and enslaves the press. It is the shame of omnipotent England, and the disgrace of our boasted constitution; it is the palpable refutation of governmental honor, and the scorn of the surrounding nations; it stamps our laws as a public lie, and brands the religion of the state as an organised and consecrated hypocrisy; it is the bane of society, the ruin of Ireland, and it is the corroding cancer which will yet consume and destroy the life and the name of England.

But, gentlemen, you must not mistake me; it is because I am a lover of peace, that I so much abhor discord; and because I value so highly the general principles of the British constitution under which I live, that I lament so much her disgraceful abandonment (in particular instances) of the clear principles of national faith and public justice. I desire the union, the sincere union, of all my countrymen of every shade of politics and of religion. I should, for this desirable object, undertake any labor or make any sacrifice; and if I could succeed in producing an oblivion of all the irritating past, and a friendly intercourse for the present, and for all the future, I should consider myself the best benefactor of Ireland, and the truest friend of the real interests of this country. It is under the recommendation of such sentiments as these that I address myself on the present occasion to the judicial authorities of Liverpool; and I have a strong claim on your attention and co-operation. Aided by the Catholic Clergy of your city, I have been mainly instrumental in preventing the public procession of my countrymen on last Patrick's Day. I am aware that for this judicious control over the obedience and the affections of my countrymen, I

have earned and received the thanks of every lover of order in this great and populous town. I have certainly stopped the expression of what might be construed into a party challenge and public insult, and I have prevented the probable effusion of blood. I have therefore a clear claim on your judicial gratitude to me, and I do demand, therefore, your prompt and decided co-operation in carrying out the advice of your recorder, and employing all the force at your disposal to sooth the popular irritation—to calm the public temper—to cool the inflamed passions, ignited by the government, and peremptorily to enforce a total abstinence from all public demonstrations of physical force, and to crush at once any attempt to violate the public peace.

In the present crisis I am no mean authority for your guidance, and take care not to make light of what I say, and remember I give you warning in time, that if you permit a public demonstration in insult to a population of one hundred and forty thousand of your unoffending fellow-citizens, you may have cause to regret the want of that energy which, by timely interference, can prevent discord and maintain the public tranquillity. I shall be but too happy to take any post, however humble, in assisting you in those duties which you owe to your high official position, and to the expectations of the community; you may condescend to assign to me any office, which may promote the public order, and I undertake to work in the public service with zeal and ability; and while I am prepared to die in defence of my Catholic countrymen, I am equally and sincerely disposed to protect the life of any man of any shade of politics and religion, if my services were required in his defence.

It is most important that a decided blow should be aimed at this demon of social discord in this great mart of all nations—our example must be eventually followed throughout England in due time; and Liverpool can be made, by judicious management, to command the feeling of England, as successfully as Paris governs France. Only let us will it, and it must succeed. It is easier to lead the masses than is generally believed; only let the leaders be men of honesty and decision, and men will follow them by an instinctive obedience. The present moment is one of thrilling interest to the peace and happiness of your city, and it must not be lost by oversight or inactivity; and if we can succeed in laying the foundation of social peace in troubled waters and tempest, with what ease can we not raise the superincumbent courses in happier and more tranquil circumstances? We may fairly hope from our present success to rear hereafter a triumphant arch of permanent national peace, above the swollen flood of factious and religious animosity which hitherto in your city has spread riot, has damaged your local commerce, and disturbed the public harmony.—I have the honor to be, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The Provincial Synod was opened on Monday, the 5th inst., at St. Mary's College, Oscott. The Bishops all arrived on Sunday and Monday, except the Bishops of Liverpool and Nottingham, who, being detained by illness, were represented by the Very Rev. James Crook and Very Rev. F. Cheadle. The Theologians chosen by the Bishops and the deputies of the Clergy, as well as other Divines invited to the Synod, also arrived in the course of Monday. The preliminary congregation was held that afternoon, and the first public congregation on Tuesday morning, when the matter settled for the decrees to be passed at the opening session on the mode of conducting the further proceedings. On Wednesday morning the ceremonies commenced at nine o'clock by a procession of all the Bishops and Clergy in their sacred vestments, during the course of which the "Veni Creator" and other hymns were sung, and the psalms "Exultate" and "Quam dilecta" were chanted in the order prescribed for the opening of a Synod. The procession having arrived in the College Chapel a Pontifical Mass was sung by the Cardinal Archbishop, who also preached a sermon on the text, "My peace I give you; my peace I leave you." At the conclusion of the Mass the Litanies and some other prayers were sung, after which all the Clergy and the congregation left the church, and the Bishops remaining proceeded to the more immediate business of the Synod. A great number of Clergy and other persons were admitted to witness this opening session. The professional chants and the Mass were sung in a very solemn and Ecclesiastical style by the choir of St. Chad's, Birmingham.

THE CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER.—We are authorised to state that all the Canons of the Metropolitan Chapter of Westminster have received the title of "Very Reverend" in their letters of appointment, and are, consequently, to be so designated on the addresses of letters, &c. We believe the same privilege extends to all the Canons of the newly-erected English Chapters.—*Tablet*.

THE NEW CHAPTER OF SOUTHWARK.—The Provost and Canons of the diocese of Southwark have been appointed, and were duly installed in their cathedral church by the Lord Bishop on Friday, the 2d inst.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

SHREWSBURY.—The Chapter of the diocese of Shrewsbury was summoned to Macclesfield by the Lord Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Brown, and solemnly installed on the 1st inst., in the pro-cathedral church of that town. It consists of a Provost and ten Canons.—*Ibid*.

The Dominican Fathers of the Irish Province assembled in Chapter at Esker College, Athlery, on

Saturday, July 3d, for the purpose of electing a Provincial of the Order. The Very Rev. B. T. Russell, S.T.M., of Cork, was unanimously elected to the important office.

We understand that a circular has been sent to the Clergy of the Diocese this week, by the Very Rev. John Sweeney, the Administrator, communicating the agreeable intelligence that he had received official information from the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Archbishop elect of Halifax, and from Dr. Connolly, the Bishop elect of Fredericton, that the Bulls had arrived at Halifax for Dr. Connolly's consecration. We understand also that Mr. Sweeney is charged with the Administration of the Diocese until the Bishop's arrival at St. John, and that in consequence he is to reside at St. John until that time.—*St. John's (N. B.) Freeman*.

DEATH OF BISHOP CHANCHE.—It is our melancholy and most painful duty to announce, this week, the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Chanche, first Bishop of Natchez. This sad event, which has bereaved the church of an amiable and efficient prelate, and filled with grief the hearts of a large and admiring circle of friends, took place on Thursday morning, the 22d inst., at Frederick, Md. While on a visit in that city he was attacked with a violent form of cholera morbus, which rapidly assumed the type of dysentery, and notwithstanding the skillful efforts of his medical advisers and the most assiduous attentions of his friends, he ultimately sank under its fatal influence. During his illness, which lasted two weeks, his department was in every respect that of the truly christian prelate. Not a murmur or complaint escaped his lips. Perceiving that his strength was declining, he made every necessary arrangement of his temporal and ecclesiastical affairs, and sought in the holy sacraments of religion that increase of faith and grace, which can alone support and console the christian in his departure from life.—*Catholic Mirror*.

NEW CHURCH AT WATERFORD, MASS.—This neat and substantial church was dedicated on the 11th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, assisted by Messrs. O'Brien and O'Reilly. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia. It was worthy the fame of the learned Doctor.—*Boston Pilot*.

CONVERSIONS.—On Sunday, July 4th, 1852, at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Enfield, Lancashire, eight converts from Protestantism were publicly received into the bosom of the holy Catholic Church by the Rev. John Leadbeater.—*Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN CITY ELECTION—JULY 6.

The nomination took place this day at the Court-house, Green-street, which was crowded at an early hour by the friends and supporters of the candidates. The writ of election having been read, Sir John K. James rose to propose Mr. Edward Grogan. In the course of his speech, Sir John eulogised Mr. Grogan, and said he had, in his parliamentary career, given perfect satisfaction—upon which a person in the gallery, with a thundering voice, cried "No," which was instantly followed by a thundering round of Kentish fire, intermingled with furious yells. The nomination having been formally made, Mr. Alexander Boyle seconded the nomination.

Mr. John Macnamara Cantwell, on rising to propose Mr. Reynolds, was received with loud cheers. He appealed to the assemblage of Irishmen, irrespective of religious feeling, and asked whether party and sectarian feelings and passions should prevail there? He would deeply deplore it as the common curse of Ireland (loud cheers.) Some of his nearest and dearest friends were Protestants.

A Voice—"You lie." (Tremendous uproar, which was continued for some time,) after which

Mr. Cantwell proceeded with his discourse. He said he never was afraid to meet a man upon any grounds, nor was it ever his intention to use offensive language to any man, and the man who had called him a liar—the word ought to have stuck in his throat ("hear, hear," and loud cheers.) He said he had heard his friend, Mr. Reynolds, in private, declare that he almost entertained the guilty wish that we were all Protestants; and, although he would not entertain a wish of that description, he would most sincerely desire that we were all Christian according to the law (cheers.) Mr. Cantwell next referred to the Cuffe-street Savings Bank, and said, if there had been any depositors in that establishment present, they would bear ample testimony to the services rendered them by Mr. Reynolds. [It was with great difficulty that Mr. Cantwell could proceed with his address, in consequence of the interruptions and clamour with which he was met.] He said the result of Saturday would be an important event in Irish history. He would meet his opponents on that day, and every man of his creed would meet them. He proceeded to say that cases might occur in which resistance might become a duty. If they saw their temples desecrated—if they saw their friends butchered in the street—would they not rise in defence of their lives, their liberties, and their religion, and fly to the rescue? (tremendous cheering.)

Mr. John Thunder seconded the nomination of Mr. Reynolds.

Sir E. Borough, Bart., on rising to propose Mr. Vance, was received with vociferous yelling, and repeated rounds of Kentish fire. When silence had been partially restored, Sir Edward said he had the honor to propose John Vance, Esq., (loud groaning.)

Mr. Reynolds rose and called upon his friends to hear Sir Edward Borough; any man who refused to hear the worthy baronet was his bitterest enemy.

Sir Edward proceeded to advocate the claims of his candidate as a fit and proper person to represent the city of Dublin in Parliament.

Mr. Rathbone seconded the nomination of Mr. Vance.

Rev. Mr. Gregg here rose, and the yelling, hooting, and rounds of Kentish fire which ensued were perfectly deafening. The Kentish fire ceased, but the hooting and boing continued, amidst which Mr. Gregg essayed to speak, but it was impossible to hear a word he said.

Mr. Reynolds here interposed, and asked was it fair, was it reasonable, or was it proper to refuse to hear the Rev. gentleman? He protested that he would

rather retire from the contest than to succeed by means such as those by which their proceedings were interrupted. Order having been in some degree restored,

The Rev. Mr. Gregg proceeded to say, that to a certain extent he was a friend and admirer of Mr. Reynolds. He had earned for himself in parliament the character of a man of tact, of great ability, and, as a master of repartee he (Rev. Mr. Gregg) was proud to call him his countryman (loud cheers.) Mr. Reynolds owed him something at the last election, and he hoped to see Mr. Reynolds returned for some provincial town in Ireland, as his talents and his ready ability in debate would be very desirable in the British senate. The Rev. gentleman proceeded with a politico-religious harangue, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by roars of merriment, ironical cheers, counter-cheers, and rings of the Kentish fire. The Rev. gentleman concluded by proposing Mr. George Wood Maunsell as a candidate.

Mr. Wm. Cook Evens seconded the nomination of Mr. Maunsell.

Mr. Grogan proceeded to address the electors. He avowed himself a Protectionist, and also declared against the grant to Mayo.

Mr. Reynolds, on rising, was received with a perfect storm of applause, intermingled with a few hisses. He said he had used his influence to procure a hearing for Mr. Gregg and Mr. Grogan, and he would use that influence to procure a hearing for Mr. Vance. He then referred to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which, he said, was an abominable and atrocious aggression upon civil and religious liberty; it was an atrocious act, and it returned to parliament, he would give neither peace nor quietness until it was repealed. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Grogan would not vote for the repeal of that act, for he voted for it in all its deformity.—(Cheers.) He would make a bargain with Mr. Grogan on that subject—if he would release the Catholics—

Mr. Gregg—The Roman Catholics. (Tremendous confusion.)

Mr. Reynolds proceeded to say that Mr. Gregg had suggested that he should add the prefix "Roman" to the Catholics—well, he would do so. (Loud cheers.) Then, if Mr. Grogan would release the Roman Catholics from the tithe-rent charge, from Church rates, from Ministers' money, and from the *Regium Donum* paid to the Presbyterian Ministers, he would vote for the abolition of the Mayo grant. (Loud cheering, which continued for several minutes.) Mr. Reynolds, addressing the persons in the front gallery, said they were great fools not to listen to him patiently, for he had something to say to them which they had never heard before; it was this—that Mr. Gregg was in receipt of £500 a-year for praying for the souls of the Faithful departed. (Loud laughter.) He (Mr. Reynolds) declared himself a Free Trader in the widest sense of the word. (Loud cheers.) Lord Derby, whom the gentlemen in the jury-box worshipped, had given up protection, and had taken to the cry of sectarian and religious persecution. (Loud cheers, and cries of "No, No.") He (Mr. Reynolds) avowed himself in favor of shortening the duration of parliament—he was for the emancipation of the Jews, he had voted for the emancipation of the Jews, and, if returned, he would do so again; and although they had fixed the election for this city on Saturday next—the Jewish Sabbath—they would find the Jews of Dublin plumping for him on that day. (Loud cheers.) [At this stage of the proceedings some half-dozen persons entered the gallery, and having made their way forcibly towards the centre, they commenced to gesticulate and shout as if they were under the influence of drink. Their presence seemed to threaten a row, but the police on duty came forward, and speedily ejected them.] Order having been restored, Mr. Reynolds proceeded to refer to his exertions on the Cuffe-street Savings Bank, the success that attended his labors on that subject. (Loud cheers.) He had heard a great many moderate speeches made this day, but those speeches did not square with the orations at the Music Hall, where Mr. Vance held forth, when there was nothing so prominent as the Pope and Antichrist. (Kentish fire, intermingled with loud groans.) Mr. Reynolds spoke at great length, and concluded an able speech amid loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Vance spoke next. The proceedings of the nomination were prolonged to a late hour. The polling commences on this (Saturday, July 10) morning at eight o'clock.—*Tablet*.

