

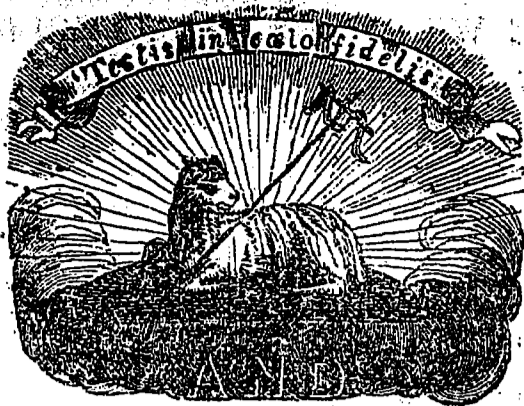
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1852.

NO. 13.

## PROSELYTISM IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

LETTER II.

(From the Special Commissioner of the Weekly Telegraph.)

### THE CLIFDEN DISTRICT—APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY—SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The town of Clifden is twenty-six miles from Oughterard, of which I treated in my last communication. The road lies through the heart of Connemara, but until the Half-way-house is reached, the features of the country present a somewhat bleak and uninteresting appearance. We have not penetrated the lofty mountain range, and there is nothing to break the monotony of the journey but a continuation of lakes, bog, and rocks; but when we have traversed twelve miles of road from Oughterard, we arrive at Flynn's Hotel, or the Half-way-house, as it is called. There the scenery is splendid. A beautiful lake, with its wooded islands, lie beneath the hotel in the valley. On the opposite side are the Mountains of Moam, and the Moum Pass, which leads, by the head of Lough Corrib, into Joyce's Country, where the scenery of lake and mountain will amply repay the tourist. The road to Clifden sweeps under the base of the lofty Benevola range, or the "Twelve Pins" of Connemara, whose grey summits, rising to a height of nearly three thousand feet, give an air of grandeur to the surrounding scenery of glen and lake, which it is difficult to describe. We pass on, charmed with the various objects of attraction which arrest the attention at every bend of the road, until we reach the Lake of Ballinahinch, formerly the residence of the late Tom Martin, whose princely estate has passed for ever from his family, and whose race is now extinct.

### THE MARTIN ESTATE.

Ballinahinch is a lovely spot, but it by no means equals in scenic attraction many other portions of the property. The traveller is struck with the great facilities which exist for improving the vast expanse of bog and moor-land, which slope down from the mountains to the edge of the lakes, which seem to be a sort of arterial drainage, provided by nature for the reclamation of extensive districts, which are now alone occupied by the snipe or the partridge. For every house we see standing there are, at least, ten unroofed. A great portion of the Martin estate is unoccupied and unstocked. One will sometimes see the traces of a cultivated farm, and discover, by the enclosed fields and yet perceptible ridge and furrow, that busy labor once found employment there; but the house is gone—not even a stone left to mark its site—and no living thing remains to tell that the deserted farm once held a human habitation. Robinson Crusoe could not have been more lonely on his desert island than a person must feel on some of the exterminated portions of the Martin estate. The foot-print in the sand brought to him a sort of joy; but the only traces of human life which we frequently meet in the wilds of Connemara—the lone walks of the evicted cabin—fill the heart with despair, and tell us, in language not to be mistaken, that the old hospitable race are gone for ever. The Martin property has furnished a mass of pauperism to every poor law union in which it is situated, whilst large arrears are still due on the estate. The Law Life Assurance Company create poverty by their evictions, but they are slow in contributing to its support. The only tenantry that could the estate profitable—the only people that could contrive to raise a rental and a living from the rugged mountain and ungrateful soil, have been sent adrift, and how their places are to be supplied is rather mysterious. Scotch or English farming is entirely out of the question in a country where a field is only, in some instances, a few perches square, with huge boulders projecting above the surface of the scanty earth. Spade culture alone can be employed throughout the greater part of Connemara, and the consequence is, that the new settlers who have ventured on the experiment found farming a losing speculation. The original inhabitants only could make a property, like the Martin estate, valuable. Their mode of agriculture is alone adapted to the nature of the ground. They are hardy toilers and contented partakers of the lowest fare. They would live and enjoy comparative prosperity where an English or Scotch settler in Connemara would starve. To drive the inhabitants of this district into exile or the poorhouse was the most fatal policy which the managers of the Law Life Assurance Estate could have pursued. The property is nearly waste, except where the agent has it filled or stocked with his numerous herds, or where Patsy King, the driver, feeds his flocks on the evicted farms. To replace the former tenantry with a plantation of peasantry will be utterly impossible. There are few men accustomed to the enjoyments of civilised society will be satisfied to settle down amid seclusion,

and bear the burden of pauperism in Connemara, and shut themselves out, as it were, from "the breathing world," unless they are deep in love with shooting and fishing and have besides a small taste of the misanthrope in their composition. However, these evictions may have contributed to ruin the property and embarrass the Poor Law Unions in connexion with it, there is one thing it was calculated to improve, and that is, the trade of proselytism. The unfortunate creatures were exterminated by the agent of the company; they sought shelter in the poorhouse, but the guardians of at least one union closed the doors against them, and they had no alternative but to accept relief from the proselytising missionaries, and conform to their rules. As the guardians of the Clifden Union discharged the homeless and the fatherless from the poorhouse, and deprived them of the last sanctuary which the law afforded, the agents of proselytism were hovering around the streets, to seduce them to their schools by promises of clothing and a supply of better rations than they got in the workhouse, even when open to them. Numerous instances could be adduced to prove that the evictions of the Law Life Assurance Company have inflicted serious injury on the other well managed properties of the Clifden Union, and contributed to the spread of proselytism; but I will content myself with giving one townland as an illustration. When we find that this exterminated townland has been made the stronghold of proselytism in this district—that a Priests'-Protection-Society priest has been located thereon as a proselytising parson—and that a large farm has been attached to his school, we must infer that the eviction of the tenant and the perversion of the faith hold the same relation as cause and effect.

### DERRYGIMLA.

The townland of Derrygimla contains 2,636 statute acres, now valued under the poor law at only £225 a-year. It is situated in the Errislannan Electoral Division of the Clifden Union, and forms part of the estates of the late Mr. Thomas Martin, who died in the year 1847.

Soon after the death of that gentleman, the Law Life Assurance Company of London, as mortgagees of his estates, entered into possession of Derrygimla, and into actual receipt of the rents. They are now the owners, having become purchasers in the Incumbered Estates Court.

The following facts and figures, taken from public sources, will assist to exhibit some of the recent history of that townland:—

The Government census of June 1841 states that the population then on Derrygimla, numbered 923 souls. This population continued to increase up to the year 1846, since which period it has become greatly reduced, owing to the effects of the potato failures, and the numerous ejections which have been brought by the agents of the company against the occupiers of that ill-fated property.

The last Government census shows that, previous to the 30th of March, 1851, the population of Derrygimla had been reduced to 97 families, comprising 494 individuals—being 499 persons fewer than its population in June, 1841.

After the taking of the last census, the Law Life Assurance Company caused notices, dated 9th April, 1851, to be served on the relieving officer of the Errislannan Electoral Division, of their intention to eject from the townland of Derrygimla fifty six families, comprising 240 individuals. Pursuant to these notices, numerous ejection decrees were soon afterwards executed by the Sheriff of the county of Galway. In many cases the occupiers were dispossessed altogether; in other instances they were suffered to re-enter, as mere care-takers, subject to be removed again at any moment.

One result of these evictions was, that on the week ending the 28th of June, 1851, the number of pauper inmates of the Clifden workhouse, from the single townland of Derrygimla, was 130 persons; whilst the total number of pauper inmates from the ten remaining townlands of the Errislannan electoral division was only sixty-seven. Those ten townlands belong to different proprietors, and do not form any portion of the Martin estate.

Whilst this state of things existed, the Law Life Assurance Company, on the 1st of July, 1851, served additional notices on the relieving officer, of their intention to eject twelve other families, comprising forty-nine individuals, from the same townland of Derrygimla. Pursuant to this last batch of notices, other ejections were executed, and additional paupers thrown on the union for support.

Contemporaneous with these ejection proceedings, the proselytising movement was carried on amongst the starving and houseless people of Derrygimla; and in the summer of 1851 there was erected on that townland the new "Jumper church," now in charge of the Rev. Roger Ryder, formerly a Roman Catholic curate.

Many of the habitations formerly on Derrygimla, have been demolished; but some of their roofless walls still remain to tell the tourist and the stranger that the desolating march of extermination, which has quenched many an Irish hearth, passed over that remote district. No less than thirty-seven ruins of uninhabited dwelling-houses were counted during a walk over that townland, on the 24th of September, 1852.

Notwithstanding the increased charges for pauperism, caused by all the evictions from Derrygimla, it appears that large arrears of poor rate are due by that townland. The last rate for the Errislannan electoral division was struck on the 16th of June, 1852, at 1s. 6d. in the pound. There is now (October 14th 1852) a sum of £35 1s. 1d. due for poor rates out of Derrygimla, being the entire of the last rate, £16 17s. 6d., and a further sum of £18 3s. 7d., the arrears of former rates. The whole arrears of poor rates now due off the other ten townlands of the Errislannan electoral division are only £4 14s. 4d. It thus appears that the burden of pauperism created by the evictions of the Law Life Assurance Company from the townland of Derrygimla is thrown upon the owners and occupiers of the other ten townlands, notwithstanding numerous applications and remonstrances which have, during the last two years, been addressed to the Law Life Assurance Company in London, and to their local agent in Ireland.

It may be added that if any one of the foregoing facts or figures be incorrect, in any particular, it admits of immediate contradiction and disproof, from a simple reference to public documents, and a mere inspection of the desolated townland of Derrygimla.

The management of another estate in the neighborhood of Derrygimla forms such a striking contrast to that of the Law Life Assurance Company that we cannot avoid referring to it here. The property of Mr. Hyacinth D'Arcy, which extends over a large district, was lately purchased by Mr. Eyre, of London. His agent, Mr. J. Scully, on arriving at Clifden Castle, devoted himself earnestly to improvements on the estate. He re-allotted the farms, abolishing the rendale system, and giving to each tenant a distinct portion. Every inducement was held out to them for cultivating and improving their farms. Better houses were substituted for the wretched cabins in which they formerly dwelt: and the result is, that not a single pauper from this estate is now in the poorhouse, nor is there one penny of poor rates due upon it. The estate formerly belonged to a gentleman who was a proselytiser from conviction, and there are still some traces of the system to be found upon it, just as weeds will remain unradicated in the best cultivated fields. The Clifden estate, under the management of Mr. Scully, is a model which it might be well for the Law Life Assurance Company to imitate. They might do so with advantage to themselves and benefit to the ratepayers of the surrounding properties, who are compelled to support the pauperism which their evictions create.

Proselytism is as little known among the tenantry over whom Mr. Scully presides, as it is in the most prosperous portions of Ireland; thereby affording another corroborative illustration that, like all other seductive vices, it preys and only thrives on the misery and destitution of its victims.

### ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF PROSELYTISM IN CLIFDEN.

The first hold which Jumperism obtained in Clifden may be dated from the issue of the Queen's letter, for the relief of Irish distress, in 1846. The funds which were obtained by that appeal, were distributed amongst the schools in this locality—some of which were managed by the Catholic clergy, and others by Mr. (now the reverend) Hyacinth D'Arcy, who was, then, an average Irish landlord, but who, now, having suffered like many others of his class, has been ordained by Bishop Plunkett, and treated to a share of the good things of the Church. He now enjoys the dignity and profit of rector of Clifden, and combines with his more sacred functions those of a justice of the peace. During the distribution of the aid procured by the letters, "Sauvez qui peut" was the maxim. In the intensity of famine, the instinct for food absorbed every other consideration. Mr. D'Arcy's schools, of course, were sought with more eager avidity than the relieving officer, because they afforded more certain relief. When the contributions raised by the Queen's letter were exhausted, and the other schools were left destitute, those in which Mr. D'Arcy was the presiding genius, were supplied by the Church Missionary Society, whose eagerness to raise funds for purposes of proselytism at that period scandalised Archbishop Whately to such a degree, that he published a pamphlet, denouncing the iniquity of using the Irish famine as a means of proselytism. The constitution of the Petty Sessions Court was also favorable to the spread of proselytism in Clifden. The Bible-readers had their friends upon the bench, and

any little breaches of the peace of which they might be guilty in pushing forward their infamous trade, was leniently dealt with. The Liberal resident magistrate, Mr. Dopping, although a Protestant, did not lend his countenance to the nefarious doings of the proselytising agents; but he is now removed by the Government to guard Lord Campbell's oyster beds at Kilkerran Bay. In connection with the exterminating landlords, the Clifden Board of Guardians have largely contributed to swell the ranks of the proselytisers, both by the illegal discharge of paupers from the house, when they had no earthly means of support, and their refusal to admit those in a state of absolute destitution. In June last there were about fifty females, from fourteen to twenty years old, turned out of the Clifden workhouse almost in a state of nudity. Twenty-five of these persons being discharged on a Sunday evening, took refuge in an open forge for the night. They were ashamed to exhibit themselves in the street, so destitute were they of clothing. The Rev. E. Gibbons, C.C., upon another occasion found a young female crying in the streets, with scarcely a rag to cover her. She told him that the Guardians turned her out, and told her to go home. Her home—when she had one—was forty miles distant; but her friends were all dead, and she had no human being to look up to for the slightest support. The rev. gentleman supplied her with clothes, and folded up the rags which had been patched together in the workhouse, in order to send them to the Poor Law Commissioners, that they might have ocular demonstration of the harsh and illegal conduct of the Clifden guardians, but did not send them afterwards. He preserves them as a memorial of the humane treatment which the unfortunate paupers receive at the hands of the landlord guardians of the Clifden Union.

When Bishop Plunkett held his last confirmation in Clifden, seven or eight girls who were in the orphan house, which is a proselytising institution, under the patronage of Mrs. D'Arcy, applied to the Board for admission. Mr. Hildebrand, one of the Protestant guardians, asked them where they had been previously supported? They replied—In the orphan house. Mr. Hildebrand told them to go back again to that institution, as they (the board) would not admit them when they could obtain support outside. They then said that Bishop Plunkett was coming round to confirm them, and that they did not wish to become Protestants—that they would rather go into the poor-house. Mr. Scully moved their admission, and was supported by Mr. Hall, the district Inspector of Poor Laws, but the Protestant guardians prevailed, Mr. Scully having in vain divided the board eight different times on the question of their admission. They were sent back to fall into the churches of the proselytisers.

I shall, in my next letter, give more facts in connexion with this model board, and the correspondence which took place between the Rev. Mr. Gibbons and the Poor Law Commissioners, and other officials, on this subject, with other important matters relating to the system in this district.

### THE CELT AND THE SAXON.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

We have been puzzling our brains for some time past over the question—what can be the object of the *Times* in devoting all the powers of the able pen at its command to the excitement of the bitter animosity between the two great sections of the conquering races (Celt and Saxon) that own allegiance to the British crown? and as yet we have arrived at no satisfactory conclusion upon the subject.

The police reports which grace the columns of our "great Anglo Saxon" cotemporary from day to day, would seem to furnish the only parallel to the vindictive fury with which he has lately fallen, tooth and claw upon the entire Irish nation. We there read, from time to time, how a male member of the "great Anglo Saxon race" having had his temper (at no time particularly good or cheerful) spoiled by a "blowing-up" from a savage "mate," or a knocking-down from a savage "mate," or a loss of money on a horse-race, a dog-fight or a game of skittles, swallows a large quantity of beer and gin, goes home, and vents his pent-up rage upon the female Anglo-Saxon, who, for the time being, fills the place that amongst the homicidal Celt is ordinarily occupied by a wife; and that his mode of action almost uniformly is, first, to exhaust his vocabulary of filthy, blasphemous, and unnatural epithets upon her; next, to knock her down with his fist—like a man, mark you, for he scorns to use a weapon—and lastly, his feet being clad in hob-nailed, thick-soled, ankle-jacks, or wooden clogs, to kick her in the tenderest part of the body especially if she be in the family-way, jump upon her, and, if she should still show signs of life, perchance to throw her down stairs? To be sure it

is only a few days since our great cotemporary, in an article which did credit to his better mood, demanded a law which should impose the penalty of flogging upon men who should so brutally ill-treat women; but in that very article he had not only admitted, but asserted, that such brutality was peculiar to England, and was unknown elsewhere upon the face of the globe.

Upon his own showing therefore, a distinguishing characteristic of "the great Anglo-Saxon race," is to vent its spleen with ferocious brutality upon "the weak;" and to no other theory can we refer the un-called-for ferocity with which he has for a long time past been "airing his vocabulary" (as Curran said of the fishwoman), cursing, howling, and dancing upon the prostrate body and limbs of exhausted and helpless Ireland.

The Times is impervious to a tu quoque. Representative as he is of "the great Anglo-Saxon race," there is no modesty, no conscience, no shamefacedness in his composition to which you can appeal. Had he been present—all crime-laden as he is—the awful writing with the Divine finger upon the ground would scarcely have saved from stoning the adulterous woman. In the presence of the rapes, seductions, adulteries, infanticides and crime without a name which pollute his own pages daily, he vaunts his morality and the purity of the Anglo-Saxon race!

In the presence of highway robberies, garrotte robberies, house breakings, pocket pickings, swindlings, and cheatings, in which "the great Anglo-Saxon race" undoubtedly stands pre-eminent for skill, dexterity, and boldness, the reports of which no paper has done more to circulate than the Times, he boasts of his strict observance of the laws of *meum and tuum*, and thanks Heaven with Pharisaical grace that he is not like to the thieving Portuguese, Spaniard, Chilian, or drab-colored Pennsylvanians!

In the presence of murders the most numerous, revolting, and demonic in their character that ever were perpetrated in any country—murders by the thousand, murders of the old, the middle aged, and the young—murders of parents by their offspring and of offspring by their parents—murders of husbands by their wives and of wives by their husbands—murders for revenge, murders for robbery, murders after satiated lust, murders for contingent advantages, murders to hide shame, murders to avoid expense, murders for bloodthirstiness, for the mere sake of murder, murders to such extent that one who has been lately examining the reeking records asserts, that of children alone there are thousands annually murdered in England—in the face of those facts, not only undeniable, but published by the Times itself, it wipes the dripping gore from its smoking hand, and writes the Celtic Irish down as "a nation of homicides," and says that English capital slums the land where life is insecure!

It is vain to point to the manslaying propensities of Englishmen, to their utter disregard of human life when it interposes between them and the gratification of their desires. They know it—they boast of it. They declare themselves the conquerors of the Celt by virtue of their having killed more men than were killed of theirs—not in fair fight. They do not pretend even that slight justification. They are above denying razzias, and surprises, and massacres, and small murders in detail perpetrated upon those who opposed them, whether it was in Ireland, or America, or Australia, or the Cape of Good Hope. In another part of our paper this morning will be found an extract from a review in *Blackwood* of Colonel Mundy's work on Australia, in which the reviewer sustains against the author the justice of the proceedings against the aborigines, and talks lightly, and even playfully, of a certain substance known by the slang or pet name of "damper," which he describes as "dough cakes baked over the ashes, seasoned with arsenic, or strychnine," which are placed by the murder-baiting great Anglo-Saxon race of settlers in the way of the savages!

Now, since no blush can be called into the face of our great Anglo-Saxon cotemporary by all these crimes of his own people, and that it is altogether vain to twit him with them, we must return to our first question, and ask is there really any other object to be attained by his abuse of us besides the mere venting of his spite?

Is he enraged to see that there is a union amongst Irishmen such as never before existed since the Pale was set up? Is he angry, and fearful withal, at finding that the great Celtic race—that race which divides and disputes the empire of the world with the Anglo-Saxon—still refuses, in the person of that family which has so long groined under Saxon rule in Ireland, to acknowledge the superiority of the Saxon, and is he therefore determined to prepare the way for a renewed persecution of the fragment which still remains within the reach of British power, in order that one last effort may be made to bend them to his will?

Whatever be his object, the result is worthy of his contemplation. He is fomenting dire ill-will between the two great races, under the banner of one or other of which may be ranked nearly every member of the population of these islands.—Nations have long memories, and, when the moment of danger arrives, it might happen again, as it has happened before, to empires as great as the British, that jealousy may keep asunder those whose interest ought to be most firmly interwoven. The Times and the Herald, and other English papers, are fond of taunting the Irish with disloyalty and disaffection.—Such sentiments are not to be eradicated (supposing them to exist), nay, they are likely to be excited where they never existed before, by a systematic perseverance in language that would of itself be amply sufficient to bring about a war between two independent nations. And we recommend our great Anglo-Saxon cotemporary to sit down quietly and calculate what the

effect, and, above all, what the cost, of it is likely to be in any of the contingencies which the aspect of affairs in Europe and America render likely to occur within the next decade of years.

For our own parts, we altogether deprecate this exciting of deep-seated animosity between people under the same crown. It can tend to no good. It may lead to much evil. The more indiscriminate the Times is in its abuse, the more firmly will it knit the Irish League together. Ireland has nothing to fear from its brutal insolence. England has a great deal. It may be gratifying to a savage disposition to indulge in a family brawl, but it may also be well to remember that the neighbors are listening.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne, has forwarded to Dr. Leahy £2, the subscription to the Catholic University of the Rev. Maurice Kennerick, C. C. of Blarney, diocese of Cloyne.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—The Freeman of Monday, contains the following announcement from Rome:—"At the close of the secret consistory of the 27th of September, the usual first step was taken for procuring the sacred pallium for the Metropolitan Church of Dublin, in favor of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen." A like step was taken in reference to Halifax, (Nova Scotia,) Genoa, Chieti, Udine, and Venezuela.

It is rumored that the Pope has been pleased to appoint the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop elect of Armagh to the Primacy of Ireland, in the place of the present Archbishop of Dublin, who was translated from the Archbishopric of Armagh, in consequence of the lamented death of Dr. Murray, late Archbishop of Dublin.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. GILLIS IN LIMERICK.—The Right Rev. Dr. Gillis, Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, arrived in Limerick on Saturday. His Lordship was visited on Monday by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, several of the Clergy, Mr. Monsell, M.P., &c., &c. In the course of the day the distinguished Prelate proceeded to several of the convents and religious institutions, accompanied by the Catholic Bishop of Limerick and the Rev. J. Synan, P. P., and expressed himself exceedingly gratified and delighted, not only with the truly admirable manner in which they are conducted, but with the state of religion generally in Limerick. Dr. Gillis dined at Park House on Monday evening. On Tuesday he proceeded to Tervoe, on a short visit to Mr. Monsell, and he is expected to return to-morrow. His Lordship has been particularly struck with the respect and reverence everywhere manifested towards him during his short sojourn in Limerick.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The Archbishop of Calcutta arrived in this town on Wednesday last, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P. P., Ballinrobe. His Grace visited St. Jarlath's College and the several educational and conventual establishments, of the town, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself extremely well pleased. He left in the evening for Esker.—*Tuam Herald*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE VERY REV. JAMES B. HAYES.—The Rev. Mr. Hayes being about to leave this country for the now important mission of Melbourne, in connection with the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gould, the Catholic Bishop of that rising city, he was this day presented with an address and a purse of money by his friends and admirers, amongst the former of whom he reckons many of the leading Catholics of the city. The entire Catholic community may be included under the latter head.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE NEWMAN INDEMNITY FUND.—A meeting of the Catholic clergymen of Limerick, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop, was held to-day in the Presbytery, St. Michael's at which it was resolved to collect simultaneously throughout the diocese, in aid of the fund for the indemnification of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman. A number of our leading fellow-citizens are requested to assist in the movement.—*Manchester News*.

DEATH OF THE REV. ROBERT GRACE, P. P., MOYKARKEY.—We deeply regret to record the death, on Friday, at Mallow, unexpectedly, though for the last few years laboring under a severe and almost continued illness, of the Rev. Robert Grace, P. P., Moykarkey, at the age of fifty-six, beloved and esteemed by all who were acquainted with his virtues; noble-hearted and generous, the deceased was the type of the true Irish Priest. He deservedly occupied a large space in the sincere affections of his brother Clergymen of the archdiocese, and of the people universally among whom he so long ministered.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The *Catholic Standard* announces the death of the learned and pious ex-provincial of the English Jesuits, the Very Rev. Charles Brooke.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—BELFAST, OCT. 12.—A preparatory meeting of the provincial committee for the formation of a Catholic Defence Association in Belfast, was held in their rooms, in Chapel-lane, on Monday evening last, Oct. 11. The attendance was very considerable; but in the absence of the Lord Bishop from town, it was deemed advisable that no definite course of action should be determined on without his Lordship's express sanction and approval. It may be very reasonably anticipated, that when once established under his authority, and aided by his counsel, this association will prove highly serviceable to the large population of this highly prosperous town. It may be well to mention that its formation was, in a great measure, suggested by the publication in the *Dublin Telegraph*, of the very interesting proceedings of the Catholic societies of a

similar character, so profusely scattered throughout England. In Belfast the movement has originated with, and, indeed for the most part has been confined to, the lumber classes; but it is to be hoped that when once set firmly on foot, it will receive a much more extended support from the more influential members of the Catholic community.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.—The committee recently appointed to take counsel with the friends of religious equality in these kingdoms, with the view of marking out the line of policy to be pursued upon that subject during the ensuing session of parliament, took place yesterday, at their office in Lower Sackville-street Dublin, in order to arrange the preliminaries for the conference, which is to be held on the 28th instant. The chair was occupied by G. H. Moore, M. P. The attendance was numerous and influential; the members of parliament present were Tristram Kennedy, M. P.; Captain Bellew, M. P.; F. Lucas, M. P.; C. G. Duffy, M. P.; and Patrick O'Brien, M. P. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Dr. Grey, the Mayor of Drogheda, the Rev. Dr. McHugh, the Rev. James Maher, P. P.; Rev. Dr. Marshall, J. M. Cantwell, James Burke, &c., &c. The committee continued its sittings up to a late hour and transacted a great deal of important business. The chairman read letters of a highly important character, which had been written in reply to the circular issued by the committee containing a variety of suggestions, having reference chiefly to the anomalies presented by the temporalities of the Irish Protestant Church, as by law established in a Catholic country. The responses which have been made to the appeal of the committee from the most influential persons in all parts of Ireland sufficiently indicate the important character of the approaching conference, and the interest taken in it by the people of this country.—*Tablet*.