DUBLIN COUNTY.—We are delighted to find that Messrs. Letaigne and Craven are commencing a very active canvass, and with the most encouraging prospects. Indeed, there is very little doubt of their complete success. Their opponents are the brutal assassins of Stockport, and the allies of these Protestant miscreants. Every Catholic who votes against Letaigne and Craven, or willingly holds back from giving his support to them, is an accomplice in the murder of his fellow-Catholics. The defeat of the Tory murderers is the easiest achievement in the world and the most necessary. To fail in it will be to affix an indelible stigma upon the country, and to do an incredible disservice to the public cause. Down with the Tories. Down with the murderers. Down with Hamilton and Tylor.—*Ibid*.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Black Eagle Admiralty steam yacht, Master-Commander John E. Petley, left Woolwich at an early hour on Sunday morning for Portsmouth, where his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, will embark in her to-morrow, with the object, it is said, of accompanying her Majesty in the Royal Victoria and Albert steam yacht, during the Royal visit to Cork, and subsequently to the coast of Scotland, en route to Balmoral.—*Times*.

We Globe believe that her Majesty will visit Ireland in the course of a few days, returning to Osborne about the 20th inst., whence she will proceed to Balmoral.

Our talented fellow-citizen, John Francis Waller, barrister-at-law, favorably known in the literary world as "Slingsby" in the *Irish University Magazine*, author of the sublime and beautiful inauguration Ode at the National Exhibition in Cork, yesterday received the degree of LL.D. from the board of Trinity College, Dublin.

In a few days the 40th will embark at Cork for Australia. On their arrival, they are to march up to the "diggings." Each officer is to have ten shillings a day extra pay, and each private three shillings, with one and a half per cent, on all the gold they escort.—Leave will be granted to small detachments for a certain period, to work in the "diggings;" but, in every instance, the extreme penalty of the law will be enforced by courts martial for desertion or absence without leave.

The *Evening Packet*, which has all along referred to O'Brien in a generous Irish spirit, calls upon all the conservative press to take up in an earnest spirit the cause of the dying man—or rather martyr. We respond to the call with our whole heart; and we ask this chivalrous government to avoid the stain of O'Brien's blood—to shun the political damnation of having his life to answer for. If they permit him to die in bondage they will have all Ireland in desperation to contend with. Protestantism will become seditious as the sod of Van Dieman's Land is laid on the exile's head. They had better not try us out for it. They had better not drive us into a corner where we must stand at bay. Protestant Ireland, like christian charity, has suffered long and was kind. We have borne with everything from England—like some woman whose love grows upon ill-usage; but God do so to us and more also, if we stand the murder of Smith O'Brien.—*Fermanagh Reporter*.

Down with the Whigs, down with the Tories—Priests and people, down with both! Down with them in the name of the Union, the Famine, the Convict Ship, and the Penal Code. From the hut where the trembling tenant starves; from the poorhouse where the broken industry of Ireland rots; from the altar where your religion wears the slave's dress; from the penal colony; where your exiled patriots suffer; from America where your banished friends conspire; comes a mighty adjuration, calling you to vote against England and for Ireland.—Down with the Whigs. Down with the Tories.—*Nation*.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The successive rains have produced the best effects on grazing lands, and those fields which in ordinary years assumed a bare appearance after the first six or eight weeks' occupation by the usual stock are at present quite as well covered as they were at the end of the last month.—Early meadows will not be heavy, at least so far as can yet be ascertained; but the next in succession give ample promise of a full average crop. We observe that already several prophets of ill are at work on that great subject for periodical grumbling—the potato disease; and, according to their *dictum*, the epidemic has once again come on the staple root. Since the first introduction of the potato into Ireland we read of occasional blights affecting the crop; and, considering that of all varieties of agricultural produce the potato plant is the most tender and the soonest affected by atmospheric influence, even when the seed has been sound and healthy, such occasional defections need not be considered out of the usual course of things.—In relation, however, to the present state of this crop in the north of Ireland, we can only say that from the most authentic source, as well as from direct personal observation, at no similar period of any season during the last 20 years did the potato fields exhibit greater luxuriance than they do at this moment. Even in 1832, that year of more than ordinary abundance of every crop, but especially potatoes, there were many cases of "missed" drills, where, in fact, the seed never came up, and many instances of "curl" that do not appear this season. One excellent proof of the soundness of that portion of last year's potato crop which was raised at autumn is to be found in the ample supplies which may be seen up to the present at the daily markets. And for these supplies there is good demand at prices highly remunerative to successful growers. From November last to this date the average value of potatoes in Belfast has been about 5s. per cwt.; the retail prices for the same period were fully 7d. to 8d. per stone for the eight months. Of the cereal crops we may say that they show very gratifying signs of future abundance. Wheat, which, as we stated some months since, was less extensively sown than usual this season, is well forward, and will, in all likelihood be above last year's average as to yield. Oats and barley are equally promising in appearance. With the exception of wheat, prices of grain have kept pretty well up to moderately paying rates since the close of last year. Good potato oats have run from 6s. to 7s. per cwt., and those rates, as compared with the general cost of other commodities, are quite equal to 9s. or 10s. per cwt. a dozen years ago, and long ere Sir R. Peel applied the pruning-knife to the import duties. Turnips have scarcely been so largely sown as usual, but there seems to be a large addition to the breadth of Mangoldwurzel, a much more valuable article of cattle feeding, and in suitable soils has, for the last three or four years, proved a good paying crop. Flax, taking the average of that sown in the counties of Antrim and Down, presents a very healthy aspect, long in the stalk, and especially well colored. The quantity of land under flax culture is comparatively large, but still far under what should be expected, all things taken into account. Exceedingly high prices have been obtained this season for superior qualities of flax. We noticed one case at the time of its occurrence, where a farmer sold in Tanderagee market 70 stones of fibre at 15s. 6d. per stone, and the whole was produced on two acres of land.—*Belfast Mercury*.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—This day a deputation of the chairman of the majority of the boards of guardians of Ireland had an interview with his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, to present a memorial, impressing upon the Government the urgent necessity of providing means of emigration for certain persons within the several workhouses in Ireland. The memorial stated that upwards of £170,000, was disposable by Government for emigration to Victoria, and £70,000, also for emigration to New South Wales; and it prayed his Excellency to use his influence with the Treasury to make part of the above sums available for the emigration of eligible persons, and such as would be acceptable to the colonists, from the workhouses of Ireland. And the memorial stated that the boards of guardians would be willing to provide the usual equipment, and transmit the parties to the coast for embarkation, or contribute such a proportion of the expenses as might be deemed reasonable. The deputation was graciously received by his Excellency, who promised to give the subject all the consideration which its importance demanded.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—It was announced about a fortnight since that some accidental damage had been done to the telegraphic cable between Dublin and Holyhead. It is now stated by the papers that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Reid have ever since been actively engaged on board the City of Dublin Company's steamship Britannia, Captain Brown, in endeavoring to discover the portion of the cable that had received the injury. Several miles of the coil have been hauled up, but as yet without success. The boisterous weather which has prevailed during the past few days has in no slight degree impeded their efforts to repair the wires. One day last week the ship's boat was drawn completely under the water, two of the crew were washed overboard, and the third, the chief mate, named

Davis, was carried under the surface for a considerable distance. By a powerful effort he managed to escape from the boat, which sank under the cable, and is now doubtless buried in the sand. The three men were rescued from their dangerous position by another boat belonging to the ship. The part undertaken by Captain W. Beechy R. N., in laying down the submarine cable was one requiring the most accurate knowledge of the land marks at both sides, the soundings of the Channel, the course of the tides, &c. The least faulty steering from ignorance of the tides or other causes connected with the navigation of so wide a Channel would have ended in disappointment, and perhaps the loss of the wire. Captain Beechy gave directions for the pilotage of the Prospero, while Lieutenant Aldridge shared with him the labor of keeping the vessels' track constantly fixed by angles and bearings between points and peaks of mountains with which both officers were familiar, from their surveys of the Irish Sea, and without which, considering the very strong spring tides that were running, the vessels might have been swept away, so that the lines would not have reached the shore. It may be recollected that only five miles more of line was used than would cover the distance as the crow flies.—*Ibid.*

William O'Donnell, a private soldier of the 31st regiment in Limerick garrison, has purchased his discharge, and is about immediately to join the Redemptorist Fathers, to enter on his novitiate as a lay brother at Bishop Eaton.

DUBLIN, JULY 6.—On Monday evening a phenomenon was distinctly visible to a number of inhabitants of Upper and Lower Temple st. at a quarter past 8 o'clock, the sun then shining brilliantly and the sky cloudless. A large ship, about the size of a 74 gun vessel, in full sail, was seen suspended at a considerable height in the air, and moving at a very rapid pace from SSW to NNE. It passed directly over the spire of St. George's Church. The masts, cordage, and sails were as distinct in this phantom ship as if it were a real vessel. After remaining visible for 8 minutes, it began to grow indistinct until it vanished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Dear Sir—I beg you will have the kindness to grant a space for the following lines in your honest and spirited advocate of the true Church, the Faith, and rights of the people.

The sad occurrence of the Stockport riots has, I presume, before this reached you, and, as reports were circulated falsely on other late occasions in England, the same stratagem has been resorted to on this occasion. Yesterday morning, June 30th, I came from my own house, eight miles, to Stockport, where I found confusion in every quarter. St. Michael's Catholic Church was the first place I visited, and there was a total—a universal destruction of everything—windows, seats, organ, and altar demolished; the consecrated altar taken away; the great iron safe, in which was kept the Most Adorable Sacrament in the pix and ciborium, was taken, and is now in the court-house, but the lock and strong bolts have been broken, and the pix and ciborium have been taken away, containing the Most Adorable Sacrament; all the vestments, and everything found in the church, destroyed—whatever was valuable or could be rendered useful was carried off as plunder, and the only thing I could find worthy of preservation in that church, was an empty purse.

But, Sir, this is only small compared with the ruin of SS. Philip and James, another Catholic Church in Stockport, situated in Edgeley. The first thing I observed when I reached there was the wall and railing before the Priest's house levelled and removed. It is impossible to give a description of the destruction of this place. The Priest, at the risk of his life, preserved the Most Adorable Sacrament. Nothing else was saved. The library, valued at £800, is now in ashes. The splendid organ, that cost nearly £400, lies now crumbled in inches; every seat in the church broken; the altar demolished, and, indeed, nothing left. The beds and bedding all taken from the Priest's house and burnt; neither chair, nor table, pot nor mug, nor any other article remains whole. The meat, food, &c., were carried off.

In Rock-row and Petty's Car above thirty-three Irish Catholic houses were broken in the most scandalous way; the inmates dragged out, some from their beds, and were beaten in a most cruel and barbarous manner; two were killed, and above 200 wounded, of whom there are several likely to die. Almost every countenance in Stockport yesterday exhibited woe and confusion, and on the faces of a large majority was the stamp of bitter malice.

You may now wish to get some explanation regarding this matter. The annual school procession took place on the Sunday previous, and, as usual, passed away quietly; but the late proclamation of our gracious (!) Queen and the Derby government has confirmed what the unprincipled Russell began; and the general feeling of the bigots, the McNeils, and the Stowels, and the other putrid scum of the country is, that Catholics enjoy great advantages when permitted to exist.

Some care has been taken in persuading the public that the assault on this occasion was given by the Catholic party. This is positively false. The matter was previously concocted, and persons brought from distant parts to conduct the slaughter. Three of the ringleaders passed away yesterday from Victoria station, in Manchester, by a Bolton train, and lest these strangers should mistake in making the attack, on the doors of the Protestant houses was written in large letters with chalk, "England." In throwing stones at the Catholic houses St. Peter's Protestant Church was near, and by misguided missiles a few squares of glass, by the Protestants themselves, have been broken. Some of the authorities in my presence yesterday were charged with great tepidity, and a willing want of duty, and the reply in apology was, that the accusers knew little of the feeling of the town. It has been stated that the Mayor disappeared, and refused to act. How far these statements are correct I will not say, but they were stated in the presence of magistrates and other authorities, and were not contradicted.

The constables lately sworn in were abettors of the mob, and hurried them on; and, it is said, assisted in this reckless destruction. I could only with difficulty and danger pass some streets. In the public court-house I heard from respectable persons (some of whom I know well) extracts from the well-known Hugh McNeil, glossed with immense oaths, that they would behead every Priest in England.

The happy reign of Elizabeth is returning under the mild rule of Victoria.

This bloody work and devastation began at St. Philip and James's Church, at about eight o'clock on Tuesday night, June 29th, and at St. Michael's between eleven and twelve o'clock, and was carried on successfully until three o'clock on Wednesday morning. The attack was attempted on the house of Mr. Waterhouse, but by the prompt interference of Peter Marsland, Esq., J.P., the rioters were scattered there.

I am, Sir, with very great respect, your very obedient servant, &c.,

J. J. COLLINS, Priest of New Mills.

F. Lucas, Esq.

Stockport, July 1st, 1852.

(From a Correspondent of the Tablet.)

Now that the hurried excitement of the moment has passed away, and that comparative calm reigns in this unfortunate town, I feel myself able to write you, briefly, in reference to the general features of the melancholy and brutal transaction of the previous night. I will observe, that in the hurry of forwarding my previous despatches, I merely touched on the actual occurrences, without entering into an examination of what might have produced such an inhuman exhibition of brutal and ferocious passion. And even this analysis I shall dismiss by a very concise remark, and that is, that all which happened was the consequence of the "Derby proclamation." The people of Stockport lived in peace until that unhalloved document made its appearance, but since then the Irish and Catholics were laughed at, and everywhere insulted.

The procession of Sunday was not within the provisions of the recent proclamation; it was an annual school procession of years' standing, and presented no emblem of "annoyance" save the wonted scholastic banners—the cross preceded it. Could any Christian object to that? The respected Clergyman of Stockport, the Rev. Mr. Frith, headed the procession, dressed, not in his canonicals, but in his ordinary garb of a private gentleman. The mayor and the authorities were informed by the Rev. Mr. Frith that the procession would be held, and they saw no objection. In a word, not the slightest cause of offence was given by the Catholics. The riot arose out of bigoted prejudice, fomented by a drunken brawl. It began among one or two, and I am now in a position to state—which I do on the gravest authority—that had the Mayor of Stockport only interposed his authority as he should have done, all would have been quiet in a few moments. The authorities of Stockport are seriously responsible for remissness in this unhappy affair. The Irish were attacked in their beds, their houses broken into, their families were dragged out naked, and the humanity to be found in the bosom of a savage was outraged by an English rabble in their gratification of their licentious bigotry. But, notwithstanding this, what was the conduct of the police? Instead of securing the rioters, they sought out the assailed, and bore them off to the "lock-ups." And it is remarkable that the prisoners made were not of the attacking party; nay, it is now openly asserted that the police rather aided the rabble in their onslaught on the Irish, just awoke from their sleep, and unexpectedly assailed. I have taken particular pains to ascertain the truth in reference to the breaking of the Protestant school windows, and from all I could gather from both parties I am led to believe that there was no stone thrown until the cry was heard, "Burn the Masshouse," "Down with the Popish chapel." But as the entire transaction will undergo a severe examination, I will not prejudge any matter involved in it. I have just now visited the Catholic Church.

Its blackened ruins, its still smoking portal, its calcined fixtures, its altar dashed into fragments, the tabernacle and sacred vessels burned to dust, the sacred vestments partly consumed, its fine library and schoolroom a mass of ruins, all bear evidence to the wild fury of the bigoted fanaticism which applied the torch to the consecrated edifice. Vengeance has been wreaked on a classic piece of architecture; the learned records of history were doomed to annihilation; and those silent but eloquent monuments of the taste, piety, and genius of Christianity, which would have ensured the forbearance of the Vandal and the Goth, fell before the ungovernable and profligate fury of a low English rabble. Thus the case stands. Nor would matters have ended here had it not been for the timely arrival of a local magistrate, whose name, though in my note-book, I can't decipher, but which I will take care to let you know. This gentleman suppressed the riot in a few minutes by his active and determined interference, and thus effected at the last hour what the other authorities could have done at the beginning if they only did their duty. This Protestant magistrate brought the Rev. Mr. Frith to his house, extended to him his hospitality and protection, and will not even now hear of the Rev. gentleman leaving it.

A large number of the Irish left Stockport yesterday for Manchester, and a heavy detachment of troops arrived here last evening per an express train.

The damage done is estimated at over £10,000. An investigation is going on to-day, at which Mr. Frith is present, together with his solicitor.

Great excitement still prevails, and much apprehension is felt lest Manchester or Liverpool should make a move.

Another correspondent of the Tablet writes:—"Happily the report in the Manchester Guardian, that the consecrated particles were scattered, &c., is untrue; they were secreted in time, and never discovered.—The Catholic soldiers in Stockport assisted in the procession; six walked in front, and the rest marched on either flank."

THE INQUEST.

On Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, Mr. Charles Hudson held an inquest upon the body of Michael Moran, whose death arose out of the riots. The inquest was held in the Courthouse, and was attended by a large number of the inhabitants.

After the jury had viewed the body, the coroner addressed them.

The following witnesses were then called:—James Flannigan, a grinder in the cardroom—The body now lying at the county lock-up is that of Michl. Moran, who was the brother of my wife. He had been living with me for the last three weeks, and was a single man about twenty-three years of age.—He was not working in this town, but had come on a visit to his friends at Stockport. I and Moran left home about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of visiting an uncle of Riley's,

one of the inhabitants of Rock-row. About eight o'clock, as we were coming down Lord-street, a great mob came down Sandybrow, throwing stones as hard as possible in all directions. I ran away, and as I did so I looked back and saw Moran stretched on the ground, opposite Barlow's beerhouse, and blood was coming from a wound on the right side of his head, and from a wound over his ear. With my assistance he walked down to Riley's. I then went for medical assistance, and brought back with me Dr. Sleddon, who ordered plasters to be applied to him. A riot was then going on. I then took him up stairs, and left him upon the bed. The mob then came to Riley's, burst open the doors, and broke all the furniture in the street. They were then going to set fire to the houses, but the police came. We were then up stairs, whither we had fled to save our lives. On the arrival of the police and military, they told us to come down stairs, promising to protect us. After they had gone we brought Michael Moran down stairs, intending to take him to a doctor, but we could not find a doctor's shop open. When we got outside another man came up with a piece of wood, and saying, "Come, let us look at his head, to see if he is an Irishman," he struck him with his weapon on the left side of the head. All the doctors' shops being closed, we brought him to the Courthouse, and laid him down there. Mr. Walters, a surgeon, attended to him as soon as he could. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning when we got to the Courthouse. I should not know the man again who struck him. When he was struck in Rock-row, he said, "Oh dear, I'm done!" and never spoke again. The people who were throwing stones in Lord street were throwing at another party who were coming out of Rock-row. The deceased did nothing whatever in this disturbance.

Dr. Rayner—I was at the Courthouse when the deceased was brought in. I examined the wound. It was on the right side of the head, immediately above the ear. It was three inches in length, and had penetrated the scalp. There was another wound about two inches above the left eye, and about one inch in length. Those are all the external injuries that he had received. I was present when he died, about 2 o'clock in the morning. I made a post mortem examination, and ascertained that the cause of death was a wound on the right side of his head. The skull beneath was depressed 3-16ths of an inch, and a fracture extending from this 5/8 externally and 6/8 inches internally. The fracture passed through his right ear, from which blood coozed before and after his death.—There was another fracture, about one inch in length, from the lower end of the first. There were three or four ounces of clotted blood between the dura mater and the skull. Death arose from an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull. I think the fracture must have been caused by a hard and blunt-edged instrument.

The Coroner then said that this was all the evidence he proposed to go into, and he would now adjourn the further prosecution of the inquiry to Tuesday, July 20. The jury accordingly entered into recognisances to attend again on that day, and the court adjourned.

The disgraceful outrages at Stockport have, as might naturally be expected, been productive of irritation amongst the Irish Catholic population of Manchester. On Wednesday evening a crowd, principally lads, assembled in Charles street, a portion of a district of Manchester, which is known by the name of Little Ireland. They were evidently a good deal excited by what had occurred, but the police being on the alert, they were dispersed without any damage having been done. A number of lads, however, proceeded to parade some of the neighboring streets. No expressions, however, were heard from them indicative of any intention or desire of violence or outrage, and they soon dispersed peacefully. Thursday passed off in perfect quietness. The Catholic Bishop of Salford, however, no doubt feeling that the near approach of a contested election must lead to some excitement, caused the following placard to be extensively posted about the streets on Thursday morning:—

"TO THE CATHOLICS OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD, AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

"We, your Bishop, have received the painful intelligence that a serious disturbance has occurred in a neighboring borough, involving the breach of the peace, the loss of lives, the ransacking of two places of worship, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property, and it has been represented to us that these disgraceful acts of violence and transgression of the laws of the realm have arisen out of, and been caused by, religious animosities.

"Let your conduct during these trying and anxious times be such as to save your religion from the scandal which will necessarily attach to any act of insubordination or breach of the law. Let it be your anxious endeavor to aid and assist the civil authorities whom Providence has placed over you in the preservation of the peace, so that whatever scandals may arise elsewhere you will occupy the proud position of proving to all your fellow-subjects, while you adhere with firmness and unabated sincerity to the doctrines and discipline of our Church, you forgive those who persecute you, and are loyal and faithful subjects to the crown and constitution of the country.

"In the discharge of the weighty duties devolved upon us, we earnestly entreat you not to join or take part in any procession or meeting having a tendency to disturb the public peace, not only at present, but particularly during the ensuing parliamentary elections.

"We further exhort you to discountenance all angry discussions on religion—to cultivate and practice charitable feelings towards all your fellow-subjects, and more especially towards those who differ from you in religion—to evince by your general conduct that our religion is the one which condemns all resentment and ill will, and which requires from all her members the practice of meekness, and the forgiveness of injuries, and the strict observance of the law of this realm.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM, BISHOP OF SALFORD.

"Dated this 1st day of July, 1852, Manchester."

INFAMOUS OUTRAGES AT NEW MILLS, NEAR STOCKPORT.

(From the Tablet.)

A correspondent sends us the particulars of further unmanly and brutal outrages committed by a ruffian Protestant mob at Mew Mills, near Stockport. He says:—

"It appears that the bloodstained chapel-wreckers

are not yet satisfied with their proceedings in Stockport. There was no procession here; no provocation of any kind. The Rev. Mr. Collins is admitted by all to be one of the kindest and best of men, but he is a Priest and an Irishman, and, therefore, doomed to be the victim of Lynch-law ruffianism.

"At half-past eight o'clock on Thursday evening an armed mob assembled round his house and church. They first shouted out 'twenty pounds for old Collins's head, and if he'd ever appear again, that instant death is his reward.' And also that the bloody Popish Irish should meet the same fate if they would not quit the town on the following day. Hear this, Bible-reading England; this infamous and brutal mob simultaneously shouted 'they'd smash Jesus Christ's face in the church, and pull down the bloody Virgin Mary.' They then attacked the Priest's housekeeper, who was alone in the house as the Rev. Mr. Collins was absent, in Stockport, from Wednesday morning till Saturday evening. They assailed her with a volley of stones, but she providentially succeeded in making her escape; she then ran for the town constables, and could find but one, Mr. Joseph Warren. He proceeded with her to the scene of action, and told the mob that he knew them, and would prosecute any man that would attempt to break the peace, which had the effect of dispersing them for the moment, but they soon returned by another route, and left word with the housekeeper that the church and Priest's house should be smashed to pieces on Friday evening. Such was the state of things till they returned at half-past nine o'clock on Friday morning, when they left a similar message, and threatened death on the Rev. Mr. Collins.

"At eight o'clock the same evening the wreckers assembled 2,000 strong, burnt the Rev. Mr. Collins and the Blessed Virgin in effigy! They then repaired to the lonely housekeeper, and made use of language the most filthy and abominable that could be used by either man or demon. They were followed at this stage of the proceedings by four town constables, who told the housekeeper that they, the constables, should examine the church in order if possible to allay the ferocity of the mob, who pretended that 150 of the Irish from Stockport were lodged in the church, and after the constables diligently searching the church and not finding a human being concealed therein, the housekeeper tendered the keys of the church and the Priest's house to the constables with a view to the safety of the property, which was promptly refused; but as soon as the constables commenced taking down the names of the wreckers as they passed the Priest's gate, it had the effect of stopping the sacrilegious incendiaries. They shortly after retreated shouting for the death of Ould Collins and also that of his 'bloody' housekeeper.

"I should have remarked that Miss Handly, the housekeeper above alluded to, proceeded to the church on Thursday night, and remained there, and also on Friday night—in fact, never deserted the tabernacle in which was deposited the Adorable Sacrament, but remained on guard there with all that courage and fortitude which never forsook her martyred forefathers, who suffered for the same Faith in that still persecuted land of her birth. An old man, approaching sixty years of age, volunteered to remain with her throughout the time she spent by the tabernacle. The two faithful sentinels were ultimately relieved by the doomed Priest, the Rev. Mr. Collins, at seven o'clock last night, who then heard, for the first time, the substance of the narrative which I have now detailed. At the hour at which I write the Rev. gentleman is standing almost alone in hourly expectation of meeting death in defence of his church and property in this civilised land of tolerance and perfect religious liberty."

The general election, after having been waited for so long, has come upon us at the last with unexpected and startling suddenness. We are informed by an eye-witness of the contest that nothing could surpass the brutality and ruffian violence of the drunken Orange mobs of Liverpool during and after the election. It is believed that a deliberate plan had been laid for the renewal in that town of the Stockport murders and sacrileges, and for carrying out, upon a scale sufficiently large to appease the Ministerial appetite for Catholic blood, the diabolical suggestions of the infamous penal proclamation. It is certain that hundreds, if not thousands, of weapons of the sort best suited to treacherous assassins had been manufactured expressly for the use of the Liverpool Orangemen at this election. A depot of these murderous weapons, which united the advantages of the pike and the dagger, were seized by the local authorities a few days before the election. A large force of dragoons and artillery were brought into the town on Wednesday evening, the authorities probably having come to the sagacious conclusion that the Irish Catholics of Liverpool were not the men to be robbed and murdered with impunity. It was still, however, far from certain that the excitement, stirred up by the infamous acts of the Queen's Government, would terminate without the effusion of blood, and, very possibly, some terrible conflagration in the heart of this great emporium of wealth and commerce.—*Tablet.*

GLORIOUS CATHOLIC TRIUMPH.—PRESTON, JULY 7.—

We have had a glorious triumph in Preston this day. We have turned out Grenfell, who voted with Lord John Russell for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in all its stages, who has been boasting in his election speeches that he had never knuckled to the Catholics, and who insulted them by declaring that Papal sway and civil liberty cannot co-exist. Thank God we have humbled one of the worst enemies of His Church. Sir George Strickland, a staunch friend of civil and religious liberty, is again returned, but R. Townley Parker, a Tory, heads the poll. The "No-Popery" cry has been loud and violent, and the Parsons have been the first and foremost to raise it. Although much apprehension of disturbance in consequence existed, I am happy to say that, so far, all has passed off tranquilly. Grenfell, too, has taken his departure, little dreaming that Catholic opposition was so formidable.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

IMMENSE CONSIGNMENTS OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

—The amount of gold consigned to and received in the port of London last week approaches £500,000, six vessels—viz., the Wellington, Thomas Hughes, and Syria, from Port Phillip, the Wandsworth and Regina from Sydney, and the Britannia from Portland Bay—having brought home 53,623 ounces of the precious metal; and the remittances received from the colony within the last three weeks exceed £1,250,000 in value.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1852.

We most earnestly request of our Subscribers to remit to us, without delay, the amounts due to this Office.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The columns of the English journals are chiefly taken up with the details of the general elections, and the official inquiry into the Protestant riots at Stockport. With respect to the first, the general opinion seems to be that Lord Derby will be a considerable loser, and that a change of Ministry, shortly after the assembly of Parliament, is inevitable. As in Ireland, opposition to the Penal Laws is looked upon as a sine qua non on the part of the candidate for the suffrages of the people, so, in Great Britain, the great test question put to all candidates is—Will you vote for the repeal of the Grant to Maynooth? The Anti-State Church Association have put forth their programme, from which it appears that, if the Maynooth endowment be abolished, a good many other religious endowments will have to be abolished along with it. We copy the following from the manifesto of the Anti-State Church Association:—

- 1. In all cases, the opinions of candidates on politico-ecclesiastical questions should be elicited, and the results be made public. 2. Where candidates are not now prepared to vote for the separation of Church and State, they may yet be induced to vote for specific measures, such as the entire abolition of Church-rates and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, &c. More especially, opposition to all further grants for religious purposes, and to the extension of the State-Church system, should be strenuously insisted upon. 3. Questions put with tact and firmness to supporters of Church establishments, will, in many cases, expose their entire ignorance of the merits of the controversy, or the illogical and inconsistent character of their views. 4. Candidates who, in general terms only, express their attachment to "religious liberty," should be called upon to state what they include in that phrase; and whether they are favorable to "religious equality" also. 5. Opponents of the Maynooth Grant, in particular, who do not also object to other parliamentary grants to religious bodies, should be pressed for reasons why Roman Catholics should be taxed to support Protestantism, if Protestants ought not to be taxed to support Romanism; and why the Irish Church Establishment should not be abolished, if the Maynooth Grant is withdrawn.