LANDLORDISM IN LIMERICK.—In a letter from the Very Rev. M. Fitzgerald, P. P., Rathkeale, thanking that kind and generous nobleman, Lord Southwell, of Henlip Castle, Worcestershire, for the donation of £10 towards repairing the chapel, and creating a chapel-house in the parish, we find the following passages:—"I believe most of those best acquainted with this neighborhood would concede to you the first place as the *facile princeps* of just, and kind, and generous landlords in this part of Ireland. If all were, indeed, to resemble your lordship, there would be perhaps little occasion for any new adjustment by Parliament of the relations between landlord and tenant. But this district knows to its cost that oppression of the most cruel kind—rack rent, extortion, and extermination, devastation and demolition, is the rule—goodness such as your lordship's and that of a few others the exception! Within a few miles of this town lie a large townland of 600 or 700 English acres, where there were more than twenty farmers whose homes are now desolate—the doors and windows are stopped up with loose stones, and the land is in a great measure useless to its owners. Scores of wretched farmers have been driven from their homes in this parish, because they could not pay impossible rents. It was but yesterday that a person who supposed he had some influence with the agent and owner of a certain estate in this parish offered me to apply for a subscription to those parties for the same purpose for which you have so magnificently subscribed. I spurned the proposal. I would think the house of God polluted if one farthing of the money wrung by a system of terrorism and misery, or by the handiwork of the crowbar brigade, was to be applied in its renewal of erection. Those who seem to feel a malignant delight in the work of demolition, apparently for its own sake; those who employ the crowbar brigade to-day to level houses which they must of necessity rebuild to-morrow—that is to say, before the farms can be re-tenanted—ought not to be allowed to raise a temple to that Lord God of Sabaoth to whose ears the cries of the victims of oppression have gone up. A temple ought to be raised by them to the Moloch of devastation and demolition—to some demon who delights in groans, and tears, and human agonies. The bigoted and brutal tyranny exercised over the tenants of certain estates in the neighborhood recoils upon the authors of those miseries. The lands remain waste, or are let to new tenants at rents far below what the former occupiers would willingly pay."

Sir R. E. Moore, Bart., the representative of one of the oldest baronetcies in Ireland, and who has filled the office of Warden at the Spike Island Convict Depot, has resigned his situation through ill-health.

The port of Limerick shipped in the last week for London market alone eight thousand nine hundred firkins of butter.

A gratifying proof of the progress of Irish manufactures was afforded last week by the exportation to the Isle of Man of a cargo of tiles from the Dublin tile works, Rathfarham.

MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT.—The Parent Board of Irish Manufactures and Industry held its usual weekly meeting in the Assembly-rooms, Essex-bridge, Dublin, on Monday evening, Dr. Ryan in the chair. Mr. Carmichael read the minutes of last meeting and the correspondence of the week, letters from Clifden, Ballyshannon, and Dunshaughlin industrial schools, accompanying work and requesting fresh supplies. He called the attention of the meeting to the beautiful samples of work which hung on the walls and lay on the table that had been executed in their schools—crochet collars, parcels of lace, muslin embroidery, cloth embroidered centre pieces for table cover, and large crochet quilts of beautiful design and execution.

The report read shows that the workhouse has agricultural and manufacturing industry going on inside the walls. A farm of about seven acres is attached, on which two cows and a number of pigs are kept.—A great variety of green crops have been planted.

The report shows that all the clothing for the use of the inmates is manufactured and made up in the house; that as the raw materials are purchased in the cheapest and best markets, at the wholesale prices, a superior description of goods can be purchased at a very moderate rate, allowing a fair remuneration for the workmanship; that in May last a chest of articles produced in the house, was forwarded to the National Exhibition in Cork, and the goods were remarkable as superior articles. Within the last six months 65 boys and girls have been hired, or apprenticed out, the great majority of whom were orphans, who had been inmates for years, and it is believed they will never return to the house. The committee remark that the emigration from their district is immense. The inmates of the house are employed as farm-servants, cooks, and assistants in schools, and in spinning, quilting, shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, carpentering, &c.

LANDLORD AND TENANT QUESTION.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has received the following letter from Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P.:

"Clifden Castle, Clifden, Sept. 26th, 1852.  
"My dear Sir—In answer to your letter, which has just reached me here, I beg to state that I shall at all times earnestly co-operate with yourself and the other friends of tenant right to promote the success of any measure, embodying the leading principle of the bill introduced by you during the last session and to which I then gave my best support. With respect to the best measure to be adopted by the members of the Irish party in parliament, I shall be guided by the decision of the majority of those members, who will, I make no doubt, give all due weight to the resolutions came to at the conference in Dublin.  
"With every sentiment of personal regard, and of regret that the tenant farmers of Ireland are for the present deprived of your valuable advocacy in the House of Commons, I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
"VINCENT SCULLY."

"Wm. Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., Crawfordsburn."

PARLIAMENTARY LAWYERS' HARVEST.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says that directly the new parliament opens petitions will be presented from the following places, praying either for a new election, or that the petitioner may be declared the sitting member:—

Cork City—Colonel Chatterton, petitioner against W. F. Fagan, M.P., on the grounds of intimidation. Carlow County—Captain M'Clintock Banbury, petitioner against John Ball, M.P., on the grounds of personation of voters. Clare County—Colonel Vandeleur, petitioner against Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., on the grounds of intimidation.

Louth County—Major M'Clintock, petitioner against Tristram Kennedy, M.P., on the ground of want of qualification.

New Ross—Henry Lambert, petitioner against Charles Gavan Duffy, M.P., on the ground of intimidation and want of qualification.

Waterford County—Hon. R. Hely Hutchinson, petitioner against John Esmonde, M.P., on the grounds of personation of voters and intimidation.

The state of the gross poll in these cases was as follows:—

Cork City—W. F. Fagan, 1,220; Colonel Chatterton, 895. Majority against Colonel Chatterton, 325. Carlow County—John Ball, 895; Captain M'Clintock Banbury, 880. Majority against Captain M'Clintock Banbury, 15.

Clare County—Cornelius O'Brien, 1,141; Colonel Vandeleur, 1,139. Majority against Colonel Vandeleur, 2.

Louth County—Tristram Kennedy, 995; Major M'Clintock, 896. Majority against Major M'Clintock, 99.

New Ross Borough—Charles Gavan Duffy, 52; Henry Lambert, 31. Majority against Mr. Lambert, 51.

Waterford County—John Esmonde, 1,261; Hon. R. Hely Hutchinson, 1,228. Majority against Hon. R. Hely Hutchinson, 33.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A CATHOLIC FUNERAL.

To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.

Sir—The Orangemen of this quarter of the country seem determined to rival their brethren of Stockport and Liverpool in daring atrocity, as the following statement will show. On Sunday, the 10th Oct., the Edenderry Benevolent Society (a body chiefly composed of Catholics) proceeded with the remains of a deceased member to the Catholic burying-ground attached to the Cross chapel of Sengo, distant about a mile and a half from Portadown. About fifty of the members of the society walked in the funeral procession, with white muslin shoulder scarfs and hat-bands, as is the universal custom of such institutions. The Rev. Mr. Fagan, the respected pastor at the Cross chapel, observing great numbers of strangers, having the appearance of persons prepared for fighting, posting in all directions to the chapel, and lurking behind the ditches in its neighborhood, sent messengers to the members of the society, earnestly beseeching them to turn back, as he believed their lives would be in danger if they proceeded. At this time the funeral was within a quarter of a mile of the chapel, and however painful to their feelings, they resolved to obey their revered pastor, and instantly faced about to go home, when a mob of strangers instantly closed around them, and commenced a murderous attack with stones and other missiles; they tore the scarfs of the inoffensive Catholics, and knocked off their hats, which they beat and kicked most valiantly. Several Catholics were wounded by stones thrown by those cowardly ruffians, who pursued them a considerable distance along the highway, yelling and cheering in the most savage manner. The Catholics exhibited the greatest forbearance on the occasion, and did not offer any resistance, but continued their way homewards, amidst a shower of stones which were flung by their assailants from behind the hedges on both sides of the road, and by a mob who pursued them in the rear.

Head-constable St. George and a few of the police hearing of the attack, proceeded in the direction of the cross, but came too late to prevent the murderous assault; they, however, promptly exerted themselves to discover the perpetrators of the cowardly and savage outrage, and took down the names of several persons whom they saw at the scene of the outrage. Yesterday Colonel Blacker, D.L., assisted by W. Little, Esq., S.I., investigated the affair, and, after an inquiry conducted with great patience and impartiality, information was taken against a number of the assailants who were identified, and summonses issued for next Saturday, October 16, when the delinquents will be tried by the magistrates at the petty sessions, Portadown. The public will bear in mind that the Edenderry Benevolent Society, when going to the Cross chapel with the funeral of a deceased member, named M'Caffrey, in 1844, were savagely attacked by a party of Orangemen, and severely beaten, nearly in the same place where the recent outrage occurred. Warrants were then taken out against them, and they were arraigned at Lurgan Quarter Sessions, but on their solemn assurance of contrition for their offences, and imploring mercy, and promising never again to molest the Catholics, the Rev. L. L. Morgan, P.P., was induced to interfere on their behalf, and the prosecution was dropped. The Catholics of Sengo have

now a striking proof of Orange honor and gratitude. They relied on their good faith, and they have been rewarded in the usual manner. It has been ascertained that emissaries were dispatched on Saturday night through the country to collect the brethren, and strangers were brought a distance of several miles to make the meditated attack on the funeral procession. This was a favorite expedient with the old Orange wreckers, the fathers of the present race. In 1796-7, when the wreckers wanted to rob the houses of their Catholic neighbors, and maltreat the people, they brought strangers that they might, without fear of detection, carry on their murderous designs. Thank heaven, we live in a happier age, and possess means, which our fathers did not, to repress the outrages of a favored class.—I am, Sir, OBSERVER.

**IRISH EMIGRATION.**

From all the Irish ports the emigration continues unabated, and in some cases it has been even increased. From Cork it has kept up a steady unintermitted flow, the average weekly number being 743. The following return gives the emigration from the quays of Cork only, that from Queenstown not being included:—  
 "Week ending May 2, 890; 9, 942; 16, 845; 23, 650; 30, 635. June 6, 1,199; 13, 749; 20, 696; 27, 861. July 4, 893; 11, 566; 18, 777; 25, 378. August 1, 523; 8, 646; 15, 696; 22, 707; 29, 659.—September 5, 502; 12, 693; 19, 811; 26, 777. Oct. 3, 542. Total 16,647.

The numbers above do not give at all an adequate idea of the extent of the emigration from this port, since a very large portion proceed to their destination by way of Dublin and Holyhead, and are not included in the preceding returns. There is no reason to doubt that this exodus will in the least diminish. On the contrary the additional impetus of the gold discoveries in Australia, as well as the extensive employment given in the United States and Canada, will, in all probability, cause the number of emigrants to augment. The extension of railway communication through the western states of America has caused a considerable demand for labor; evinced by a recent Government advertisement for 10,000 laborers at wages of a dollar a day. This amounts to £1 4s. a-week, a sum which greatly exceeds the usual wages of respectable and expert tradesmen here. The work is, no doubt, very laborious, but not much harder than that of draining. The gold discoveries of Australia have effected a change in the proportion of the emigration to America, as compared with that to Australia; and it is certain that the favorable accounts received from Melbourne will tend to increase the future numbers of emigrants to that part of the globe. The Government Emigration Commissioners have over 20,000 applications remaining on their books, not one of which have they been able to grant; and as the season has closed they must stand over until next spring. Applications still continue to crowd on the Commissioners, and it is certain that the next season will see a greater amount of emigration than heretofore.—*Cork Constitution.*

**EMIGRATION FROM CONNAUGHT.**—An intelligent western correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* supplies some interesting information with respect to the progress of emigration from Connaught. Upon the authority of a Mayo clergyman, the writer states that the number of families in his parish in the year 1845 was considerably over 2,000, and that at present the number does not exceed 500:—"In this terribly rapid and progressive annihilation of the Connaught peasantry (he says) English farmers will find the real cause of the scarcity of hands in their labor market during the present and previous harvest seasons; and, if emigration proceeds at the pace which daily marks its progress, they may look forward in succeeding years to fewer Irish hands, and, consequently, higher wages. In fact, the desire for emigrating to the United States is only increasing more and more each succeeding season."

The mania for emigration has extended to the Constabulary force; numbers of men are resigning to proceed to America or Australia. It is said that there is a difficulty in obtaining recruits to fill the vacancies, and that the new men will be of an inferior class when obtained.

This week nearly 300 persons, who emigrated to the United States within the last two years, returned to Dublin, on their way to different parts of the country; and nearly all of them in a poorer and more wretched condition than when they emigrated to America.—*Dublin Telegraph, Oct. 16.*

Large numbers of respectable people, from various parts of the country, passed through Dublin this week to Liverpool, in order to take shipping there for Sydney, Port Philip, &c. Many respectable artisans and shopkeepers have this week left Dublin for the same golden destination.—*Ibid.*

There are three steamers constantly employed at present, with freight and passengers, between London and Limerick direct.