A lengthened inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Protestant riots at Stockport, has been going on. From the evidence already adduced, at this inquiry, and also upon the Coroner's inquest upon the body of the murdered man Michael Moran, it clearly appears that, from first to last, the Protestants were the aggressors, and that the Irish Catholics remained solely upon the defensive—that the most wanton cruelty was exercised by the Protestant rable, upon unoffending men, women, and children—that the houses of the Irish were broken into,—that the inmates, without regard to age, or sex, were brutally and shamefully ill-used—and, that, if the Protestant authorities of Stockport did not actually encourage, and exhort their Protestant allies to the perpetration of these outrages, most certainly, they did nothing to prevent them, during their continuance, and have done their best, since the cessation of the riots, to screen the guilty aggressors, and to lay the blame upon the unfortunate sufferers. This has excited the indignation, we will not say indignation, of many of the leading Protestant journals. "It is a singular fact," says the Times, "that during the proceedings on Wednesday night, the police were unable to apprehend a single offender." "What increases the mystery," says the same journal in another article on the same subject, "is, that as far as the riot came under the cognizance of the Mayor, the Irish were always the active party. Wherever his Worship moved, the English had gone quietly to their beds, and the Irish were kicking up a row. How shall we solve this enigma? Were the Irish gutting their own chapels, breaking one another's heads, and turning their own houses inside out?" The enigma is susceptible of a very simple solution. The Mayor was a good sound Protestant—the rioters, incendiaries, and murderers, were good sound Protestants—whilst the victims of their brutality were but "mere Irish," and "honest rednecks Papists," and therefore the Protestant Mayor fulfilled the duties of his office with the same honorable impartiality as that which distinguished the upright Lord Chief Justice of England, on the Achilli trial. With corrupt judges on the bench, and perjured juries in the jury box, we need not wonder that we should have also corrupt, and time-serving officials in every department of the public service. But in spite of the remissness of the Stockport Mayor, and Magistrates—in spite of their infamous attempts to implicate the Irish Catholics as the originators of the riot, the truth has leaked out. Even the Weekly News, one of the most rabidly Protestant, or Anti-Catholic of the London weekly press, is forced to admit that—"There is scarcely a point of view in which the fatal riot at Stockport can be considered, as far as the evidence hitherto before us may be depended upon, in which the Protestant side of the question, we deeply regret to say, has not the worst of it." The organs of Protestantism are, in fact, fairly ashamed of their own work: nay, they

affect to regret and to condemn the conduct of the Protestant rioters, as if the hand were worthy of blame, for stoutly executing what the head had deliberately planned. And yet, in one sense, we believe the expressed regrets of the Protestant press are sincere—they regret the time when the riots occurred. The Protestants of Stockport should have waited until the elections were over, and then, doubtless, their murders, their arson, and sacrilege, would have been esteemed good service. The Times speaks of the riots as "one of the most awkward incidents that could possibly occur, just at this juncture," and yet the Times evidently gathers solace from the remembrance that Irishmen, and Catholics, were the only sufferers. The writer gives utterance, no doubt, to the sentiments of the great mass of the Protestant population of Great Britain—sorrow that such riots should have occurred just on the eve of a general election; great joy and gladness, because of the burning of Papistical Mass Houses, because of the outrages offered to Popish Priests, and the cruelties inflicted upon Irish men, Irish women and children. "Our readers must have observed," says the Times, "that the man who was killed was an Irishman; the 50 wounded, many of them severely, were Irishmen; the 114 prisoners were all Irishmen; the chapels that were gutted were all of them Roman Catholic; the houses that were ransacked, and half destroyed, were all those of Irishmen. In fact, so far as appears on the record, there was hardly an English pane of glass, or an English head broken. The Protestant English were as superior in the result, as they were in their cause, and for once, truth was great and prevailed, without any of the qualifications or delays which usually mar that blessed consummation." Again and again, the Protestant writer returns to the subject; he gloats over it—he turns it over and over, and contemplates it from every side; and at every fresh discovery, of wrong and insult, inflicted by his gallant co-religionists upon the hated Irish Papists, he breaks out into songs of triumph. In this is his joy, that "in Stockport, where the Irish are said to exceed 14,000, they were thoroughly thrashed; they were insulted in their religion, maltreated in their persons, and hunted down in their habitations. They had not a chance; they were beaten and captured, ad libitum; and it was only a lady sentiment of mercy, or the still tardier appearance of his Worship, with his spectral constables and his soldiers, that left them even their lives." Oh Irishmen! will you not remember these things when the long-wished for day of "Ireland's opportunity" shall have arrived. On that day—the day also of "England's difficulty"—Protestant Englishmen will have little cause to look back with pride, or pleasure, to the Protestant riots at Stockport.

Achilli's gospel-shop is, for the present, closed.—Though a Protestant jury acquitted him, the voice of the public has condemned him. Still we should not be surprised to hear that the hero and champion of Evangelical Protestantism had been set up in business again, by Evangelical ladies of congenial dispositions—ladies who love a smutty story almost as much as they hate Popery. Achilli would be a fine acquisition to a Revival party, and the detail of his experiences, and how he wrought powerfully upon servant girls by means of his Tracts—"Come to Jesus,"—could not fail to prove very refreshing and edifying; it would be the making of quite a "Pentecostal season" in the slang of the conventicle. We see it stated that, already, the saintly paragon of Mde. Coraboni, the chorus singer's wife, has been holding forth on the text, "Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" The best plan for him will be, if possible, to secure the services of a Protestant judge, and a Protestant jury on the great day of trial; they will pronounce him white as snow, though he be black as soot. But we greatly fear that nothing short of a Protestant judge, and a very Protestant jury too, with a very Protestant jury to boot, will serve his turn.

The following is the result of the elections, up to Tuesday night, the 14th inst.— "The British Parliamentary elections, as far as heard from, up to Tuesday night, foot up 353 members elected, of which 117 are supporters of the Government, 199 opposition, and 42 liberal conservatives, who may be called neutral. The County and the Irish members have yet to be returned."

Much embarrassment is yet likely to grow out of the dispute, as to the "Rights of Fisheries," now pending betwixt the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. In virtue of the Law of Nations in general, and the Convention of 1818 in particular, the British Government claims the exclusive right of "Fishery" for its subjects, in all waters contained within its bays, creeks, or arms of the sea, whilst the Americans contend that they have a right to fish in all waters, provided only that their fishing vessels do not approach within one league of the British coasts. A British squadron has been despatched to cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as a protection to the British fishing vessels. The United States Government has taken umbrage at this proceeding, and feelings of strong indignation have been very generally expressed in Congress. On the 23rd instant, the following resolution was moved, and agreed to unanimously:—

"Mr. Mason offered the following resolution: "Resolved—That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate all correspondence with the Government of England since the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, of October 18, 1818, touching the fisheries on the coast of the British possessions in America, and that the President be also requested to inform the Senate whether any of the naval forces of the United States have been ordered to the seas adjacent to the British possessions of North America, to protect the rights of American fishermen, under the Convention, since the receipt of the intelligence that a large and unusual British naval force has been ordered there to enforce certain alleged rights of Great Britain under said Convention."

There can be little doubt but that the British Government is perfectly borne out in its pretensions, not only by the particular Convention of 1818, but by

the universally recognised Law of Nations, which pronounces that "all navigable waters included in bays, and between head-lands, belong to the sovereignty of the adjoining territory;" but it is not so clear that the Government of the United States will desist from its pretensions, unfounded and arrogant though they be. Our ambitious and powerful neighbors are well acquainted with the domestic affairs of Great Britain; they know that, with the discontent now raging at home—with Ireland ripe for civil war—with millions of Irishmen on this continent ready and eager to avenge their country's wrongs upon their ancient foes—Great Britain dares not hazard a war with a great naval power like the American Republic, even in defence of the national honor, and the rights of its subjects. There will be negotiations, treaties, protocols, but no fighting. John Bull will give way, as he has always done heretofore, when opposed by Brother Jonathan, and the rights of British subjects in North America will be sacrificed, because, alas! the fanaticism of the Exter Hall bigots has been successful in inducing the Government at home to alienate the affections of its Catholic subjects. Great Britain won't fight—for well its rulers know, that the day of declaration of war with the United States will be the long-looked-for day of "Ireland's opportunity."

The American papers speak out strongly on the subject. We shall give some extracts in our next.

The following are the latest particulars about the "Fisheries":—

"A petition has been drawn up in Boston, to be sent to President Fillmore, setting forth that 2,000 sail of vessels and 30,000 seamen are now engaged in the fishing business in New England, representing property valued at \$22,000,000; that the people of New England and their fathers have enjoyed the free right to fish in the now proscribed waters, and that it has been the custom to follow the fish from bay to bay; that a breaking up of the fishing business would spread ruin throughout many families in New England; and therefore the President is requested to send to the British North American waters, a naval force sufficient to give countenance to the American fishermen in the prosecution of what they consider their lawful occupation."

"Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to place the Constitution in readiness for sea. The sloop of war Warren, and the brig Dolphin, and other vessels have also been ordered to sea."

PROTESTANT JUSTICE.

"The courts of justice, which ought to be, in the midst of political commotions, sure places of refuge for the innocent of every party, were disgraced by wilder passions, and fouler corruptions, than were to be found even on the hustings. . . . From all the brothels, gambling-houses, and sponging-houses of London, false witnesses poured forth, to swear away the lives of Roman Catholics. . . . The vulgar believed, and the highest magistrates pretended to believe, such fictions as these. THE CHIEF JUDGES OF THE REALM WERE CORRUPT, CRUEL, AND TIMID. THE LEADERS OF THE COUNTRY PARTY ENCOURAGED THE PREVAILING DELESION. . . . THE JURIES PARTOOK OF THE FEELINGS THEN COMMON THROUGHOUT THE NATION, AND WERE ENCOURAGED BY THE BENCH TO INDULGE THOSE FEELINGS WITHOUT RESTRAINT."—Mac. Hist. of England.

Such is the picture of the state of England, in the reign of Charles II., as drawn by Macaulay; and without changing a line, or altering a shade, such is the picture of the state of England, as it will be drawn by the future historian of the reign of Queen Victoria. If, in the days of the merry monarch, the courts of justice were degraded by fouler passions than were to be found on the hustings, the same may be said of the Court of Queen's Bench to-day. If the brothels, and dens of infamy of the metropolis in the former period, vomited forth their swarms of lying witnesses against Catholics, they were not exceeded in that respect by the brothels, and grog-shops of the present time. If the judgment seat was, in those days, polluted by the person of a Scroggs—if the highest magistrates were corrupt, cruel, and timid—have we not in John Campbell a worthy successor of Scroggs and Jeffreys? a successor as corrupt, as great a disgrace to the ermine, and who, like his predecessors, has dishonored the seat of justice, by the antics of a mountebank, and the ribaldry of a buffoon? Are not our Protestant juries to-day, as partial, as reckless of their oaths, as prone to perjury, as the scoundrels who sent Lord Stafford to the block? and are not they also "encouraged by the bench to indulge their feelings without restraint?"—(vide Times.) The resemblance in every particular is so striking, that hardly can we bring ourselves to believe that the events of which Macaulay writes, occurred nigh upon two hundred years ago—nay we can scarce believe, that the names even of the actors are altered, and when we would pronounce the name of our present Lord Chief Justice, we find our lips involuntarily slipping that of the amiable Scroggs. The only difference we can perceive is, that if, in the time of Charles II., there were as much corruption, and dishonesty in the courts of law, and as total a disregard of justice, as in the reign of Queen Victoria—there was a good deal less cant and hypocrisy. Charles II. did not twaddle about "civil and religious liberty"—neither did the juries, fresh from the perpetration of perjury, make a parade of their integrity; they knew that they were rascals, and did not seek to blink the matter. Our modern Protestant juries have the advantage of being hypocrites, as well as liars.

In our estimate of the Protestant judge, and Protestant jury, we are by no means singular. "Roman Catholics" says the Times, commenting upon the verdict in the case of Achilli v. Newman, in an article which we subjoin, "will have henceforth only too good reason for asserting that there is no justice for them in cases tending to arouse the Protestant feelings of judges and juries." The Times is right; Catholics know that it is in vain for them to expect truth and justice in a land of Protestant, "civil and religious liberty"—they know, that on earth there are no such instruments of cruelty, injustice, and oppression,—no courts of judicature so thoroughly vile and corrupt,—as British Courts of Law: that if all that

the most rabid of Protestant historians have written about the Spanish Inquisition were true, that still, that Inquisition, with all its faults, was not worse, [if so bad, or so infamously corrupt as the Court of Queen's Bench, when presided over by Lord Campbell.] We give the following extract from the Times of the 26th ult.; it will be seen that that journal, in spite of its ultra-Protestantism, takes precisely the same view of the character of Achilli, and the conduct of Lord Campbell, and his precious jury, as does the TRUE WITNESS:—

"It is a great thing, no doubt, that in Protestant England the principle embodied in the national faith should triumph over its Roman Catholic adversaries; but it is a still greater thing that justice should be administered with purity and impartiality—that the landmarks of the law should not be transgressed—and that no feelings but those of the calmest and highest morality should sway the decision or intrude into the proceedings of our courts. We cannot afford to buy controversial success at the price of our reputation for a calm and immaculate administration of justice, or to subvert the rules upon which testimony is received, and estimated, to satisfy a predilection, or to appease an antipathy. Time was when, amid the cheers of a brutal multitude, on the faith of the impossible and self-contradictory evidence of Oates, Bedloe, and Dangerfield,* English juries consigned innocent men to death, and received from the judge the shameful commendation that they had acted like good Protestants. —[So they had.—Ed. T. W.]—Has the lapse of 170 years entirely removed us from those narrow prejudices and cruel partialities which in the days of the Popish plots poisoned the pure fountains of justice, and affixed an indelible stigma on the character of a nation not habitually unfair or inhuman? Will the opinion of the educated classes in this country, and of the great European community, ratify the verdict of a jury which absolved Dr. Achilli from every taint and stain, and seemed to aim at placing him on a higher pinnacle of moral purity than even he arrogated to himself?"

"We do not propose to follow the example of one of our most Protestant cotemporaries, who has commenced with a criticism on the evidence of the first witness, and bids fair to reproduce in the cause of religious truth all the loathsome details which have crowded the columns of the press. But thus much we say, that Dr. Newman undertook to prove certain acts of incontinence, and produced persons from a vast number of different places to speak to acts ranging over a long period of time, of which, if their statement was believed, they had the most complete knowledge. These witnesses did not break down, were not involved in any material contradiction, and stated nothing in which there was any strong antecedent improbability. Many of them made contemporary statements of the injuries they had received, and those statements and their consequent investigation were followed on more than one occasion by a change of residence on the part of Dr. Achilli. In one instance, that of the wife of Coraboni, two respectable witnesses proved that Dr. Achilli was seen in circumstances denoting undue familiarity with a person whom he chose to retain in his service after having been warned that she was a common prostitute, testimony which the Attorney-General could find no other way of neutralizing than by suggesting that they had mistaken him for her husband in the broad daylight. Wherever he bent his steps, scandal, either justly or unjustly, seems to have followed him. The police at Naples, and the Inquisition at Rome, the Bishops' Court at Viterbo, and the courts of Corfu—all seem to have had more or less to do with him, and all for the same alleged propensity, and after a short residence in England we find a number of women ready to bring the same charges against him. Now stopped in a procession at Naples by a clamorous mother, now dogged at Corfu by a jealous tailor, now solemnly remonstrated with by members of his congregation on account of his maidservant, he is the most unfortunate of men if all these charges have been trumped up without substantial foundation. The charges can neither be ascribed to Roman Catholic, nor Protestant, malignity, for they began when he was of the one religion, and continued when he was of the other. Roman Catholics accused him while he was a Roman Catholic, and Protestants while he was a Protestant, and always of the same thing. He himself declines to attest his chastity by an oath, and thus seems to admit that if the prosecution succeeds it is because Dr. Newman has selected the wrong instances, not because he has charged an untrue offence. The sentence of the Inquisition, moreover, solemnly recites under respectable attestation his own confession and submission in Italian, and his conversation with Dr. Bonavia clearly shows how lightly he held the offence of which he was accused. Against these positive statements, these accumulative and corroborative probabilities, and these dangerous admissions, there is nothing to be set except the denial of Dr. Achilli, adhered to with steadiness and pertinacity under a long but not very skilful cross-examination—a denial which amounts to little more than a repetition of the affidavit upon which the criminal information was granted. If no amount of evidence could outweigh Dr. Achilli's denial on oath, the solemn proceedings of the trial were a hollow mockery; and if it could, it is difficult to conceive what testimony the jury could have expected. Many of the witnesses were poor, but it is among the poor that the profligate seek their victims. They could not be corroborated as to the fact, for that is a matter of secrecy; they were not discredited, they were not broken down, they were simply put aside and disbelieved. The principle upon which this case was decided would put an end to all proof by human testimony. If we are to require publicity in matters whose very essence is secrecy, virtue in witnesses the very nature of whose confession degrades them, and confessions by the accused of what every worldly interest binds them to deny, we may shut up our courts of justice, proclaim impunity for crime, or use oaths and divinations as a substitute for the investigation we have rejected."

"If there is to be no presumption in favor of assertions attested by oath, no public writer can venture, should the public interest—as was admitted in the case of Dr. Newman by the prosecuting counsel—ever so imperiously require it, to make statements, however well founded, criminatory of the character of another. Who can hope to be believed when such a mass of evidence has been flung aside as worthless? We consider that a great blow has been given to the administration of justice in this country, and that Roman Catholics will have henceforth only too good reason for

* The saints and martyrs of the Protestant Calendar.

asserting that there is no justice for them in cases tending to arouse the Protestant feelings of judges and juries.

"We wish we could conclude our observations on this case without saying anything calculated to imply a censure on the jury or the judge, under whose auspices they have, it seems to us, so signally miscarried. From the time when one of them objected to the exclusion of Dr. Achilli from the court, and another, to the searching and reasonable question as to his general chastity, which he did not find it expedient to answer, till the faltering announcement, preceded and followed by uncheered applause, that the justification was not proved to their satisfaction, there is every reason to think that the case was not viewed by the jury with complete impartiality and absence of sectarian feeling. Perhaps this was hardly to be expected; but when we are told that Catholic and Protestant have nothing to do with the decision, we should like to ask who believes that if Dr. Achilli had continued a member of the church of Rome to the present time, and the charge against him had been contained in a speech of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the verdict would have been the same—minus, of course, the cheers and the popularity?"

"We have every respect for the high judicial character and attainments of Lord Campbell, and it is therefore with great regret we find him, in a case of so much delicacy and excitement, drawing attention to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 'thanking God' that 'we have no Inquisition in this country,' and, after he had been sufficiently applauded, renewing the remark that it might be applauded again, and assuring the audience with grotesque solemnity, that by admitting this document he did so without the slightest degree of danger to the Protestant religion of this country—a discovery which was received by the enthusiastic audience with a third round of cheers. We now take our leave of this painful subject, trusting we may not soon again be called upon to comment on proceedings so indecorous in their nature, so unsatisfactory in their results—so little calculated to increase the respect of the people for the administration of justice, or the estimation by foreign nations of the English name and character."

THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

"Which is it," we have been asked, "the second, or the third, or the fourth Reformation in Ireland, that is going on now in the famine, and plague-stricken districts?" Can't say, indeed, since there have been so many of them within the last twenty-five years; we know of seven at least.

There was the great "Farnham" Reformation, and the great "Roden" Reformation, and Lord knows how many more; but this, which, to distinguish it from its fellows, may be called—"The Great Potato Blight, or Typhus Fever" Reformation, is a Reformation, and no mistake. Indeed, if we may believe some of the Evangelical journals, the progress of Protestantism is as rapid as that of its twin-sister, Pestilence, and in another generation we may expect to find poor Paddy converted into, a long visaged, canting, psalm-singing Puritan—twenty times more of a snuffling hypocrite, than the white-cravatted Maw-worm, who is now laboring for his conversion. No doubt of it, Paddy has got a "call," a regular "serious call," and the boys of Tipperary are about to set up in business as the "Serious Family." How this great work is being accomplished is another question. The Morning Chronicle, a London Protestant journal, speculates as follows:—

"The fact, then, that very many Irishmen are throwing off their allegiance to Rome, we conceive to be indisputable. The spirit of the movement may be another question. Since the great conversions made by Lords Farnham and Roden, the English mind has been a little suspicious on these matters. Some twenty-three years ago there was a Farnham Reformation. Many peasants embraced 'Protestantism.' But the neophytes could not live upon a negative; and what way of feeling them could be cheaper than enabling them to keep pigs? For a time there was a perfect frenzy for pigs and Protestantism, and gridirons rose 25 per cent. The bacon certainly was not intended as a bribe, but, with a population so miserably poor, it acted as one. When the anxious inquirers found that the supplies ran short, their heretical doubts disappeared, and they quietly returned to the chapel, and to the confessional. We remember hearing it rumored that, in one hard year, a number of converts were gathered by the Earl of Roden. We are not sure whether it was soup, or meat, which the benevolent noblemen disseminated simultaneously with Protestant tracts. A lady is said to have addressed one of the proselytes, 'Well, Pat, so you intend to live a Protestant?' 'Yes, please your ladyship.' 'And to die one also?' 'O thin, may Saint Patrick, and Saint Malachy forbid!' exclaimed the zealous adherent to the Thirty-nine Articles.

"The present 'Reformation,' like its predecessors, is, according to some, all purity and Protestantism—according to others, all soup and meal. Listen to Mr. Dallas—and a nation is arising from the valley of dry bones. Hear Mr. Hardiman—and 'shops have been established, where souls are taken in exchange for broth and yellow flour.' Mr. H. W. Wilberforce will tell us that the land is covered with colonies of well-housed, well-employed, and rosy-cheeked converts, and that it swarms with agents who hint to tenants that their only choice lies between precipitate eviction and a candid reception of Protestant instruction."

We copy the following amusing squib from the Catholic Standard:—

ITALIAN IMAGE-BOYS v. PROTESTANTISM.

LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD DERRY, &c. My Lord,—Knowing how anxious your lordship is for the purity of the Protestant religion, as established in this country, I beg, as a subject of her beloved Majesty the Queen, to call your attention to the notorious fact of certain vagabond Italians, evidently sent by his Holiness for the conversion of this country to the Roman Catholic Religion, and who are known as the "Italian Image Boys." As long as the said foreigners offered for sale the plaster busts of Shakspeare, the Duke of Wellington, and such innocent subjects, they did not act in any way contrary to the spirit of the act, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George IV.; but when we, Protestants, see the kind permission of the liberal laws of this country so abused, as the attempt to sell such Papistical images as the Crucifix, Madonnas, Angel

Guardians, &c., which continually meet our eye in the public streets of her Majesty's highway, we cannot but feel disgusted and scandalised. And, my Lord, of what use are such "objects and symbols" of worship, as you beautifully express similar things in your Lordship's Proclamation? Have we not small and large "Greek Slaves," "Dancing Nymphs," dressed in every way to suit the hot season of the year? The exertion that your lordship and right hon. friends must have used to produce the late Proclamation, would prevent me requesting your Lordships for another scientific lucubration, and, under the circumstances, I beg to forward, for your lordship's approval, the following

PROCLAMATION. "VICTORIA R.—Whereas, by a recent Proclamation issued in the present year of our reign for the relief, comfort, and gratification of our Roman Catholic subjects, it is declared that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of religious orders, &c., &c., should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his orders, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and, whereas, it has been represented to us that some subjects of the Holy See, and called Italian Image Boys, have exercised the rights of our British subjects in the highways and places of public resort, and have frequently, in unceremonial dresses, borne on their heads, objects or symbols of what our Catholic subjects cherish and love in their religion—namely, images of angel-guardians, Madonnas and crucifixes in plaster, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of being broken; and, whereas, it has been represented to us that such images have been carried under the windows in the sight, and to the annoyance of a certain portion of our female subjects who have reached a certain age, and called 'old maids;' and to the scandal of those, our beloved subjects, who frequent at a sacred place called Exeter Hall. We have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that whilst we are resolved to permit the said Italian image boys to offer for sale modest 'Greek Slaves' and 'Venuses,' and to protect our beloved subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of the purchase of the same, we are determined to prevent and repress such offences as the sale of the aforesaid objects or symbols of worship, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

"Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, whatever day it may be, and in the present 15th year of our reign."

"God save the Queen." May I beg your Lordship to take this into immediate consideration. It will tend to show your Lordship's great care for the Protestant institutions of this country, and thereby ensure a return of the Protectionists in the present election. Should your lordship consider the proclamation too kind, you can, of course, add such fines and penalties as your Lordship may think fit. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, Richmond, Surrey. ANTI-HUMBUG.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mirror asks, how it came to pass that a telegraphic message from Toronto to the Very Rev. Mr. Gordon of Hamilton, warning him of the approach of the Orange processionists, and of the danger of a collision, "was delayed at the office in Hamilton until after the arrival of the boat," and the subsequent unfortunate fray? The Mirror states, authoritatively, that the message, despatched from Toronto at 3-30 p. m., and which, if delivered in time, would have put the Rev. Mr. Gordon on the alert, and might, probably, have prevented the fatal collision, was not delivered until between the hours of seven and eight. The Mirror adds, that "this is not the only instance in which messages to Hamilton, affecting Catholic interests, have been delayed until useless." If these statements be true, it would appear that the Anti-Catholic managers of the Telegraph office at Hamilton, are the parties chiefly to blame for the fatal events which ensued the non-delivery of the message; and that to their dishonest conduct, in withholding a message, for whose delivery they had been paid, is owing the death of the unfortunate McPhillips. Perhaps they knew that their own friends were well armed, well supplied with ammunition, and anticipated the results that followed from the collision, viz.—the death of a b—Papist. We agree with our contemporary, in trusting that "a searching inquiry will be made into the matter."

On Sunday last the mortal remains of Mgr. J. J. Lartigue, the first Bishop of the diocese of Montreal, were removed from their original resting place, and deposited in the vaults beneath the Chapel belonging to the Grey Nuns. The reason for their translation was the great fire on the 8th inst., which, by destroying the Cathedral, had exposed the tomb in which the ashes of the venerated prelate hitherto had reposed. An immense crowd accompanied the convey from the Providence Convent to the Grey Nunnery.

We owe our readers an apology for not having sooner announced the visit of Mr. T. D. McGee, and the postponement of his proposed lectures, in consequence of the late terrible disaster. Some time in the course of the autumn, Mr. McGee proposes to pay us another visit, and we can venture to promise him a genuine Irish welcome—provided another conflagration do not occur, to shrivel up the energy and the hospitality of our Irish citizens.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Cornwall, Mrs. Y. M'Donnell, 12s 6d; Petit Rocher, Rev. E. Donnelly, £1 12s 6d; Chateauguay, J. Quig, 12s 6d; Horganburgh, Rev. T. Keveany, 6s 3d; Peterboro', T. McCabe, 10s; Grafton, J. Condy, 5s; Howick, J. Garry, 4s 9d; Sherrington, W. McCaffry, 12s 6d; St. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Dumortier, 6s 3d; Springfield, H. Young, 8s 5d; Plantagenet, D. McGregor, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. McGee, 12s 6d; Coteau Landing, J. Perrigo, 15s; Richmond, P. Cavanagh, 6s 3d; Madoc, E. Franklin, 11s 3d; Pakenham, J. Otterson, 6s 3d; Cornwall, J. Stuart McDonald, 6s 3d.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We have received from Messrs. Sadlier, "Cobbett's Legacy to Parsons," and part 1 and 2 of the "Songs of the Nation," being a collection of popular, political songs, by the writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press. The first is a re-print of a well known work of sturdy old Cobbett, in which the author asks, and answers a few pertinent questions, such as—"How came there to be an Established Church? How came there to be people called Dissenters?" and—"What is the foundation of the domination of the former over the latter?" The second is a series of patriotic songs, full of love for Ireland, and, it is almost needless to add, of hatred—intense hatred—of Britain, and British rule.

Mr. Rollo Campbell has published in an extra exceedingly well executed map of the city of Montreal, showing the districts which have been ravaged, not only by the late conflagration, but by the other fires which, within the last three years, have destroyed so much valuable property in Montreal. A full explanation accompanies the map. Price 3d.