On Monday last, Oct. 11, the quay of Belfast presented an animated appearance, caused by the assemblage of a large number of people to witness the departure of the *Ulidia* for China. The *Ulidia* (appropriately called from the ancient Irish name of Ulster) is a new barque, built by Messrs. Alexander McLaine and Son, and lately launched from their yard. She is intended by her owners to trade between China and Belfast direct, being the first Belfast vessel engaged in the trade.

**A LUCKY ADVENTURE.**—About eleven months ago (says the *Cork Constitution*) a poor sailor, a native of Whitegate, in this harbor, went out in a vessel to Melbourne in Australia, where he quitted the ship and at once proceeded to the diggings, where, after various hardships, he at length amassed a considerable sum of money, with which he returned home about a fortnight ago. On his way home he was in fear lest all his friends should be dead, but to his great joy he found his mother, 74 years of age, still alive. He brought home a large quantity of gold, which he offered for sale in Cork, but could not get a price equal to his expectations; he accordingly went and sold it in London, and came back to Cork and lodged £800, in one of the local banks directing the interest of the money to be paid to his mother. He next day went again to Liverpool, where he took passage for Australia to renew his mining speculations.

The Earl of Erne, for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of his extensive Lifford estates, has instructed his agriculturist, Mr. Worr, to issue a notice to the effect that such of the tenants as will have their farms in a proper state of cultivation, and their houses in good repair, will, at his lordship's annual visit, obtain a reduction in their rent to the extent of 15 per cent. this year also.

**PROSELYTISM IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.**—A COMMISSIONER'S LADY.—It appears that his Grace the Government Archbishop of Dublin, who is, one of the commissioners, has a school—a model school, of course—on the demesne at his rural seat near the city. To the interests of this school his lady the archbishopsness, has been at all times most attentive. Mrs. Whately is wife to the commissioner—and, therefore, Mrs. Whately may be reasonably assumed to know the intentions and wishes at head quarters with regard to National Schools. Acting on this knowledge, this lady archbishopsness set apart a certain day for reading and expounding the Protestant Bible to the Catholic children who attended the school. The Catholic priest of the parish remonstrated, but the commissioner's lady persisted, and asserted that she had the highest sanction for the course she adopted. The good priest was not, however, to be silenced by such "authority," and he threatened, if he did not indeed execute, a withdrawal of the Catholic children from the pious ministrations of Mrs. Whately. An appeal was finally made to the "Lord and master," and as there are various versions of the course he adopted, ranging from the most mild and gentle persuasions up to the most dignified assertion of his powers, he will not venture to affirm which is the true version. Finally the board had to interfere, and we believe that for the present the exhortations have been discontinued. We will not comment on these facts. They need no comment. If the wife of the commissioner could so abuse the institutions as to use it for proselytising purposes, there must be something radically wrong in the system or in its government. Where does the fault lie? This the commissioners ought to explain.—*Freeman.*

**PROSELYTISM.**—We have heard that no less than five persons are commissioned at this moment, in the suburbs of Limerick, to go about disseminating discord, and endeavoring to force the people from their Faith by tempting the weak and hungry with bribes. We are promised ample particulars of the doings of those worthies, and we shall have a watchful eye on their proceedings. The latest conscript to the ranks of these defenders of the Faith is said to be a retired cobbler, who, having spent his years, under all weathers, in mending soles, is not supposed to be an adept in showing the wayfarer the way to Heaven. In Nenagh, as we learn, the redoubtable Parson Wolsey has been pushed from his stool, and a rampant Mr. Cuthbert now occupies the oracular tripod. Mr. Cuthbert delights in writing epistles to the Romans not after the manner of St. Paul, but with a sprinkling of abuse and vituperation, which answer him admirably in place of argument.—*Limerick Reporter.*

**ALLEGED PROTESTANT PERVERSIONS.**—The *Dublin Evening Mail* recently announced that forty Catholic soldiers of a regiment quartered in the South of Ireland, had apostatized to Anglicanism. The story was circulated with avidity by the anti-Catholic press of this country; and holy bible-readers clapped their hands, and turned up their eyes in ecstasy at the prospect of the speedy extinction of Popery in the British army. It now appears that the whole story was a lie. The *Cork Constitution*, an ultra Orange paper, says, there is no truth in it.

**THE VACANT PROTESTANT SEE OF MEATH.**—The *Dublin Mail* says:—"It is generally believed that the Dean of St. Patrick's is to succeed to the vacant see of Meath. Rumor gives the deanery to the Rev. Mr. Gould, private chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

**MR. BRIGHT'S OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.**—I believe that the people of Ireland are a religious people; and I believe they are a more religious people than those of England: I believe the Catholic Church has laid hold of the sentiments and the soul of the humblest classes of the land to a degree which no Established Church has done in any portion of the three kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) I have attended several congregations—some of the Established Church—some of the Catholic Church—during my sojourn in Ireland, and must say that the Catholic chapels were well filled, that the people were remarkably attentive, devout, and serious; and that, judging from their countenances, and from their conduct, I should say—setting aside the question of agrarian outrages—that, in all points of observance of the moral law, and in absence of crime, they will compare at least fairly with any portion of the population of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Look to their faithfulness under persecution of the bitterest kind in past times. Has that persecution been able to destroy their faith, or to turn them from the Church of their fathers? Now, this leads me to believe that the population of Ireland is a good population, and that, if there be ought in Protestantism better than in the Roman Catholic Church, Protestantism wants the art of exhibiting it.

The Dublin Crystal Palace is rapidly "evolving its capacity," as some architects will have it. The lawn of the Royal Dublin Society House presents a scene of the most animated character. The entire of the vast space fronting Merrion-square is surrounded with huge masses of timber piled in bulks, one over the other, to a height of twenty feet, while the centre of the lawn is covered with some of the principal portions of the wood-work, now nearly completed. The numbers of busy artisans plying their respective trades render the whole a picture of novel and pleasing interest. There are, it is said, one hundred and seventy men employed on the works. It is also stated that it is the intention of the executive committee to have a light bridge thrown over Merrion street to the enclosed grounds in Merrion-square, for the purpose of connecting the Exhibition building with that delightful promenade.—*Telegraph.*

Two farms of about 26 acres Irish each in the county of Down were sold by auction last week in Downpatrick, and brought together nearly £3,000; which, allowing only 4 per cent. interest to the purchaser for his money, would exceed a rent of £2 12s. per acre a year.

The *Sligo Journal*, a Tory paper famous for decrying the social state of the peasantry, says:—"Two or three gentlemen, connected with the county of Leitrim, have called upon us to complain of the injury likely to result to the more peaceable portions of their county, owing to the accounts of outrages which we regretted to be obliged to record as occurring in parts of that county. We, therefore, readily bear testimony to the fact, that no part of Ireland is more peaceable than that portion of the county of Leitrim which forms the properties of Hugh Lyons Montgomery, Esq.; George Lane Fox, Esq.; and of John Johnston, Esq.; and we are glad to say that the coal and iron district is every day evincing, by the good conduct of a large population, the civilising influence of steady employment and punctual remuneration. The parts of Leitrim which are not in so peaceable a state as we would wish, are those bordering on the counties of Cavan and Donegal."

Every reader of the public journals of the day must have observed with surprise—every Irishman with indignation—the pertinacity as well as the bitter vindictiveness with which the *Times* has continued to assail our country and our people. So constant have been the attacks, that not a little surprise has been excited at the ingenuity with which they have been varied, as otherwise the sameness of the theme—even though John Bull might have a taste for such entertainment—assuredly would ere now have sadly tried the patience of the readers of the "great" London journal. Irish crime, Irish indolence, Irish discontent, even Irish poverty and suffering, have furnished perpetual themes for the censure, the scorn, and the railing of English writers. Our entire people have been stigmatised by the *Times* as a "filthy and felonious rabble;" and one particular object of all Cockney writers has been to prove the great distinction that exists between the English and Irish as separate races—the Anglo-Saxon, according to them, being as noble by nature as the Celt is base and degraded. Saxon industry, Saxon prosperity, Saxon morality (always forgetting the wholesale child-murder), have been perpetually vaunted in contradistinction to Celtic idleness, Celtic misery, and Celtic criminality. In fact, the superiority of the more prosperous Saxons, as a race, was not only assumed but asserted, and our island has consequently been regarded by the majority of Englishmen an unfortunate country, inhabited by a low and degraded population, scarcely superior, morally or intellectually, to the Bushmen of South Africa.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

The greatest sales under the Encumbered Estates Court have been in Galway, to nearly £1,000,000, and the least in Londonderry. The whole amount invested by Englishmen and Scotchmen is £1,100,126.

The *Belfast Mercury* of Thursday, Oct. 14, states that one of the first official duties devolving upon Sir J. E. Tennent, the new Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, has led him to open a correspondence with the representatives of the linen trade in Belfast and the district, in reference to the movement in favor of a more liberal scale of commercial relationship between the United Kingdom and France. Our readers are aware that, in consequence of the English refusing, some two years since, to reduce the duty on French wines, the Government of France largely increased the import duty on Irish linens into that kingdom.

On Wednesday, Oct. 13, (the local papers state) "a gentleman from London, of high scientific celebrity, connected with an eminent firm in London, was introduced at a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners, by Mr. M. J. Blake, M.P., and submitted to the Board a plan of a Breakwater at Mutton Island, which can be erected at a cost of £60,000. The firm with which this gentleman is connected have obtained a patent for the peculiar construction of such works.—They are at present engaged in erecting a pier at Fairhead, in the north of Ireland, upon the same principle as it is proposed to construct the breakwater in Galway Bay. This estimate, if practically accomplished, will entirely subvert the mis-computations of the sagacious Packet Station Commissioners."

In addition to Mr. Shaw's extensive flax establishment in Bandon, two mills are fitting up on the estate of the Earl of Bandon, for the scutching of flax. A great extent of land is preparing for the ensuing year.

The *Galway Mercury* describing the decay of the town of Loughrea, says that houses there which some few years ago were rented at from £18 to £25 annually, and which, up to the last few weeks, were also used as auxiliary workhouses, now that the pauper class itself is decreasing, are given rentless by the proprietor, James Smyth, Esq., of Masonbrook, as no tenants come forward to offer for them. Several new and spacious houses are also closed up.

The salaries in Youghal union amount to £1,400 annually.

**FOREIGN CORN.**—The "Protectionist" journals affect great alarm on account of the arrival, during the last week, of nearly one hundred and sixty corn-laden vessels at Queenstown, which is a general port of call where the masters are instructed to await orders from the owners. Notwithstanding these extensive supplies, however, the corn markets are firm, and the Irish farmers are obtaining remunerative prices for their crops, fully as high as during the average of years under the system of food taxation, whilst the harvest, as regards the produce and the quality of the grain, is one of the best for many years. On account of the high price of potatoes, from the effects of the blight, the sale of Indian corn is gradually increasing, and it is likely that very large quantities will be required during the winter months.

The *Limerick Chronicle*, a Protectionist paper, says:—"Such a beautiful after harvest season as this we do not remember for many years, and large farmers, availing of the delightful weather, are preparing their land to sow a wheat crop for the ensuing year. The poor man's harvest is most favorable, and the peasantry continue busily employed in digging out their potatoes, and drawing home winter fuel."

**THE 31ST REGIMENT—A FALSE ALARM.**—We (*Cork Examiner*) detail the following particulars, which we have received from the most trustworthy sources, without the slightest comment:—"A detachment of the 31st regiment is at present stationed in Queenstown and Spike Island. On Wednesday night two privates belonging to it were drinking in a public-house in the neighborhood of Queenstown, and, on leaving, one of them was so drunk that he had to be helped along by his comrade. The drunken soldier, after walking a short distance, lay down by the roadside, and refused to advance a step further. Upon this the other, who was also somewhat in liquor, took off his belt, commenced to beat his comrade, and did not desist until he had torn his belt. He then proceeded towards his barracks, and on reaching his quarters, he immediately reported that he and his comrade had been set upon by the people, that the latter had been murdered after a desperate struggle, and that he himself had with much difficulty escaped, in proof of which assertion he produced his torn belt. The major commanding the detachment, much alarmed, instantly repaired to the police-station, and accompanied by the head constable and sergeant, and others of the police, hastened to the spot where they were told the tragedy had been enacted. On reaching the spot, however, no soldier was to be found, and, after making some inquiries, they were directed to a house, where they found the supposed victim to Priestly denunciation and political vindictiveness hale and hearty, though rather the worse for drink, and his every want attended to by the poor people of the house."

**REVIEW IN THE PHOENIX-PARK.**—On Monday a general review of all the troops in Dublin garrison took place under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney on the Fifteen Acres in the Park.—The review was on occasion of the presence here of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, now on a tour of inspection of the cavalry stationed throughout Ireland.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is about to "open the eyes" of those who have been opening his oysters. The *Galway Packet*, of Wednesday, Oct. 13, says:—"It appears that Lord Campbell is the proprietor of some very fine oyster banks in the Bay of Kilkerran, off the Connemara coast, and that some fishermen in that district were in the habit of taking liberties with said banks, which were not at all in accordance with the learned functionary's views of the rights of property. His lordship applied to Government for the protection of his oyster banks, and, without a moment's delay, Mr. Dopping, the resident magistrate of the Clifden district, was dispatched with a large force of police and permanently located at Kilkerran to guard Lord Campbell's oysters." [Where is old Admiral Oliver now—with his very fine oysters.]

A correspondent in Skreen, Galway, says:—"Mr. Nangle, the Protestant rector of Achill, has arrived here from Achill, together with a long train of Bible-readers, and it is my candid opinion they'll make no progress in this locality."—*Dublin Telegraph.*

A gentleman from Dublin, who landed at Holyhead on Monday, was detained a prisoner two days and fined £10, for having three bottles of Irish whiskey in his possession.

On Sunday a farmer, named Phillip Scully, a tenant of Mr. Mahony, of Dunloe Castle, Kerry, committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree, in remorse for having surrendered his farm to a relative.

**THE LATE DEFALCATION OF A BANK MANAGER.**—Considerable sensation has been created by the announcement within the last few days that Mr. Arthur O'Keefe, a native of Kilmish, for some years connected with the National Bank in Nenagh, in the same capacity, and for the last three years manager of the National Bank at Athy, had absconded, leaving his respectable and worthy sureties in Kilmish, Ennis, and Nenagh, in for a sum of £2,000, of which he was minus in his accounts with the bank; it also appears that he borrowed money to a large extent from persons in and about Athy, and that they look in vain for the sums they advanced to him. Mr. O'Keefe was a smart intelligent young man, with a confident air and address; but the most implicit confidence was reposed in him, as well by the heads of the department, as by the public generally; and we deeply sympathize with those with whom he has broken trust, and left responsible for the sums he has embezzled. It appears that some ten or twelve days ago, he obtained leave of absence for a fortnight, and that, meanwhile, an Inspector of the Bank visited Athy, and overhauled the accounts, when the deficiency in question was discovered. The fact was intimated by some person to Mr. O'Keefe, and since then he has not made his appearance. It further appears, as we have been informed, that the greater portion of the deficiency was raised on fictitious bills, presumed to be drawn by parties who knew nothing whatever of them; that the money so represented, was retained in the possession of the ex-manager, till he contrived to dispose of it, in, it is strongly suspected, a series of gambling transactions and extravagancies in which it was his habit, it is stated, to indulge rather freely. We have heard that he was accustomed to proceed from Athy to Dublin every Saturday evening, after banking hour, and return on Monday morning in time for business; that in Dublin he was known to frequent a certain hotel where a gambling table is kept, and that it was there the greater portion of the very large amount of which he contrived to unburthen himself, was disposed of. If it should turn out to be true that the money was raised on bills drawn by him in the names of other parties, and the proceeds kept for his own use, it betrays a species of adroitness in the way of embezzlement, of which we have seldom heard a parallel, and which, in any event, demands the strictest and the most immediate scrutiny. Such a plan could not be adopted in a moment, or carried on except over a rather lengthened period.—*Limerick Reporter.*

**AGRARIAN ATTACK.**—Saturday night a violent attack was made on a man of the name of Shirer (not Shine, as stated) by six or seven persons of the name of Burke, within a short distance of Adare. It appears that Shirer had taken a farm from the Rev. William Waller, Castletown, from which the Burkes had been ejected; and that in this prolific cause of agrarian disturbance the attack on him originated. It would seem that two of the party who had premeditated the attack informed the police beforehand; and that just after Shirer had been severely beaten, and left in a very deplorable condition on the road side, the police came up, and had no difficulty in arresting all the party, and lodging them yesterday in the bridewell of Rathkeale, to await the result of the attack on Shirer. It was stated and believed that the police found Shirer dead; but we are happy to announce that not only is he not dead, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. That wonderful alarmist, the *Evening Mail* of last night, had an alarming paragraph on the subject, headed "Horrible Murder in Limerick;" and the *Times*, no doubt, will have a dreadful article on the shocking depravity and blood-thirstiness of the Celts.—*Ib.*

**FEROACITY OF A CAT—DISTRESSING DETAIL.**—A fine child, about ten years of age, the daughter of Mr. Cornwall, a superannuated Methodist Preacher, residing at Nuns Island, in this town, came by her death this week, as we are informed, in a very unusual manner. It seems that, amongst the domestic animals of the house, this gentleman had a cat which was in the habit of lying upon his children when asleep, and, on a recent occasion, scratched one of them severely. The animal was, in consequence, ordered to be drowned, and the servant accordingly tied a stone to his neck, and flung it into the river.—It was, of course, supposed to be dead, but after a week it reappeared at the house in a very famished and wild-looking condition. Having got into one of the upper rooms, it was shut in there by the family, who were terrified by its ferocious appearance, and wished to starve it to death. In a short time, however, it contrived to get out of its prison, while the family were all at prayers, with the exception of the deceased child, who happened to be asleep in the kitchen. The cat instantly attacked her in the most furious manner, and before any assistance could be rendered, had torn her throat and face so violently as to cause her death in a few days.—*Galway Mercury.*

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

**THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,  
At the Office, No. 3 McGill Street.

**TERMS:**  
To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum.  
To Country do. . . . \$2 1/2 do.  
Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid.

Anonymous communications can never be taken notice of.

**THE TRUE WITNESS  
AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.**  
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1852.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

On the 12th ult., Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and Court, left Balmoral Castle for Windsor; where they arrived on the evening of the 14th. A Privy Council was held on the 16th, at which it was determined to summon Parliament for the despatch of business on the 4th inst. The funeral of the Duke of Wellington is to take place on the 17th. Amongst the political rumors of the day, the most important are, that it is the intention of the Opposition to test the strength of parties in the new House of Commons, by a direct motion on the subject of Free Trade; and that, by way of a sop to Cæberus, the Derby Ministry intends to introduce a measure for the extension of the franchise, by making all wages above 20s. a week subject to the Income Tax, and conferring the right of voting upon all payers of the tax.

Much fun may be looked for at the opening of the Session from the efforts that will be made by the State clergy to resuscitate Convocation. The *Morning Advertiser* says, but upon doubtful authority, that Lord Derby has at last consented to recommend Her Majesty to grant the humble prayer of the reverend petitioners:—"In that case," continues the *Morning Advertiser*, "Convocation will be in full session contemporaneously with the deliberation of Parliament, and in all probability such changes will be made in the Articles of the Church, before a fortnight has elapsed, as will enable the Tractarians to get rid of the 3,000 or 4,000 evangelical clergymen—by them called Gormamites—now within the pale of the Establishment." Verily the Tractarians are very sanguine men. If Convocation be allowed to meet, changes, and very queer changes no doubt, will be made in the Articles of the State-Church, but in an opposite direction to what the Puseyites expect. The Protestantism of the English people is almost as hostile to what are called High Church Anglican principles, as it is to downright Catholicity; perhaps the mock turtle is more offensive than the real; it is far more likely to demand, the condemnation of the whole Sacramental system than to assert the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, far more inclined to insist upon the repeal of all creeds, than to tolerate the imposition of any. Out of doors the Low-Church party are in the ascendant, and in the House of Commons, which after all is the only competent, authoritative definer of doctrine in the Parliamentary Church of England, they are certain of a majority; the changes in the Liturgy and Articles of the Establishment, which are inevitable, because loudly demanded by the Protestantism of the nation, in order to bring the doctrines of the State-Church more in accordance with the wants and spirit of the age, will therefore in all probability have the effect of driving out from the pale of the Establishment, not the Gormamites, but the unhappy Tractarians, such of them at least as prefer principle, to pudding and roast beef. A writer in the *Spectator* clearly shows what the views of the Low-Church party are, and what the nature of the reforms they desire to see introduced. First and foremost, the obnoxious doctrines of the Trinity—the Incarnation—and the Atonement—must be softened down, explained away, or at least, no longer held prominently before the public. For this purpose the writer in the *Spectator* recommends that the Athanasian Creed, that object of holy aversion to all evangelical men, should be either much softened, or read only on Trinity Sunday," as a truth far too precious for every day belief, but which ought to be kept in reserve for some special occasion, along with the "go-to-meeting"—coat and breeches. We think it likely that some such plan will be adopted, and that if not totally abolished, the leading dogmas of Christianity will be only tolerated occasionally, at certain seasons of the year, like game and fish—oysters and salmon. Thus we may expect people to believe in the Incarnation, and to hanker after mince-pies, about mid-winter; in the spring, faith in the Atonement will come in along with salmon, and early asparagus; about the time of the gooseberries, the Trinity will be in season; gronse and Socinianism, partridges, pheasants, and Universalism, may be looked for during the remainder of the year, which will wind up pleasantly with Infidelity and oysters, at Advent. We should ourselves much like to see some such reform introduced into the Anglican ecclesiastical calendar.

Poor dear Dr. Philpotts, the Government Bishop of Exeter, is in hot water, and promises to afford,

much-innocent amusement to Her Majesty's lieges. The worthy Prélaté has contracted such a habit of rapping his diocesan clergy over the head, and stirring the unorthodox amongst them up, with a long pole in the shape of a Pastoral Staff, that flesh and blood can't abide it, as Mrs. Gamp would say. The last feat of this kind, in which Henry of Exeter distinguished himself, was the snubbing he gave to some of his evangelical brethren who came to him with a long complaint about the enormities of a Rev. Mr. Plynne who, it seems, used to make little girls confess their naughtiness to him—not in the church, nor in a confessional, for that would have been Popish, so says Henry of Exeter—but quite in a snug way, in the vestry, or some other private room attached to his meeting-house. Dr. Philpotts received the reverend complainants most courteously, listened to and examined their complaints most patiently and impartially, and finished by dismissing them most cavalierly. Auricular confession, and priestly absolution, according to this exemplary Prélaté, were expressly enjoined in the Book of Common Prayer by Law set forth, provided always that confessions were not heard, nor absolution given, in the church, but only "in vestries and private rooms." This decision has given much dissatisfaction, and the *Sunday Times* announces that the public may soon expect to hear "of proceedings which are about to be instituted ecclesiastically against the Bishop of Exeter. . . . The Archbishop of Canterbury is said to be in favor of the movement. . . . the High Church party have put themselves in a position of defence against this attack, and a large sum of money will be raised to carry the right reverend champion of their principles through the conflict." Why this will be more rare sport than the Hampden, or Gorham controversies; a regular set to in the ecclesiastical courts between Henry of Exeter, and Dr. Sumner, with Benjamin D'Israeli, or Cobden, to see fair play, will be the best bit of fun there has been for many a day. If the destruction of the Establishment could cause us any regrets, it would be because one very innocent source of amusement would be thereby done away with.

Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on the 15th; his entry was a perfect triumph. There were arches, and wreaths of flowers, and transparent eagles—processions of soldiers and citizens—inscriptions—devices—and a cloudless sky. At Bourdeaux—which we are told distinguished itself for the enthusiasm with which it received the Prince, just as, in 1814, it distinguished itself for the enthusiasm with which it hailed the restoration of the Bourbons—and as again in 1815, it distinguished itself for the enthusiasm with which it hailed the news of the flight of the same Bourbons, and the return from Elba—and just as it would distinguish itself to-morrow for the enthusiasm with which it would greet any other political change, if it had the chance—at Bourdeaux—the President returned a very significant reply to the address of the civic authorities; and if, when Emperor, he will but act up to the sentiments therein expressed, all Catholics will cordially unite in praying for him, that his reign may be long and prosperous. He disclaimed all ambitious projects, and thoughts of conquest, all hostile intentions against the other powers of Europe. "I wish to restore to religion, to morality, and to the people, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessities of life." Denouncing war, he professed his desire to achieve none but bloodless triumphs—to restore internal tranquillity, and to encourage peace at home and abroad, as the best means of developing the resources, and securing the future welfare, of the country. France desires peace, and a strong government above all things, and Louis Napoleon promises her both; no wonder he is popular, and deservedly popular, though it must be confessed that this popularity manifests itself occasionally in a highly reprehensible manner. The following address, in which the blasphemous mockery of the Lord's Prayer is only more disgusting than the bad taste which dictated it, and the fulsome adulation of the contents, was signed, and presented to Louis Napoleon by the Mayor of the Commune of Villeneuve in the department of L'Herault—

"Our Prince,  
"Who art in power, by right of birth and the acclamation of the people; thy name is everywhere glorified; may thy reign come, and be perpetuated by the immediate acceptance of the Imperial Crown of the great Napoleon; thy firm and wise will be done, in France as abroad; give us this day our daily bread, by reducing progressively the customs duty, so as to permit the entry of articles which are necessary to us, as also the exportation of what is superfluous; pardon us our offenses, when thou shalt be certain of our repentance, and that we become better; permit us not to yield to temptation, of cupidity, and place-hunting; but deliver us from evil—that is to say, from secret societies, from vicious teaching, from the excesses of the press, from elections of every kind, and continue to make it more and more a matter of honor, the practice of morality, and religion, respect for authority, agriculture, and industry, the love of order, and of labor. Amen."