"An Essay on the Registry Laws of Lower Canada," by John Bonner, A. M. The author trusts that the importance of familiarising the public with laws which ought to be "household words," will serve as an apology for laying this useful little treatise before the public.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual public examination, and distribution of prizes at this institution was to have taken place on Thursday, the 16th instant, but owing to the sad circumstances in which our city has been plunged by the calamity of the 8th inst., the usual public solemnities were omitted, and the premiums were allotted to the victors in the honorable conflict, in private. The following is the order of the literary exercises, as announced, and the names of those who carried off the premiums:—

- I.—OVERTURE.—Piano and violin, by A. Meilleur, and D. Senecal.
II.—DEBATE IN ENGLISH ON THE SLAVE QUESTION: An homage to Father Claver, S.J., Apostle of the Negroes, beautiful by Pius IX., 21st September, 1851.
1. An historical sketch.—by McPh. Lemoine. 2. Oration in favor of Abolition.—by H. Valliers. 3. Oration against Abolition.—by G. Collins. 4. Decision in favor of Christian charity and religion.—by J. Conlon.
III.—L'Église Sur la Mer du Monde; words by F. Maria De Boylesse, S.J.—Music by F. Lambillotte, S.J.
IV.—Esquisse au College, by F. Duceceau, S.J.; A. Robichaud, H. Bourgeon, E. Loranger, E. Dufort, D. Senecal, A. Denonville, T. Brousseau, H. Hudon, L. Brouillet, A. Leonais, G. Cadieux.
V.—Distribution of premiums, and proclamation of the examination notes.
Nota:—The examination took place the 10th, 12th, and 13th of July.
VI.—Farewell Song.

Christian Doctrine.—1st course.—1st premium, D. Senecal; 2nd pr., T. Conlon. 2nd course.—1st pr., E. d'Orsonnens; 2nd pr., A. de Rocheblave. 3rd course.—1st pr., C. Dorion; 2nd pr., P. Grothe.

RHETORIC: Excellence—premium, J. Conlon; Application—pr., O. Pagnin; Latin discourse—pr., L. Charlebois; French discourse—J. Conlon; English discourse—pr., L. Charlebois; Latin poetry—pr., J. Conlon; Latin version—pr., L. Charlebois; Greek—J. Conlon; History—J. Conlon; Mathematics—J. Conlon.

BELLES LETTRES: Excellence—premium, P. Ryan; Application—P. Ryan; Latin narration—P. Ryan; French narration—E. Frechette; English composition—T. Lawlor; Latin poetry—P. Ryan; Latin version—A. Alie; Greek—E. Dulon; History—McPh. Lemoine; Mathematics—A. Elie.

CLASSICS: Excellence—premium, A. McMillan; Application—D. Curtin; Latin composition—D. Senecal; Latin version—E. Hudon; Latin versification—A. McMillan; Greek—A. McMillan; French composition—P. Comte; English composition—A. McMillan; History—E. Hudon; Geography—P. Comte; Arithmetic—J. Morneau; ex æquo—P. Comte.

FIRST GRAMMAR CLASS: Excellence—premium, A. de Rocheblave; Application—E. d'Orsonnens; Latin composition—E. d'Orsonnens; Latin version—E. d'Orsonnens; Greek—L. Labelle; French—A. de Nonville; English—A. de Rocheblave; History—A. de Rocheblave; Geography—J. Valliers; Arithmetic—A. de Rocheblave; Writing—T. McCulloch.

SECOND GRAMMAR CLASS: Excellence—1st premium, J. Brousseau; 2nd premium, A. Mullins. Application—1st, J. Brousseau; 2nd, H. Hudon. Latin composition—1st, J. Lacroix; 2nd, J. Brousseau. Latin version—1st, J. Lacroix; 2nd, N. Lenny. French—1st, J. Lacroix; 2nd, J. Brousseau. English—1st, P. Elmsley; 2nd, N. Lenny. History—1st, J. Brousseau; 2nd, J. Lacroix. Geography—1st, P. Elmsley; 2nd, A. Mullins. Arithmetic—1st, P. Elmsley; 2nd, J. Sorg. Writing—1st, T. David; 2nd, P. Elmsley.

THIRD GRAMMAR CLASS: Excellence—premium, A. Boyer; Application—A. Boyer; Latin composition—C. Dorion; Latin version—T. Benachamp; French—A. Boyer; English—W. Kelly; History—P. Grothe; Geography—G. Grant; Arithmetic—A. Boyer; Writing—P. Curezyn.

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS: Excellence—premium, A. Dion; Application—A. Dion; English—A. Levert; French—A. Levert; Geography—C. Nelson; Arithmetic—A. Levert; Writing—J. Blask; Book-keeping—A. Levert.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASS: Excellence—premium, J. Barsalo; Application—J. McCormick; English—A. Charlebois; French—J. Barsalo; History—B. Berthelot; Geography—E. Lemoine; Arithmetic—J. McCormick; Writing—A. David.

RHÉMERENTS: Excellence—premium, C. de Lorimier; Application—G. Cadieux; English reading—E. David; French reading—C. de Lorimier; Arithmetic—N. Vadeboncour; Writing—N. Vadeboncour.

NATURAL HISTORY: Elements of Botany—premium, H. Valliers. The College will re-open on the 1st Wednesday of September, at eight o'clock in the morning.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

The progress of the Catholic Church in Western Canada is indeed consoling in the extreme, and cannot but excite in the hearts of the faithful feelings of gratitude, towards that Providence which has so zealously and unceasingly watched over both the temporal and spiritual affairs of this happy land. In no manner can we judge more reliably of the rapid strides of Catholicity in this Province than in the multiplication of temples dedicated to the worship of the living God, and of schools where Catholic youth may receive a sound and wholesome education blended with religious and moral teachings. Even in our own city how great has not been the change effected within a few brief years. It is true the laborers in the vineyard have been multiplied and new zeal has been infused into the Catholic body, which having been wisely and judiciously directed by the venerated Prelate of the Diocese, has not failed to produce the most hopeful and consoling fruits.

Among the most recent and encouraging evidences of this progress are the efforts now being made to erect in the western portion of our City a Church and School Establishment, for the accommodation of a very large number of the Catholic body residing in that vicinity. This will go far to supply a want long felt by those who were compelled at no little sacrifice to assist at Divine Service in St. Paul's or the Cathedral. The site—in McDonald's Square—is in every respect admirably adapted for the purpose, comprising a fine area of upwards of an acre and a half at the junction of Adelaide and Bathurst Streets, fronting on the latter. This property was granted by the Canadian Government to the late Bishop McDonald for the purpose to which it is now about being applied.

We sincerely trust that not only those who in a more especial manner will be benefited by the erection of this Church, but also our energetic friends in the centre and east of the city will not be backward in testifying, on the present occasion, their zealous anxiety for the progress of our holy religion in this diocese.—Toronto Mirror.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, animated by that ardent spirit of Christian charity which has been ever the characteristic virtue of the true pastor of souls, has sent us (Mirror) for publication the following note, addressed to the Clergymen of his Diocese:—

"Rev. and Dear Sir,—Twelve hundred houses burned in Montreal, fifteen thousand persons without shelter, and thousands of them destitute of everything, £300,000 worth of property destroyed, speak louder than whatever we could say about such a visitation of Providence. Now let us answer to that appeal of the Master of Fire, wealth and destruction; let us show that we are Christians; if New York and other cities of the United States are at work in order to relieve our own elder sister, what should we not do? If we, Clergymen, put ourselves at the head of the charitable move in a manner worthy of our avocation, our help sent to Montreal will be universal, substantial and speedy. Therefore, immediately after the reception of the present letter be pleased to organize in all your missions the most efficient subscriptions in your power in behalf of our suffering brethren of Montreal; and send through your nearest Bank without any delay the respective proceeds of your energy and of the generosity of all our people to His Worship the Mayor of Montreal.

"May the spirit of charity open all our hearts and purses. J. ARMANDUS, F. M., Bishop of Toronto.

Hamilton, July 15th, 1852.

THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, has directed that a Collection be made in St. Michael's Cathedral next Sunday, in aid of those who suffered so severely by the late calamitous fire in Montreal. His Lordship has also directed that the door collections at all the Masses, usually applied to the liquidation of the debt of the Cathedral, be appropriated to the same purpose. It is hoped that the congregation of St. Michael's will come forward and testify their sympathy for the Montreal sufferers by their liberal contributions on this occasion. We do not know the moment that we may be visited by a similar calamity, and it is the duty of us all to do what we can to alleviate the misfortunes of those who have lost so severely. We understand that his Lordship's own subscription is most liberal.—Mirror.

THE CENSUS.

The result of the late population returns has been published. From it we learn that, for the first time, the population of Upper Canada exceeds that of Lower Canada. The Upper Province has increased more rapidly in population within the last four years, than in any similar period which preceded it, with the single exception of the four years between 1850 and 1851, a time of extraordinary emigration:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows for 1824-1852, showing population growth for Upper and Lower Canada.

In the ten years from 1841 to the end of 1851, the population was considerably more than doubled, while, during the same period, that of the neighboring Union only increased a little more than a third.

The population of the Lower Province is announced by the Quebec Gazette at 901,782, a much larger number than was expected, which leaves a majority for Upper Canada of only 45,748. The Lower Province, during the last eight years, has been advancing faster than ever before, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows for 1825-1852, showing population growth for Upper and Lower Canada.

Great as this is, the same period of eight years has enlarged the population of Upper Canada far more:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows for 1844-1852, showing population growth for Upper and Lower Canada.

An inquest was held on Monday, 26th inst., at the General Hospital, before the Coroner of this District, Joseph Jones, Esq., on the body of one Martin Dalany, a laborer employed on the line of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, who was run over on Wednesday, 21st inst., at Shipton. It appears that while he was in the act of unhooking one of the cars, he was caught and fell on the rail, when he was pushed on by the cars for about the distance of six feet, and a compound fracture of the thigh was the consequence, from the effects of which he never rallied until death put an end to his sufferings, in the Hospital on Friday last. He was a native of Ireland, and aged about 19 years. He bore a good character for industry and sobriety on the work upon which he was employed.—Montreal Herald.

WARNING TO BATHERS.—Bathers in the river, especially boys, should be cautious of advancing into the current. On Monday evening a boy of about ten years of age, while bathing at the Windmill Point, got beyond his depth, and would inevitably have been drowned, but for the prompt assistance afforded him by a laborer in the neighborhood, named John Driscoll, who, on hearing his screams, threw off his clothes, and swam to the rescue of the little fellow.—Id.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—We are very happy to learn that the Hon. Mr. Young has been successful in the completion of his arrangements for a line of steamers, fortnightly during summer, to Quebec, and monthly during the winter to Portland.—Gazette.

Died.

In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary Corrigan, wife of Mr. Maurice Murphy, of the Montreal Post Office Department, aged 38 years. In this city, on the 28th inst., Mr. Patrick Mullins, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 70 years.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELEANOR MULHALL, wife of MICHAEL WALLACE, from the parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland. Herself and family landed in Montreal in the summer of 1847, and started for Kingston, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Pierce Wallace. Any information of her whereabouts, addressed in care of Mr. KYRN BRENNAN, George Street, Griffintown, Montreal, will be gratefully received by her husband, Michael Wallace. Upper Canada papers would confer a favor on the inquirer by inserting this advertisement. July 29, 1852.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—On Thursday week an important discovery was made in a house at the Batignolles. This discovery was nothing less than a machine, formed on the model of Fieschi's murderous engine. It is described as composed of fourteen barrels, each from three to four feet long, made of cast iron, and capable of containing each about twenty musket bullets. The ends of these barrels are said to be so skillfully stopped as, according to the armorer who examined them, to render their firing in a wrong direction utterly impossible. It is said that the visit of the police took place at six o'clock in the morning, when they found fourteen men in the house, and some of them actually at work at the machine, which was very nearly completed. They were arrested, and, after some examination, taken to the prefecture, where they arrived at a little before nine o'clock. In consequence of further information ten men were afterwards taken into custody; these last were not in the house when first visited by the police; they were arrested in their respective domiciles.—*Times*.

The *Bulletin de Paris* of Thursday has the following:—

"The police have just discovered a conspiracy with which some of the demagogical leaders in London are connected. Thirteen were arrested last night in the act of manufacturing gunpowder and warlike implements, as well as some papers of the highest importance; twelve more of the party were arrested at a later hour. They belong to a society called the *Vengeurs*."

The *Moniteur* notices this affair but slightly, as follows:—

"The day before yesterday, at half-past five in the evening, MM. Baistrino and Nusse, commissioners delegated by the prefect of police, proceeded to arrest thirteen individuals found in the act of the clandestine manufacture of warlike arms. Other arrests took place yesterday, and the accused, to the number of thirty-two, have been delivered up to justice. The facts which have been discovered up to the present time have not the gravity which some journals attach to them. A military plot, said to have broken out at St. Omer, has been more vaguely talked of. This report rests upon no foundation."

THE ORLEANS CONFISCATION.—The first sale of the property which, in execution of the decree of the 22nd of January, the members of the Orleans family are constrained to effect within a year, has just taken place by private contract. By deed, signed on the 19th June, 1852, before M. Dentend, notary at Paris, H.R.H. the Duke de Montpensier has sold to H.I.H. the hereditary Prince of Monaco, Duke de Valentinois, the forests of Mondigris and Chevry, in the department of the Seine-et-Marne, for the sum of 2,097,000fr.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO HUNGARY.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes—"By his visit to Hungary the Emperor has already learnt three things of importance, the first of which is, that the attachment of the peasants to the reigning house has been little shaken by the revolution; the second, that the power which the old Conservatives profess to have over public opinion is much exaggerated; and the third, that the sooner practicable roads are made in Hungary, the sooner the people will be able to pay up their arrears of taxes. Before I quit this subject it is necessary to inform you that the value of landed property in Hungary has risen enormously within the last two years. Before the revolution the Hungarian acre of best land was farmed at 3fl. or 4fl. (6s. or 8s.), but in 1850 it fetched 5fl. and 6fl.; it is now 20 or 25 per cent. higher. In the first panic, the finest estates might have been had on lease at merely nominal prices, but now that confidence is restored, the price of good farms is far higher than it ever was before."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 27.—As you are already aware, the Emperor's first journey in Hungary was devoid of any adventure worthy of particular mention. There was everywhere the same enthusiastic reception, the same show of loyalty and devotion. One peculiarity which has distinguished the journey from similar expeditions in the other provinces is that the Monarch was continually accompanied by the so-called Banderial guard of the district which he was passing through. This guard, which is composed of small gentry and peasants, is of feudal origin. The armies of the ancient Hungarian monarchs were composed entirely of militia cavalry (Heerbann), and when Arpad, Totan, or any of St. Stephen's heathen predecessors took it into their heads to make a *razzia* in Germany or Italy, the Heerbann of such and such counties received order "to get into their saddles" (*aufzusitzen*). The second thing worthy of notice is the extraordinary rapidity with which the Emperor was conveyed from one city to the other. The journey from Debresin to Erlau is usually performed in a day and a half; but the Sovereign accomplished it in seven hours and a half. No one seems to have thought of the danger of an overturn. The Imperial carriage was whirled along, not "up hill, and down dale," but through thick and thin, in despite of dust and heat, while the Banderialists, in their round hats, dazzling white shirts, and full linen drawers, were as careless of life and limb as their forefathers in days of yore. In the neighborhood of Debresin the Haiducks particularly distinguished themselves by their horsemanship, but the descendants of the war-like Kumanen and Jazygen, who, to the number of 2,000, under their Captain Jankovich, were on duty between Gyongyos and Pesth, eclipsed all their predecessors. Excellent stories are told of the *naïveté* of some of

the Hungarian provincial dignitaries. An official orator, not far from Csongrad, was reproached, by a member of the Emperor's suite for having made a sad job of his speech. "It is not my fault," was the reply, "the censors (licensors) were so long preparing it that I had not time to learn it properly." Another village Solon being asked why the people under his direction shouted *Vivat* rather than *Eljen* answered, "The fellows were so long accustomed to bellow '*Eljen* Kossuth,' that in order to prevent any mistake we thought it advisable to drop the *Eljen* entirely." Of course I do not vouch for the truth of either of the stories! Why or wherefore is not known, but at Temesvar not an *Eljen* was heard on the second day of the Emperor's stay there. At Old Arad the deputation made all sorts of professions of loyalty and devotion, to which the Sovereign drily replied that he was willing to cast a veil over the past. The corporation represented made itself extremely conspicuous during the revolution by its enthusiasm in favor of the wrong party.