The best mark of his respect for the interests of morality and religion that the Prince could have given would have been to have sentenced the author of the above disgusting mockery of our Lord's blessed words, to a few hours in the pillory, or to have had him well flogged at the cart's tail. If the Prince values his own reputation, to say nothing of the honor and glory of his Creator, he will never allow another such disgusting address to be presented to him. One circumstance connected with the Prince's reception at Paris seems deserving of notice, and that is, that none of the foreign ministers took any part in the proceedings of the day. M. De Kessel, the Russian Minister, has left Paris, avowedly on leave of absence. It seems certain that the Great Northern Powers of Europe are inclined to look with a very jealous eye on the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. From the rest of Europe the news is of little importance: the cholera is decreasing in Prussia. The great event of the week on this continent has

been the interment of Daniel Webster, the ornament of the American Senate; conscious of their loss, the people of the United States have universally testified their respect for the memory of perhaps the greatest statesman that America has produced; he was buried on Friday last, and his remains were accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, amongst whom the authorities of Boston and the officials of Massachusetts, were conspicuous.

Gen. Pierce has been elected President of the United States by a most unexpected majority of votes.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT:**

If our correspondent *Observer* will favor us with his name and address, we will willingly give him a place in our columns, in which to advocate his peculiar views respecting the "Death Penalty," reserving of course to ourselves the right of making such remarks thereon as we may think fit; but, we repeat it, we will not insert, or pay any attention to, anonymous communications. If the writer cannot trust us, in perfect confidence, with his name and address, he must not complain if his communication remains unnoticed.

We are taxed with speaking harshly of the government, because we attributed to "moral cowardice," to a yielding to a senseless popular clamor, the non-execution of the sentence of death pronounced by the judges upon certain criminals convicted, upon the clearest testimony, of wilful and deliberate murder. We did not intend to allude especially to the cases of Cole and Therien, or to the present holders of office, as if they alone were culpable. What we complained of was, that for years past, although the death penalty has repeatedly been incurred, and pronounced, it has not, in one single instance, been enforced. But the *Quebec Gazette* comes forward as the apologist of government, and professes to give satisfactory reasons why the two men whose names are given above should have been spared the extreme penalty of the law. As we like to be just, and when we attack, to give an opportunity of defence, we will insert our cotemporary's explanation—

"The sentence of Cole, convicted at Sherbrook, was commuted on judicial recommendation. He struck his victim with a stick which the deceased had hastily taken up to use against Cole, but which he wrested from his hand. . . . Not supposing he had seriously hurt the deceased, he left the spot where the conflict took place, but came back on hearing his blow had been heavier than he intended, took his late antagonist to his own house, and affectionately tended him to the moment of his death. . . . In the Three Rivers case, the sanity of the convict was in question, and on the judicial report he was spared the extreme penalty."

The *Quebec Gazette* makes out a good reason for the non-execution of the sentence in the case of the man Cole, supposing the facts to be as he represents them. In this case, the executive are not to blame for reprieving the convict; it is the jury, who must have been a more than ordinarily stupid jury, who are to blame for convicting him. Cole, according to the *Gazette's* account of the matter, was not guilty of murder, scarcely of manslaughter, and in convicting him of murder, the jury were guilty of bringing in a verdict totally at variance with the evidence. The executive did right in repairing the wrong inflicted by a blundering jury, and, apparently, a not over clear-headed judge—that is, if the statement of facts given by the *Quebec Gazette* be true—a point upon which we offer no opinion.

With regard to the other case, that of the convict Therien, the *Gazette's* explanation makes the matter a good deal worse for the executive than it was before. He says—"The sanity of the convict was in question," and assigns this as the reason why, on judicial report, the convict's sentence was commuted from "hanging by the neck" to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. If our cotemporary will reflect for one moment, he will see the absurdity of his apology; he might successfully have defended the government if it had allowed the sentence of death to be carried into execution; he might have defended the government if it had remitted the sentence altogether; but he cannot defend its conduct in remitting the "death-penalty," on the plea of insanity, and then punishing the insane convict by imprisonment for life. Either the man was sane, or he was not sane: in either case the conduct of the government is perfectly indefensible. If he was sane he was guilty of murder, and therefore the "death penalty" should have been inflicted: if he was not sane, he was not morally responsible for his actions—he was therefore guilty of no crime, and therefore no penalty should have been inflicted upon him at all; for as to reprieve the murderer is gross dereliction of duty, so to punish the insane, for his actions, is gross injustice. The insane man is a fit subject for the doctor, and not for the judge or gaoler—for the hospital, and not for the cell of a felon—he should be sent to the asylum to be cured, and not to the penitentiary to be punished. Take which horn of the dilemma he will, our cotemporary will be fatally gored, and the best thing he can do is frankly to admit the absurdity of the defence he puts up for his friends. Indeed, no person in the community is silly enough to believe the story of non-sanity: every brute now-a-days who knocks his neighbor's brains out with an axe, or stamps his wife's bowels out with a pair of heavy heeled boots, is said to be insane; but we all know this plea of insanity is a humbug. In the case of Therien, the government which reprieved him, on this ridiculous plea, fully admits its absurdity—by punishing him with imprisonment for life in the penitentiary: for the man who is sane enough to merit any punishment for his actions, deserves to undergo the full legal punishment, unless indeed a man can be sane, and not sane, at the same moment, or unless homicide committed by an insane man be only burglary, or petty larceny.

If we have wronged the government by accusing it of moral cowardice, and a silly truckling to the

whizzo sentimentalism of the day, we will, when it gives us the opportunity, be very happy to make all the amends in our power. That opportunity will soon present itself.

We see by the Upper Canada papers that two colored persons—man and wife—of the name of Robertson, have just been convicted of one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders we ever heard of. The particulars, as detailed in evidence on the trial, are as follows:—An Indian, who unfortunately had some money—a few pieces of copper—about him, came to the house of these Robertsons, and lighting his pipe, asked for a drink of water. The woman refused, but she plied him with whisky 'till her victim was tolerably stupefied; during these operations, says the witness, the jingling of the money in the Indian's pocket was distinctly audible. The remainder of the evidence we give in the words of the witness, who was the son of the prisoners at the bar:—

"The Indian then lay down on the floor on the bed. He was told to go home as well as he came, he said he would not till he got some sleep. He was told he must not sleep there—but he did and closed his eyes. Heard his father and mother whisper about the Indian, does not know what was said. His father and mother then rose, and his mother went out and brought in the axe. His father said that if the Indian rose and ran round the stove he would elench him. His mother then took the axe and struck the Indian on the head. The Indian jumped up three times, and his father elench him and struck him on the head with the other. His mother then took the axe and hacked him. Thinks that they killed him for his money. After the Indian was killed his pockets were searched and only four coppers found. His father then said, 'damn the Indian it was not worth while killing him for all we got.'— After his father threw the Indian down outside, the Indian said 'if the Indians don't kill you the white people will hang you.' His father struggled with the Indian before he got him outside. When the Indian was lying on the ground dead, his father got a stride of him, and took the Indian's knife out of his pocket, with which he stabbed him in the side once; he saw blood come out of the Indian's body; he then shut the knife up. After the Indian was dead his mother said he could go home, and his father said he could go to hell. They afterwards took the Indian on Saturday morning and carried him away towards where the Indian had been getting splints, they took the splints and axe belonging to the Indian and left them with him. After the Indian was struck in the house he lied on the floor, and his mother scrubbed it out with water and ashes. His mother and father put chips on the blood outside the door and burnt them; they also put ashes on the spots of blood."

The jury were satisfied with this evidence, and brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder." It remains to be seen whether the government, in defiance of popular clamor, will do its duty; whether the demands of justice, or the importunities of a few maulin philanthropists will be the stronger. We await the result with some anxiety, for if these murderers be not hanged, never, never hereafter, will the executive dare to allow the sentence of death to be carried into execution, no matter how heinous the offence; to reprieve the Robertsons, and to hang any other murderer, would be conduct so grossly inconsistent, that no ministry would dare be guilty of it. We may remark, in conclusion, that already the cry for the reprieve of the sentence justly passed upon the cold-blooded murderers of the poor Indian, has been raised; the same silly plea of insanity has been set up, and with the usual inconsistency, it is recommended that the convicts should not be hung, but sent to the Penitentiary for life! Insanity indeed!—there was no insanity when the woman took the precaution to wash out the marks of the blood of her victim with water and ashes: she knew well what she was about, and what were the consequences of her crime. The husband too was sane enough when rifling the murdered man's pockets he d—d him for being so poor: both man and wife were sane enough to endeavor to conceal all traces of their crime by burning chips, and sprinkling ashes on the spots stained by their victim's blood—that blood which cries aloud to heaven for vengeance. We shall wait to see if, in this case, the government will, for once, do its duty.

It may be objected to us that we would limit the glorious prerogative of mercy: we content ourselves with replying, that with mercy, properly so called, the executive has nothing whatever to do when deliberating upon what punishment shall be inflicted on the criminal: Mercy, strictly speaking, consists in forbearing from insisting upon the exercise of a right; but where no right exists, there can be no room for mercy. Thus, God is merciful, because, having the right to execute vengeance upon all His rebellious creatures, He forbears from the exercise of that right: had He not the right to execute vengeance, His forbearance would not merit the name of mercy. The wicked servant mentioned in the Gospel, St. Matt. xviii, was wanting in mercy towards his fellow servant, because, having the right to insist upon the payment of the hundred pence, he would not forbear from the exercise of that right; but, if no debt had been owing, it would have been no act of mercy for him simply to have abstained from insisting upon the payment of a sum to which he had no right; thus the idea of mercy pre-supposes right, on the part of him who shows mercy, and where there is no right, there can be no room for mercy, in the strict sense of the word. It follows, therefore, that mercy, as the opposite of vengeance, can be the prerogative of Him only to whom belongeth the right of executing vengeance. "Vengeance is mine" saith the Lord—to the Lord also, and to Him alone, belongs the prerogative of mercy. But man having no right to exercise vengeance, can have no opportunity to exercise mercy.

Were the object of human punishments vindictive, were they inflicted with the view of inflicting so much pain, for so much crime, then indeed we might call upon the executive to be merciful. But human punishments have no such object; there should be no idea of vengeance connected with the punishment which society inflicts upon its peccant members, for society has no more right, than has any one individual, of which society is composed, to exercise vengeance: it can have therefore no opportunity to exercise mercy. But society has the right to protect itself; it has therefore the right to do every thing which is necessary for its self-protection: the exercise of that

right, society has delegated to a few, whom we call the executive, and it is therefore the duty of that executive, or of the civil rulers, to take care that they betray not the trust reposed in them, by neglecting to afford to society the necessary protection. With vengeance our civil rulers have naught to do: neither individuals nor rulers have any right to exercise vengeance; they have therefore no opportunity to exercise mercy. The sole problem which they have to solve is—how, most effectually, to protect society by repressing crime; and when the case of the individual criminal comes before them, the sole question which they have any right to consider is—what treatment will be most effectual—not so much to prevent the particular culprit from offending again—as to prevent *others* from offending in like manner. Unfortunately by many, especially by Philanthropists, mercy is looked upon, not as the opposite of vengeance, but as the opposite of justice: now the opposite of justice is injustice, and hence it is that the mercy which Philanthropists demand for the criminal, is injustice, and gross injustice, to the non-peccant members of society. In fine, mercy teaches us, sometimes, to forego some of our rights, but can never furnish us with an excuse for neglecting any of our duties; but the duty of the civil magistrate is to protect society against crime, by making such an example of the criminal as shall strike terror into the hearts of all who might otherwise be disposed to imitate his conduct. This is the sole legitimate object of human punishments: with vengeance or with mercy they have no connection; and society has the right to insist that its guardians shall do their duty, and that the rulers of the land no longer bear the sword in vain.

Since writing the above we have seen it announced in the *Toronto Colonist*, that the Robertsons have been reprieved; the statement is so monstrous, so disgraceful to a civilized community, so dishonoring to the executive of Canada, that we cannot credit it.

“THE CELTIC RACE.”

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY T. D. M'GEE, ESQ., BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening Mr. M'Gee—who was introduced by a neat speech from the President of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, by whom he had been invited to Montreal—delivered his first lecture before a numerous audience, whose repeated and long protracted plaudits, bore an eloquent testimony to the oratorical talents of the gifted speaker.

Mr. M'Gee commenced by observing, that a great deal had been written and spoken in our language on the subject of Race, within the past ten years. No one could take up a book, or a journal, without encountering the topic. Extravagant assertions upon one side had produced an ultra reaction on the other, and between both, truth and science, was sacrificed.

With every Christian the unity of the human race, was a matter of faith. The first chapter of Genesis, put that beyond doubt, or debate. While Agassiz and his school, maintained that the separate class of men, were separate species, separate acts of creation, or spontaneity, the Christian reader, or student, turned calmly to a higher authority, and reposing upon that, maintained that all men were brethren—the descendants of one pair—of “First Parents.”

But, it was unquestionable that varieties of character existed, both in individuals and communities. What we call National character, well understood, will be found to be, the product of the natural law, modified by religion, language, and the conventional law. Thus an island people will have, naturally, one character, and an inland people another. The Arab will shift as his desert shifts, the Tartar, like the Centaur, will be half horse, half human; the American will be modified, by the decay of his forests; the Northman will be as hardy and as dark as his region; and the Hindoo, as soft and succulent, as the vegetation he feeds upon. In man, or nation, the habitual may, for a season, or for life, overcome the natural; the forced and affected may take the place of the genuine and congenial character; but in the end, in man or nation, the thing to be studied and admired, is that which is natural, not that which is forced or affected.

To ascertain the true Celtic character is a difficult problem, and one to be approached in a calm and patient spirit of research. The recent flippancies upon the subject, Mr. M'Gee denounced pretty warmly, and then proceeded, as he said, to indicate, rather than to expound, some of the points of the subject.

The Celts were the largest division of the European population, at the dawn of History. The Greeks, the first Nomenclators, of what was then the Western world, gave them the name, which some derive from “woodsmen,” from “whiteness,” and from various fanciful analogies. The borders of the Mediterranean—the Greek, Italian, and Spanish Peninsulas—the coasts of France, and the Islands of Britain and Ireland, were chiefly or entirely Celtic, when our Redeemer established His Church in Judea, and the Caesars ruled the world from Rome. When we talk of the Celts, in the generic sense, we include Socrates and Tacitus, as well as Ossian the Poet, and King Arthur the Hero. Men talk slightly of the Celts, Laing says, as if there were no such Celts as Cicero, Cæsar, Michael Angelo, and Buonaparte! A wise man will be careful how he dogmatizes on so vast and vague a subject.

In Europe, there is another race equally ancient with the Celtic—the Finnish, Teutonic, or Slavonic race—for though great varieties exist between these families, they yet have so many common characteristics as to form but one “race.” Some Geographers maintain that the oldest tribes of this race were in Europe before the great Celtic emigration from Asia westward, that they were conquered and driven outward by the Celts, and that the barbarous invasions within our era, were the recalcitrations of this race, crowded and cornered up in the North. After stating this case, Mr. M'Gee gave some reasons for inclining to the other opinion, that the two Races started from the Asiatic Fatherland about the same era; that the Slavonic, or Germanic, went round about—went overland, through Central Asia, into the present Russia, while the Celts proceeded by the rivers and seas to Greece, Italy, and the Mediterranean country, and that the struggle for power between them, began before History, and is constantly repeated, under different aspects; costumes, and details; until this day.

From this point of view, the lecturer illustrated the maritime and migratory habits of the Celts, and the agricultural and stationary character of the Teutonic family; each partook of the nature of the element it travelled on; they were as different as land and water; the Celts, sudden as the sea, the Saxons (the family of North men, we are best acquainted with) being stable as the soil. While of many of the former it might be said as of the Patriarch, “unstable as water thou shalt not excel;” so many of the latter might be designated like the other son of Jacob, as “an ass between two burdens.” The enterprise, the leadership, and speculative power, were chiefly with the Celts; the acquisitiveness, inertia and constructive power mostly with the Teutons. The latter were more given to materialism; the former were naturally Idealists. It would perhaps, be found, that good and evil, power and weakness, genius and dullness, were more equally distributed on either hand, than the other suspected. This should teach mutual toleration of the idiosyncrasies of each other; and while inspiring a confidence in some qualities, of each, should also inspire humility to both, and thankfulness to God, the giver of all good gifts.

In their religious aspect, Mr. M'Gee contended, that the Celtic nations, were the most constant Christians. This of course, he disclaimed making a cause of eulogy to them. It was not, for their race, they were so favored of Heaven. But from whatever Divine design, it is certain, that they had been enabled to retain the Catholic faith, when the pure Slave, became a schismatic, and the German, Finn, and Saxon, became heretical. If you make up the map of Europe theologically, you will find Catholicity prevailing wherever the Celtic element prevails, and sectarianism wherever the Slavonic predominates.

One of the most largely Celtic populations in the old world, was to be found, in Ireland. In England, although the basis of her population was Celtic, the several settlements of Saxons, Danes, and Normans, gave the Northern race, a governmental pre-eminence. In material achievements, and worldly wisdom, this character stood higher than any other, but in the higher glory, of faith and fidelity, of conscientious consistency, and devoted self-sacrifice, Ireland stood far above Britain, especially in the centuries since the (miscalled) Reformation.

While conceding to the mixed men, who are now called “Britons,” or “English,” many great qualities, the lecturer contended that the services of Ireland to Christendom, after the Gothic and Hunnish invasion, against the Danes, and the Idolatry of Odinism, at and after the Reformation, when she stood alone among the nations, in unshaken fidelity to the spiritual order, and lastly, in sending out so many congregations, as well as clergymen, to found and fill churches, in America, infinitely transcended the commercial and military achievements of the Imperial Island. In this contrast, he placed the Irish missionaries of the three centuries after St. Patrick in the foreground; he considered the Battle of Clontarf, as an event of more consequence to true civilisation, than the battle of Waterloo; the constancy of the Irish against their persecutors in the 16th and 17th centuries, a proximate cause of the present Catholic reaction; and the colonization of Catholic Celts, in North America, an event of more consequence, now and hereafter, than the settlement at Plymouth, or Jamestown, of the Anglicans and Puritans. Every sect of Protestantism having been planted, in the New World, it seems a providential event, that a devoted Catholic laity should be transplanted hither, from an old Christian country, as a pedestal, upon which to erect the Cross and the Altar. The Irish laborers and domestics in the United States had contributed more means to this end, than all the rich Protestants had given to keep alive the failing energies of the sects to which they belonged.

When we speak of the Celtic race, it is usual to retort by pointing to Ireland. But the national condition of Ireland was the penalty of its fidelity. Its Prelates and chiefs had refused the oaths of supremacy; they were proscribed by “law;” their people sustained them; both Prelates, chiefs, and people, were disinherited of their own soil; they educated exiles appealed to Europe, at Paris, Louvain, Lisbon, Salamanca, and Rome; to stifle this literary resistance, the Irish schools were shut up for two centuries; after such a course of government, it is not wonderful that so many of that people are poor and uneducated,—it is more wonderful that they have not been degraded into perfect savages. If it had not been for the indefatigable, though illegal, pastoring of the clergy, they probably would have been reduced to barbarism.

Mr. M'Gee also instanced some of the distinguished men of whole, or half Celtic genius, who had appeared within a century, in the British dominions, as Edmond Burke, Robert Burns, Daniel O'Connell, and the Duke of Wellington. Among the immediate ancestresses of the latter were Lady Margaret O'Brien, and Lady Sabina Cavanagh, the one descended from McMurrough, the other from Brien Boru. The late Duke stood nearly in the same relation maternally to Brien, that the illustrious exile in Australia, William Smith O'Brien, did. But he repeated again, that when we spoke of the Celts, we included Plato, Michael Angelo, Christopher Colombo, and Gonsalvo, (“those Celts with the ‘O’ at the wrong end of the name,”) as a very able writer has called them.

In conclusion, Mr. M'Gee exhorted his countrymen present to remember, that wherever they dwelt, they were yet contributing their share to a Providential work; that whatever banner was above them, to see that the cross was also there; that whatever was the local law, it was for them to make the Divine law local; that whatever other institutions they had, the universal institution—the Church—had ever been the first objects of the affections of their fathers, and ought to be theirs likewise.

The appearance of cholera at Quebec, and the sudden death of Mr. Tyrrel the member for Stanstead, of one of the door-keepers of the Legislative Assembly, and of Col. Antrobus, have occasioned much alarm and anxiety, during the past week. The disease is happily fast subsiding, and no cases have been reported since Monday. On Saturday Mr. Christie moved the adjournment of the House for six weeks. Mr. Cameron opposed the motion on the ground that there was no occasion for alarm, the whole number of deaths from cholera since the 28th September being only 128; finally, the motion for adjournment was negatived by a great majority. The motion for an adjournment was again moved by Col. Prince from the 10th inst. to the 14th of February.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

“GENERAL HISTORY OF EUROPE,” from the beginning of the XVI. century down to 1840. Edward Dunning & Brother, New York. For sale by Z. Chapeleau, Montreal.—1 vol. 12 mo.

Modern history has justly been called a vast conspiracy against truth, and especially does this hold true of histories published in the English language, few, if any, of which can be safely placed in the hands of the young Catholic. It is to remedy this defect that the American publisher sends forth the present manual, hoping that it may prove a useful addition to the family library. To some passages in this little work we should feel inclined to take exception, particularly to that in which the author proposes to explain the origin of the jurisdiction exercised by the Sovereign Pontiff in the Middle Ages—Introduction, page 5. The right “of combating with the weapons of their spiritual jurisdiction, tyrants on whose minds neither justice, nor reason, nor the cry of an oppressed people could make any impression”—was of divine, and not of human, origin; the inalienable prerogative of the successor of St. Peter as Christ's Vicar on earth, and not the result of the tacit consent of the contending parties. In other respects, this little history is executed in a Catholic spirit, and will no doubt be found a useful addition to the young man's library.

“THE CATHOLIC OFFERING,” A Gift Book for all Seasons.—By the Right Rev. Win. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Halifax. Edward Dunning & Brother, New York. For sale by Z. Chapeleau, Montreal.

The reputation of the illustrious Prelate whose name is in the title page of this work, is its best recommendation: in it the Catholic reader will find pious meditations for all the great solemnities of the ecclesiastical year, interspersed with articles containing much profitable information. No pains have been spared by the publishers in the decorations and the getting up of this volume, which will be found admirably adapted as a Gift Book for all seasons of the year.

The following is the Petition on the subject of Education adopted by the Catholic Institute of St. Roch's, Quebec:—

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament Assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF ST. ROCH'S, QUEBEC.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That the manner in which the various persons charged in Upper Canada, with the execution of the provisions of the Common School Act, 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 48, construe and carry into operation the 19th section of that Act, is contrary to the rights and to the interests of the Catholic population of Upper Canada.

That your petitioners perceive with regret, that those parties thus deprive the Catholics of Upper Canada of the rights and privileges which it undoubtedly was the intention of the Legislature in passing that Act, to allow them to enjoy.

That your petitioners being members of the same Church, think it their duty, although they do not reside in the same section of the Province, to second the prayers of the petitions already presented to the Legislative Assembly, by their brethren of the same Communion in Upper Canada, on the subject of Separate Schools.

Wherefore your petitioners beg leave to approach your honorable House and pray in the name of the Catholics of Upper Canada, that a law be passed, clearly and explicitly defining the rights and privileges of Separate Schools, in such a manner as to place their interests beyond the influence of parties hostile to them.

And you will do justice.  
(Signed,) † P. F., Archbishop of Quebec, Patron, And the other office-bearers.  
Quebec, 11th October, 1852.

To the Editor of the True Witness.  
Quebec, 30th October, 1852.

DEAR SIR—Thursday last was an auspicious day for the Catholics of Quebec, and in particular for the spirited inhabitants of the populous parish of St. Roch's. They had the good fortune to inaugurate in St. Roch's a branch of that admirable institution, “The Catholic Institute,” which has rendered such essential service to truth, in all those countries where Catholics have suffered from the malignant spirit of their enemies.

The members of the council of the Institute had exerted themselves to decorate their rooms in a becoming manner, and it is due to them to say, that they displayed great taste in their arrangements. A throne was erected for the Archbishop, patron of the Institute, on a slightly raised platform, under a rich canopy, supported by a handsome pair of silk columns, presented to a battalion of militia during the late war with the United States. Behind his Grace were the arms of the Institute, painted on canvass; two swords crossed at the foot of a cross; a bearer with a branch of maple in his mouth, and the motto, “Religion et Patrie.” On his Lordship's right was “The Harp of Erin;” or, to use the happy expression of the President of the Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul in Canada, “C'est le drapeau d'une nation Catholique.” 'Tis the ensign of a Catholic nation.” On the left were the colors of Canada, green and white, united by a red cross of St. John the Baptist in the centre. Around the room were suspended the colors of the scholars of the seminary, so much admired for their beautiful chasteness and their richness, and several other colors, flags, and devices, and a profusion of running or creeping moss was tastefully wound round the pillars that support the ceiling, and gracefully arranged over the room and about the canopy.—Mr. Paul Damise, organist of the Montreal Cathedral, which was destroyed by the late fire, performed on the Harmonium, with his usual talent, and one of the Pfeiffer family, with several young gentlemen, amateur musicians, who form the band of the Institute, and generously favor it gratis with sweet music, executed several beautiful pieces, during the evening.—The room was crowded even to excess, and a very large number of ladies honored the ceremony with their welcome presence.