GREECE.

FANATICAL AGITATION IN GREECE.

Greece for the last month or two has been in an extraordinary state of agitation in consequence of the fanatical proceedings of a Monk of the name of Christophoros. To understand the facts we are about to mention it should be stated that when Greece was made an independent state, the inhabitants considered that although they were one in doctrine with the rest of the Eastern Church, it was impossible that they could continue under the spiritual authority of the Patriarch of Constantinople, a subject of their old master the Sultan. A National Synod was then established in Greece to superintend religious affairs, and this administrative independence has existed until the present year, when the government of King Otho concluded a convention (called the *tomos*) with the Patriarch, acknowledging a modified authority on his part, and in a corresponding degree diminishing the independence of the national Church.

This arrangement excited great dissatisfaction among the Greeks, which has been taken advantage of by this Monk, concerning whom the Athens papers give details of the most singular kind. He went about from place to place in the Morea, preaching against the government as irreligious, against the King as a Papist, against the schools as sources of irreligion, and against the "Holy Synod" of the Greek Church, as the accomplice of all these iniquities.

At the beginning of his public career the government had put a stop to this by sending him to a monastery, from which he was not to absent himself. But some time after he emerged once more from his retreat, became bolder and more explicit in his expressions, and went about the country without being molested; and it was only when his reputation for holiness and his influence over the people had become immense, that an order was given to arrest him. But the government managed so badly that Christophoros took refuge among the mountainous passes and the wild population of Maina, where he was received as a messenger from Heaven. The Bishop of that district, a native of the country, received him with great pomp, and declared he would not allow any one to touch a hair of the head of this holy man. The government have, therefore, been obliged to have recourse to an armed force; but when the soldiers arrived in that wild country to execute their mandate, some thousand Mainote women came out to meet them, and, not daring to fire the soldiers were obliged to retreat, and await further instructions from headquarters.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

The news from the frontier is to the 25th of May, and is of a very indecisive character. General Cathcart has established his headquarters at Fort Beaufort, and is forming camps all along the frontier; there is one at the Tamacha; the Rifles are at Behr's Farm; the 74th and 91st, and Cape Mounted Rifles, under Col. Napier, are at Balfour, and Colonels Eyre and Michell are at Keishama's Hock, where a fort is being erected.

No casualties of moment have occurred during the preceding month, but there are several indications of the unsubdued position of the Caffres.

Early in May, at the Fish River mouth, the two Claytons, sons of a farmer, and their servant Elliott, were murdered. On the 15th, near Fort Cox, an unarmed private of the Queen's 2nd Regiment was killed while cutting wood; and on the 20th the Rifles had a brush in the Waterkloof, when three of that corps were wounded, and one Fingoe killed.

Andries Botha, a field-cornet (Hottentot), after a trial of eight days at Cape Town, had been convicted of high treason, and was sentenced to be hung.

General Cathcart is seeking to raise a levy by offering the farmers 5s. a day as privates, and 7s. 6d. a day as officers, which is considered very liberal.

PIEDMONT.

CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin are engaged in discussing a bill on civil marriages, of the most thoroughly anti-Catholic principles and tendencies, going yet further in the direction of schism, whither the Sardinian government seems to be so recklessly hastening. On the 28th ultimo, M. Boncompagni, Minister of Justice, made a speech in support of the bill, in which he observed that there were but two courses open for the government, either to bring forward the bill or to declare that the policy inaugurated in 1850 could not be carried out. The government had preferred the former, in order to show that it had not abandoned that policy, which had, in the midst of universal agitation everywhere else, proved the safeguard of Piedmont. The hon. gentleman expressed

surprise that the eminent lawyer (M. de Viry), who had preceded him at the tribune, should think Rome an obstacle; and declared that they were bound to treat with no power on earth in order to frame internal laws for Piedmont. The government might be desirous of being on a friendly footing with Rome, but would certainly not consider matters which Piedmont alone was fully competent to decide a fit subject for negotiations with that power. M. Boncompagni further contended that the civil magistrate had power to celebrate marriages, since all rights were entitled to the protection of the laws and magistracy of the country; but he added, that the habits and customs of the country must also be respected; this, he thought, was effected by the present bill.

On the 1st instant the Chamber of Deputies adopted the eight first articles of this bill. In the course of the discussion, M. Angius moved that marriage should be interdicted to those who were destitute of all resources. The motion not being supported, the chamber passed to the order of the day.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.

(From the Tablet.)

So far as the inquiry before the magistrates into the origin of the Stockport enormities has proceeded, and it is as yet most meagre and unsatisfactory, two things have been made manifest: first, that not only is the assertion scandalously put forward by the Orange papers, of the Irish being the aggressors, a shameful falsehood, but that the brutal violence of which they were the victims was without the shadow of provocation on their part; and secondly, that beyond any manner of question the originator and responsible parent of that frightful calendar of murder, homicide, and sacrilege, is the Queen's Government and its chivalrous head.

It is established, that for nineteen years the Catholic schools had been in the habit of walking in procession annually, as they had and have every right natural and legal to do. There is not in the common law of the land, or in any existing act of Parliament, a single principle or a single sentence to debar them from peacefully exercising that right. The procession of the Catholic schools of Stockport on the 27th of June was as entirely and indisputably legal as her Majesty's procession a few days before to dissolve Parliament.

It was a right exercised in common with every school of every sect in the town. But a month previously a similar procession of the Protestant schools took place. For nineteen years, as we have said, through the No-Popery cry of twelve or thirteen years ago, when McGehe and McNeil were blowing the coals, through the fierce excitement of the Papal aggression and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Catholic schools continued to walk on their accustomed day, peaceably, unmolested and unmolested; for the English are in the main a people with a good deal of respect for law, who do not give their passions vent until they have, or think they have, authority on their side. What, then, made the difference as to the procession of Sunday week? Not any aggravation on the part of the Catholics, for, with a studious desire to avoid offence, they had even abandoned the flags which on every former occasion they had carried. "The only difference," says Mr. Holden, "between this procession and former processions was that no flags were carried. There was a flag carried on previous years." The grand distinction was that created by Lord Derby. "I went," says Mr. Jepson, a Protestant, and overseer of the Cheadle district, "to see the procession because there was more notoriety. I consider it so because of the Queen's proclamation."

The procession itself passed off quietly enough. About an hour after it closed there was some fighting between the English and Irish, which does not appear to have been of a very serious character; and so the Sunday closed. But the ferocious passions which had been excited in the hearts of the Protestant populace were not let sleep. The following atrocious placard was publicly distributed about the borough:—

Mr. Gibson—Have you seen a placard similar to this about the borough?

Witness—I have.

Mr. Gibson—Have you read it?

Witness—I have read part of it.

Mr. Gibson inquired what Mr. Eskrigge thought of it?

Witness—I thought it one of the most exciting and irritating placards I had ever seen.

The following is a copy of the placard:—

"To the Electors of Stockport.
"Electors, Britons, Bible Christians, Churchmen, Dissenters, Free Traders, Protectionists, elect a Popish Parliament, give Briton to the Pope; he will settle your differences and smooth public opinion as in Austria, France, and Italy. Will you? Now is the time to resolve.

"You have one God, one Bible, one Faith, one hope—you agree in all that is great among men, in all that is worthy of immortals. You differ about things of time, matters of expediency subjects of legitimate dispute. Will you throw away all you agree in and give Antichrist power to settle your differences? Antichrist drunk with the blood of your fathers! No, no. Their very dust is dear to you, their mossy headstones and their honored graves in your mountains, glens, and old churchyards shall be defended from Popish desecration. Your differences will vanish while you defend the green turf that covers those fearless valiants who resisted unto death for God, their country, and for you.

"There is no danger say scoffers, of Popish hirelings, and place-hunters. No danger! when the Pope has a powerful brigade of his own in the House of Commons? No statesmen now read passing events, or history, or Scripture? Our great and good statesmen are all dead and gone. No danger! When the mists of Popery are settling down on our high places—when, with thick darkness, they are fast creeping upon the deeper vales of society—when the broad, fair, middle regions—the place of British electors—are breezy sunshine and shadow—when Jesuit demons of the storms, superhuman mirage-like beings, flit about everywhere—when Popery is murmuring in the forests, and moaning in the churches of Britain? No danger! When the threatening hurricane has desolated neighboring countries—France, Italy, Hungary? Alas! alas!

"Britons, you set the Negro free. British women are enslaved and driven by Romish Priests, the factors of the great slaveholder—the Pope! Oh, pity helpless females, cajoled and frightened into Nun-prisons.

Pity all their deluded followers. Give them Bibles, and send them missionaries; make aggression upon Rome; retaliate thus:—No persecution—no encouragement or teaching, at your expense, of their delusions. Britons, open the prison doors; let the oppressed go free. Elect a Popish Parliament, you confirm those delusions, you rivet the chains of the slaves of the Pope—the tide of Popery will overflow us. The King of Rome will become the Sovereign of Britain, ex Victoria, at Pio Nono's pleasure.

"AN ELECTOR OF EDINBURGH.
"Printed for the Stockport Protestant Association, by T. Clave, Little Underbank."

This document Mr. Eskrigge, the magistrate, swears he saw about the borough, and he terms it (as he well may) one of the most exciting and irritating placards he had ever seen. But we ask our readers' special attention to the conclusion of it, "*Printed for the Stockport Protestant Association.*" Thus was there an organized society in Stockport having for its special object to inflame and direct the fury of the English against Catholicity, and carrying out that object by such productions as the above. Now, although the savage ferocity of a mob, when once let loose, in acts of violence, defies all restraint or control, it nearly always happens in these cases that the original impulse comes from some concert or confederacy. It was so in all the outbreaks of the French revolution. It was so precisely in June, 1780, when Lord George Gordon's "Protestant Association" originated the terrible riots of London. That the Stockport riots were no accident, but that there was an arrangement (whether entered into before or after the procession on Sunday matters not) we feel morally certain, but we have small hope, indeed, of seeing the truth of the matter sifted to the bottom by the Stockport authorities.

On Monday no rioting appears to have occurred except some fighting on a very limited scale, occasioned by the conduct of a drunken Englishman named Walker, who first got into a row with one of his own countrymen in a public-house, and having been turned out by the landlord, afterwards returned and thrust himself in among some Irish people who were dancing peaceably. He got into a quarrel with them, and having been turned out again by the landlord, he proceeded to get some of his countrymen to join him in wreaking vengeance on any Irishman he might find in the street. Mr. Bowers, a shopman, and, we take for granted, a Protestant, swears, "Two young men (I believe Irishmen) were coming down Edward street, and one of the men with Walker struck one of these men. A fight resulted afterwards, and about four Englishmen appeared to be thrashing two Irishmen."—He then goes on to state a matter which has no connection with Walker's row, but shows how the passions of the English were kept inflamed. "About half-past eight o'clock that same (Monday) night I saw an effigy carried by a number of boys. It was a figure like man with a mask and cap on (the Pope or Cardinal of course). It was about five feet six inches high. They went up Edward street, and came down Bamford street into Middle Hillgate, and pulled the figure to pieces."

These occurrences are in themselves of slight consequence, but they kept the Protestant blood seething and fermenting.

On Tuesday the first outbreak of the storm which had been gathering was the wanton assault made by an immense multitude of English boys, numbering from five to six hundred, armed with sticks, upon an unarmed and defenceless Irishman, who, to save his life, was obliged to take shelter in a shop.

The mills soon after poured out their population.—"Soon after six o'clock," says Mr. Bedford, "numbers of young men from the mills began to assemble in Hillgate. They were English, and increased to more than a thousand. I saw them make several rushes, as if attacking some one. I saw them crowd round Mr. Bower's door, and a policeman coming up, an Irishman came out of Mr. Bower's shop, and went with him. The crowd were many of them armed with sticks; which they seemed to hide under their coats. They were some of them hedge-stakes, and rather formidable weapons. About eight o'clock there was a rush made up John street, but I did not see what took place. At fifteen or twenty minutes after eight o'clock, I heard a rush down the Hillgate to John street, and saw a crowd pursuing an Irishman. Just as an Englishman was going to strike him with a stick, a young woman interposed, and the Irishman made his escape down the Hillgate."

In this way the English continued to get their blood up by making assaults, in a mass, upon single and defenceless Irishmen. They then made a rush towards the houses of the Irish to wreck them. A number of Irish boys appear to have then mustered, and met their assailants in St. Peter's-square, where the only thing at all like fighting took place. "The square was taken and retaken ten or a dozen times." Ultimately the Irish were driven out of the square; and then the English having the field to themselves, proceeded, first to attack and gut the houses of the Irish in Rock-row, and there to perpetrate those scenes of havoc at the chapels, with the general details of which our readers are acquainted, but which the Stockport magistrates have not yet arrived at in the course of their inquiry.

The death of poor Moran, the young Irish laborer, occurred in a manner horribly brutal and treacherous. He had taken no part whatever in the conflict. He had gone with his brother-in-law to the house of his uncle in Rock-row, to look for employment, and on leaving it, about eight o'clock in the evening, they met the English mob in Lord-street, and Moran was almost immediately prostrated to the earth with a stone. His brother-in-law, Hannigan, raised him, and led him back wounded to Riley's house, and placed him there in a chair, while he went for a doctor to examine the wound. The rest of the atrocious details we give in Hanigan's own words, to which no comment could add horror:—

"When I returned, a mob came to Riley's door, and there was a riot, and I had not time to remove the hair and apply the plaster. The rioters, immediately after I had taken him up stairs and laid him on the bed, broke open the doors, and carried out the furniture to burn it. We had gone up stairs for safety, but the police came in, and an officer from the barracks, with his sword drawn, said, 'Come down; I'll see you protected.' They brought Riley down, and the policeman took him under his care. I brought down Michael Moran with the aid of another man and the police, who ordered me to take him to the doctor's. When I got him out of doors a man came up with a large piece of wood, thick and round, and gave him another blow on the head. The man said, 'Come, let us look at his head, and see if he is an Irishman.' and he then struck Moran a terrible blow on the left side

of the head, inflicting another wound. I then brought him to the Courthouse, where Mr. Walters, surgeon, was in attendance upon the wounded. We got to the Courthouse about ten o'clock. The man who struck him ran up Lord-street, but I could not be able to identify either of the men who struck him. When Moran received the second blow he said—'Oh dear, I'm done!' He never spoke after that. They asked him his name at the Courthouse, and he could not answer. The people who were throwing the stones in the first instance, when he was first attacked, were doing so at a party coming out of Rock-row. They were small lads in the riot at first."

This savage murder took place about nine o'clock. Towards ten o'clock the military arrived at the spot, and found it perfectly quiet, the mob having completed their gutting and sacking there, and being at that very time busily engaged in pilaging and destroying the chapel and Priest's house at Edgeley.

We see, then, how entirely, from first to last, the Protestants were the aggressors. From the first assault upon the unoffending Irishman, down to those scenes of sacrilege in which they revelled and rioted with that blind hatred of all things pertaining to God which characterises the gross unbelieving animal nature of the low English, the Irish only stood (and hardly stood) upon the defensive. If ever outrages were wanton and unprovoked, these were they. The bad blood in the whole business was on the Protestant side, and that blood excited and stimulated to fury by Lord Derby's proclamation. And for what reparation or amends, for what security in future are we to look? The public opinion of England, which breaks out into a roar at the faintest shadow of transgression of the law on the part of Catholics, approves, with scarcely an exception, of the Stockport brutalities. The Times, after some insulting jocularities upon the fact of both victims and prisoners being all Irishmen, tenders us its advice to succumb to the gentle teaching of the mob, to acknowledge ourselves thrashed, and to be very careful how we offend Protestant eyes in future by our religious observances—in plain terms to accept, as our masters and legislators, a gang of desperate ruffians, and not to exercise our plain legal rights, because they choose to commit crimes which English law has marked out for the gallows. Ah! if it were not for the fear of Ireland, the lives and liberties of English Catholics would be worth small purchase. But thank God Ireland does exist to confront, encounter, and defy the lawless brutality of England, and for our own parts no effort shall be wanting to render this country ungovernable by any Government which has the unspeakable wickedness to purchase English popularity by hounding on the passions of a ferocious mob against our countrymen in England.

"SCROGGS AND CAMPBELL."

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir,—In your strictures on Chief Justice Scroggs in a late number of the Tablet, I think that you have not done full justice to the comparison that you institute between him and Lord Campbell. Had your leisure permitted you to go a little farther into the trial of Edward Coleman and others of the same period, you would have found other coincidences still more striking, and quite sufficient proof that Scroggs was not inferior in piety to his present successor. If the latter, for instance, 'thank God that we have not in this country a tribunal of Inquisition,' the former exclaims in his charge to the jury on Coleman's trial, 'thanks be to God we have a preaching ministry and the free use of the Scriptures allowed amongst us, which they (the Papists) are not permitted to have.'

Again, to the question put to Dr. Achilli regarding other immoralities not specified by Dr. Newman, and which question Lord Campbell declared he was not bound to answer, we have a pendant in the trial of Whitebread and Fenwick, where Scroggs betrays an equally tender solicitude for the character of Titus Oates. When Fenwick asked Oates if he had not forsworn himself by declaring that he came over to England with Hilsely, the Chief Justice interposed, and decided that 'that must not be urged,' because Oates had not been 'convicted of perjury.'

The applause, too, that followed some of the observations of Scroggs is another feature of resemblance between those two eminent individuals. On the same trial the Chief Justice, having addressed one of the Catholic witnesses in these words, 'though you say heretics will be damned, yet we hope they will never while they do not follow your practices—the report of the trials adds, 'at which the people gave a great shout.' Scroggs, whose sense of propriety was not more delicate than that of his successor, instead of repressing this violation of decorum, again addressed the witness, and said—'You must pardon the people shouting, for you have turned their hearts, so that there is no living for a Papist in England, I will maintain it.' And then, says the report, the people shouted again. Does not the spirit of Scroggs appear still to hover over Westminster Hall?

There is also something equally remarkable in the few words that he addressed to the jury on the trial of Ireland and Pickering, after the verdict had been given. He does not tell them, like Lord Campbell, that they have acted 'conscientiously,' but he says 'you have done, gentlemen, like very good subjects, and very good Christians, that is, very good Protestants.'

I need not remind either you or your readers that the verdicts of those 'very good Protestants' in the reign of Charles II. are now universally acknowledged to have been so many legal murders, which have affixed an indelible stain on the character of English justice. Are those days then destined to return? Are our judges to be guided by the vulgar bigotry of Scroggs, or the mild impartiality of Sir Thos. More? Are English juries not yet satisfied with the infamy of their fathers?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
X. Y. Z.

STATE OF FEELING IN IRELAND.

The demon of intolerance is up in England. Bloodshed, sacrilege, and arson inaugurate the opening of the Reign of Terror.

The atrocities committed at Stockport have never been surpassed in the wildest outbreak of the old penal times. It only wants the faggot and the gibbet to complete the revival of the bloody era of the persecution. Things the most sacred have been profaned. A Christian Temple has been wrecked and demolished; and, horror of all horrors! the Holy Sacrament of Redemption, the body and blood of the Saviour, violated and trampled in the mud!!

Has Hell opened and belched forth armies of fiends to desecrate and murder?

This is not the casual explosion of mob licence. It is the work of Protestant rulers. They furnished the incentives. They drew the sword, and threatened the altars of Catholicity. If returning reason do not prompt them to check their myrmidons, who can say that we shall not see the fires of Smithfield blazing for Catholic Prelates, and the Tyburn hurdle groaning with Popish victims before the year wanes?

Let Ireland be prepared. Let her link her strength around the Sanctuary. This is no time for cabals and internecine feuds. In the name of religion and country, let the Catholics of Ireland confederate and prepare. All other interests sink into insignificance before the shadow coming persecution. Here at least they shall outrage no tabernacle without a terrible resistance. They shall not strike at God except over the corpse of a Nation.—Nation.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

By Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Boston: Fattick Donahoe.

We consider this book one of the most interesting and most valuable publications that have issued from the Catholic press. The author shows how the emigration of his countrymen to this Western world commenced over two hundred years ago, and how and when they founded settlements in the several states, and different portions of North America, thus largely contributing from an early period down to the peopling of this country, the development of its resources, &c., &c. We are also informed of many of these emigrants and their children who attained to honour and distinction, in a civil or military capacity in the service of their adopted country; the number of which is much larger than we had any idea of. On this point, Mr. McGee gives us the following summary:—

"To North America, within seventy years we have contributed ten majors-general, five commodores, a president, two vice-presidents, six authors of the Constitution, nine signers of the Declaration, upwards of twenty generals of brigade, and an immense amount of minor officers, and rank and file to the army." The author truly remarks that considering the disadvantages under which the exiles have laboured both before and since their emigration, "their achievements are a glory and a promise precious to Ireland."

The work is evidently the fruit of industrious research, and may be relied upon for its historical accuracy. As a contribution to the history of the country in general it is exceedingly valuable. But to Irish emigrants and their descendants, it is a book for which they cannot be too grateful to the learned and accomplished author.—Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

SHARP PRACTICE IN THE TRAFFIC IN LIVINGS.—

S. G. O. narrates in the Times a trick that would do credit to the most practised stockbroker in London or Paris. At the end of November last the rector of Spetisbury-with-Charlton died very unexpectedly. The living is said to be worth about £600 a-year, the population about 1,000. There are two churches, some distance from each other. There is a large nunnery, and one or more Catholic priests reside in the parish; there are two Dissenting places of worship. The rectory-house is a very excellent one. The patronage is in the hands of a gentleman of large fortune, a member of Parliament for a borough considered as his own. Into this benefice the bishop of the diocese has lately instituted a most respectable old gentleman, upwards of eighty years of age, who for the purpose resigned a small living in the diocese; he having for many years past, on account of age and infirmity, had a dispensation of non-residence from the said bishop. This large and important sphere of duty has thus, in the most open and public, and legal manner, been handed over to an aged man, who has long since been considered so infirm as to have been, very properly, placed on the retired list! The motive for this curious transaction is very generally considered to be this—that the patron of a living cannot sell the presentation while it is actually vacant; therefore the best policy, under circumstances of a sudden vacancy attending on a desire to make money by the patronage, is to give the living to some very old man, as of course the value of a next presentation is represented a good deal by the age of the existing incumbent. S. G. O. thinks that such blots as these may be hit by act of Parliament, and cannot conceive any friend of the Church opposing the enactment of a law to prevent clerks being appointed to livings who are "evidently utterly unequal to the duty required of them."

UNITED STATES.

TRUBLE BREWING!—The papers announce apprehended trouble between the United States and Great Britain: The purport of the matter is that a special messenger from Mr. Webster, at Franklin, N.H., passed through the city on Saturday afternoon en route for Washington, bearing important dispatches. Unexpected troubles of a serious nature, consequent upon an interpretation put upon the fishery treaties by the Derby Ministry, threatened to disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries, and the official communication from the Department of State, at Washington, upon the subject, had been received here. Probably this whole supposition of trouble has grown out of the fact that the fishery question had of late attracted considerable attention, and the provincial governments have fitted out cruisers, to seize any vessels which may encroach upon British territory. We doubt not the rumored difficulty is very much exaggerated.—Boston Pilot.

SCRIPTION FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE MONTREAL FIRE.—The misery brought on multitudes by the fire in Montreal is extreme. We are glad that New Yorkers have already moved in the matter of raising money for the relief of the needy. A committee of Canadians and French has been formed among others, and M. H. de Courcy, 42, Broadway, is named the treasurer. Whatever is subject to his responsibility will be well attended to and well applied.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

FALL ELECTIONS.—The Presidential election is to occur on the 23rd day of November next; and elections in advance of the Presidential will occur in the following States at the time mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected:—Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, August 23; North Carolina and Tennessee, Aug. 5th; Vermont and Maine, Sept. 7th; Georgia, Arkansas and Florida, Oct. 4th; Maryland, Oct. 6th; South Carolina, Oct. 11th; Ohio and Pennsylvania, Oct. 12th. A joint resolution for the relief of the Spanish Consul and other Spanish Subjects, for injury sustained by the violence of mobs at New Orleans and Key West, in 1851, has passed the United States Senate.

SICKNESS AT SING SING.—For the last ten days there

has been considerable sickness among the prisoners confined in the State Prison. There have been about sixty-seven cases of cholera morbus, and one hundred and fifty slight cases of diarrhoea.—Albany Atlas, July 22nd.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS, can speak both French and English Languages, Keep Accounts, &c., and who is competent to take charge of the Store, if required. Reference to character and abilities will be looked for.

Apply to JOHN PHELAN, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, July 27, 1852.

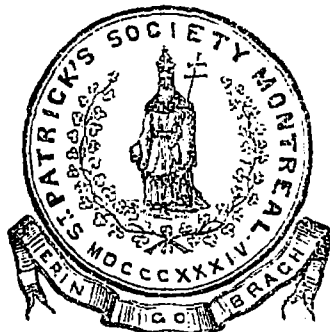
YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above body will be held in the Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 3rd August, at half-past EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, DANIEL CAREY, Secy.

July 29, 1852.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2d of August, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order, H. J. CLARKE, Sec.

July 29, 1852.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gall-ducts, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease.

The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with GUM ARABIC,

an article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.—The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 30 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., L. BRISKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSEY; St. John's, HESSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacinthe, J. B. ST. DENIS.

July 2nd, 1852.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan, of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Grifintown, to assist me on that awful night (the 8th of July, 1852), when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Teas, Coffee, &c.; and to Mr. John Atkinson, I am grateful for renting me a store not far from my old one, which has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss.

JOHN PHELAN, Grocer.

July 13, 1852.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been burnt out, begs to notify his friends that he has OPENED his Store, next house to Mr. JOHN ARKINSON, No. 10 St. Paul Street, where he will sell at his usual moderate rates—GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, &c. &c.

JOHN PHELAN.

July 13, 1852.

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

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| Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, | s. d. |
| Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 18mo. muslin, | 2 6 |
| The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press; 18mo. muslin; price only | 1 10 |
| Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life, | 1 3 |
| The Spewife. By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2 | 1 3 |
| The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols. | 50 0 |

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, July 21.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ROBERT JACKSON, native of Queen's County, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1842. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS JACKSON, Holliston, Mass., U. S.

THE LARGEST FRENCH JOURNAL IN CANADA,

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July 1, 1852.

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July 1, 1852.

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Aylmer, June 15, 1852.

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Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, June 22, 1852.

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July 27, 1852.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, the business heretofore carried on by JOHN FITZPATRICK in his own name, will be henceforward conducted under the style and firm of FITZPATRICK & MOORE.

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Montreal, May 6, 1852.

M. P. RYAN.

NOTICE.

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

Liberal Credit will be given.

ROBERT McANDREW.

Montreal, May 19, 1852.

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June 14, 1852.

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February 13, 1852.

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JOHN O'FARRELL,

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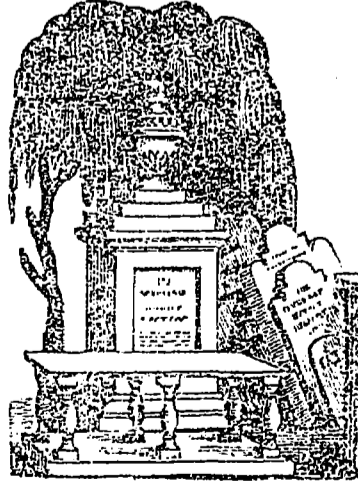
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