At half-past seven o'clock, the President of the Institute addressed to his Grace, the Archbishop, and the audience, an inaugural discourse, remarkable for purity and eloquence of language, and depth of thought. He developed in a clear and forcible manner the many advantages which the Catholic Institute does confer

upon those communities who have the happiness to possess and enjoy it, in its Catholic spirit. He stated that it has this undoubted advantage over other literary institutions, too many of which, unfortunately, are places to be shunned on account of the open and undisguised manner in which their members profess and inculcate by their libraries, their periodicals, their lectures and their dramatic representations, as well as their writing, the most poisonous, anti-social, and anti-religious doctrines, and become the sources of great evil, wherever they are tolerated—he stated, I say, that the Catholic Institute has this advantage over them, that, being under the unerring guidance and safeguard of the Church, it is a pure fount where men can find learning and amusement, without having the least doubt or apprehension that the works they read, or the discourses they hear, are contrary to religion or morality; that the object of the St. Roch's Catholic Institute is to inculcate knowledge in its various branches, and to make men acquainted with the Catholic movement throughout the world, by means of a correspondence with the same Institute in London, Paris, and other places in Europe and in America; and that fathers ought not only to become members, but they should induce their sons to join the Institute, and profit by the benefits it would confer on them; that it affords to the laborer an agreeable place of recreation to spend his long winter evenings; that charity, not modern philanthropy, dictates and directs its movements; and that one of the most pleasing duties of the members of the St. Roch's Institute is to step forward and hold out the hand of friendship to their Catholic brethren of Upper Canada (whose social position is at times made so painful to bear by the frequent, may constant, insults and aggressions upon their undoubted rights, by the enemies of their faith,) as they did lately by their earnest petition to Parliament on the subject of separate schools. He expressed the gratitude of the Institute to the Reverend Curé of the Parish (Mr. Chares) for the handsome manner in which he has contributed to its support by his very generous donations in money and books, and by his attendance at its meetings and his encouraging words. He concluded his excellent address, of which I have given but a brief and very imperfect statement, by thanking the Archbishop for the high honor and favor which his Grace has condescended to confer upon the Institute by becoming its patron, and directing its movements.

His Grace, in answer, was pleased to address the members of the Institute in very flattering terms of encouragement. He expressed his approbation of the Institute, and condescended to say that he considered himself honored by the office of patron, which he held, and that he was much gratified to see that the Catholics of Quebec appropriated so well the numerous advantages which the Catholic Institute can confer upon them. He spoke of the application of the Catholics of Upper Canada for separate schools, of the many wrongs which they have endured in consequence of the false interpretation of the school law, which of itself is plain enough for men of honest purposes, and he declared that he had experienced a high satisfaction in signing the petition of this Institute to the Legislature, in support of the just demands of the Catholic clergy and laity of Upper Canada. His Grace in concluding, expressed a hope that the efforts of the members of the Institute to perfect its workings would be crowned with success.

The remainder of the evening was spent in agreeable conversation, and in listening to sweet strains of music. Thursday, the 25th of October, 1852, will be long and pleasantly remembered by all those who were fortunate enough to be present at the inauguration of the Catholic Institute of St. Roch's, which forms an event in the Catholic history of Quebec.—The Institute numbers several hundred men here, and the Council has lately been under the necessity of holding several meetings in each week to dispose of applications for admission. Its rooms are situated in a central part of St. Roch's, in the handsomest street. Its tables are covered with newspapers and periodicals, amongst which are *Brownson's Review* and the *True Witness*. Its book-case contains many excellent works, and is being filled rapidly; and several gentlemen have promised to give lectures during the winter, so that the Institute bids fair to realize the hopes of its founders.  
I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant.  
W.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Andrews, R. McDonald, 6s 3d; Dumbarton, R. Brennan, 12s 6d; Granby, P. Mahendy, 12s 6d; Norton Creek, T. Gorman, 12s 6d; Lindsay, Dr. Allanby, 12s 6d; Emily, A. Beaton, 12s 6d; Kingston, J. Meagher, £4 5s, Major Kreim, 12s 6d; Peterboro', Rev. Mr. Mackay, 12s 6d; St. John's, T. Sheridan, 12s 6d; Chatham, J. Mason, 6s 3d; Quebec, Rev. J. Campbell, 12s 6d; N. Encastar, J. Durragh, 15s; Bytown, L. Whelan, 6s 3d; Percé, Rev. Mr. Gingras, £1; Cornwall, T. O'Callaghan, 12s 6d, J. Sharkey, 6s 3d; Burlington, U. S., N. A. Tucker, Esq., 12s 6d; Isle aux Noix, J. Sheridan, 12s 6d.

CANADA NEWS.

A fire broke out in Griffintown, at the Eagle Foundry, late on Saturday night; but was subdued without much damage.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the filthy and utterly disgraceful state of our streets and thoroughfares for a fortnight past, the health of the city has not yet been affected by it, and that there is very much less of sickness than is usual at this season of the year within our borders. We say, not yet!—*Montreal Herald*.

It is needless longer to conceal that cholera has been prevalent in this city for some time past, now that it has carried off two persons of note; but we may add, the disease does not prevail to an alarming extent, and a healthy change of weather may shortly be expected. There was only one case on Saturday and one on Sunday; and we are not aware of there having been any fatal case yesterday.—*Quebec Chronicle*, Nov. 2.

The Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of the Hon. M. Cameron for Huron, have reported that the sitting member was duly elected.

Married.

At Cornwall, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. F. Cannon, Mr. Alexander McKinnon, of Kenyon, to Miss Jane Grant, of Cornwall.

At Alexandria, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, Mr. Alexander Dewar, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Donald McMaster, all of Lochiel.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

As one of the signs of the coming Empire, an extraordinary issue of the military journal, *Le Moniteur de l'Armée*, has been published. It contains the programme of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, as drawn up by M. de Segur, who was grand master of the ceremonies on that occasion in 1804.

The progress of the French President has been a scene of unbroken triumph. For a month he has been traversing France, visiting its richest cities—its greatest arsenals—its most rural districts—Lyons, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Toulon, Cherbourg, Nimes, Narbonne, Orleans, &c.—and in each place there has been a race of rivalry among all classes of the population to do him honor—to bless him for the great services he has rendered to the country, and to proclaim the restoration of the Empire in his person. Even the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* have at length made up their minds that Louis Napoleon is to be Emperor, and that it is our interest to let France manage her own affairs.

The entry of the Prince President into Paris is expected to be a spectacle of the most imposing grandeur. The Municipal Commission of the Seine has voted a sum of 40,000*fr.* for the erection of a triumphal arch at the Pont d'Austerlitz. The streets of Paris will be lined with 60,000 men, and we are told that the President himself will pass along the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées—from the Bastille to the arch of the Barrière de l'Etoile—on horseback, followed by an escort of 52 squadrons, composed of the choicest of the French cavalry. The 16th was first named for the ceremony, but the present arrangement is for the 17th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"An orchestra of a hundred musicians, under the direction of M. Dufresne, will be stationed at the station of the railway, and will receive the Prince on his arrival with the national airs of the period of the empire."

It is announced in a paper of the department of the Marne that the number of signatures obtained there for the establishment of the Empire amounts to 56,290 from 594 communes.

The *Courrier des Vosges* states that all the municipal councils, immediately after their installation, eagerly voted an address to "His Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon." These addresses all formally demand the re-establishment of the empire.

General Mazaredo, Captain-General of the Basque provinces, has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his congratulations to the President in the name of the Queen of Spain.

Abd-el-Kader, the Arab Chief, has been liberated, and is to receive a pension from the French Government.

On the 5th ult., all the copies of Victor Hugo's *Napoleon le Petit* were seized in the booksellers' shops at Munich.

Forty Capuchin Missionaries, under the direction of their Prefect Apostoli, sailed from Brest for Chili last week in a frigate placed at their disposal by the government. The Vicar-Apostolic, however, did not sail in the same ship, but proceeded to Havre en route to Southampton to sail in the transatlantic steamer. On learning at Havre the prohibition against Catholic Priests wearing the religious costume in England—intolerance which has a right to surprise us in France—the worthy Prelate declined to follow the route he had projected, as he would not wish at any price to leave off the habit under which he had courageously traversed the most savage countries to spread the word of God. He embarks in our port in the Imperatrice du Brazil for the destination of Rio, from whence he will repair to Buenos Ayres, and reach San Jago by crossing the Cordilleras. The mission he undertook in Europe has fully succeeded; he has enlisted fifty-four Capuchin Fathers to repair to Chili, where their Order has already several establishments. These devoted Missionaries are destined to evangelise the Araucanians.—*Courrier du Havre*.

The Irish Prelates, who have been for some time past in Paris, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, and their Lordships the Bishops of Clonfert, Down, and Connor, Cloyne and Ross, departed yesterday for Ireland, where they have been recalled by urgent affairs. The Prelates have testified their complete satisfaction with the management of the Irish College at Paris, which is confided to their compatriot, the Rev. Dr. Miley.—*Assemblée Nationale*, October 9.

We learn from another source that the Archbishop of Paris also visited the college on Sunday last, and expressed himself to the same effect. The day previous to the departure of the Bishops a farewell address was delivered to the professors and students by the Archbishop of Tuam.

**NEW AERIAL MACHINE.**—A tolerably large number of spectators assembled at the Hippodrome to witness another experiment in aerial navigation. The aërostatic machine which was to ascend on this occasion is the invention of M. Giffard; it is an oblong cylinder, somewhat in the form of a fish, of about 120 feet in length, and about 20 feet in diameter at its thickest part, and gradually tapering off at both ends. The directing apparatus is a very small and beautifully finished steam-engine setting in motion a propeller resembling in form the screw used in steam-vessels; this is suspended at about twenty feet beneath the balloon from a long boom which is attached to it, and which supports at its extremity a triangular sail. The preliminary preparations having been completed, and the steam-engine and its platform made fast, the aeronaut took his seat, the machine rose, and went rapidly before the wind towards the south-west. Suddenly by the action of the apparatus its course appeared to receive a check, and it slowly veered

round, thus proving some command of the aeronaut over his aerial vessel. It then steadily and gradually proceeded in the direction of the wind until lost in the distance. Without hazarding any positive opinion on the final results of this experiment, it must, we think be regarded as an improvement on those which have preceded it, and M. Giffard may be pronounced to have made a first step in the practical science of aërostation.—*Galignani*.

**THE LATE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.**—We understand the French government do not intend to take any steps for prosecuting Mr. Bower for the death of Mr. Saville Morton, unless the relatives of the latter should require them to do so. The cause of this determination of M. de Maupas is, that according to the French law there would be no probability of Mr. Bower's conviction under the circumstances, which are of the most extenuating character. There was, evidently, no premeditation to destroy Mr. Morton;—and even if there had been, in France Mr. Bower, could plead in justification of the homicide what is called *la belle passion*—a plea not recognised by the law of England.

## SPAIN.

The Queen has published a royal ordinance dated the 5th ult., commanding that the son or daughter to be born of her well-beloved sister, the Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda, and her husband, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, shall enjoy the prerogatives attached to the title of Infante of Spain.

The government have annulled the sentence of fine in the case of the Bishop of Barcelona; and a royal order, signed by the Minister of Grace and Justice, addressed to the Governor of the province of Barcelona, declares that the Pastors, Edicts, and other writings, which the Bishops may publish in the exercise of their Episcopal Ministry, are not subject to prosecution by any private individual—those persons who may think themselves aggrieved having the power to apply in a respectful manner to the government, through the Minister of Grace and Justice.

## SWITZERLAND.

By the news from Switzerland, under date Oct. 7th, we learn that in the election for the Grand Council of Zurich the Radical Socialist party have gained considerably. The revolutionary party are more active than ever in all the Helvetic cantons.

The Catholic Church is continually exposed to persecution. Fifty Radical journals incessantly declaim against the Clergy; the greater part of the schoolmasters make war upon the Rectors; the advocates, the clerks, the smatterers, declaim against the religions exercises; the lodges of Freemasons prescribe the acts, the Radical governments execute them.

At present it is against the convents of the canton of Grison that the Socialist intriguers direct their attacks. They have caused the Grison government to make an inventory of the Benedictine Abbey of Dissentis, and of all the religious corporations in their territory. In Switzerland that measure is the necessary prelude to their secularisation. We shall shortly see, therefore, the repetition of the sad spectacle which excited such consternation amongst all upright people in Argovia, when the Protestants and Radicals decreed the suppression of the religious congregations. The Catholics protest, but in the canton of Grisons, as in Argovia, they are in a minority, and consequently out of the protection of the law.

At the request of the Holy See, the Austrian government has addressed to the government of Tessino a note, to support the reclamations of the Archbishop of Milan and the Bishop of Cono against the spoliation which the government is allowing. But Tessino seems to take no notice of that note, for it continues to secularise the Ecclesiastical property. At Lucerne they have prepared a law on the Ecclesiastical revenues, which will reduce the income of the Vicars to almost nothing.

With such facts before us, who can doubt the progress of Socialism in Switzerland? But whatever may be thought, so long as it reigns in that country it preserves the chances of regaining elsewhere the ground that it has lost.—*L'Univers*.

## ITALY.

A letter from Venice of the 1st ult., announces that the Emperor of Austria is expected to visit that city in the course of the present month, in company with other crowned heads.

The *Cattolico* of Genoa announces the arrival in Tuscany of the pious and charitable Abbé Olivieri, returning from the Levant with a new convoy of young Moorish girls, whom he has ransomed, and whom he will place in the religious houses where they have the charity to receive them.

## GERMANY.

A fearful conflagration broke out on the 2nd ult., at the prosperous manufacturing town of Grafenthal, at the south side of the Thuringen forest, in the Meiningen territory. Upwards of 250 houses and factories have been destroyed, and only 20 houses, with the church, remain standing. More than 1,000 persons are homeless, and have lost all they possess. The calamity is said to have been the result of wilful incendiarism on the part of a skinner, who was menaced with bankruptcy, and whose calcined body was found among the ruins of his house.

## SWEDEN.

The Swedish journals publish the following narrative. About ten days ago, a Madame Nilssen, wife of a brewer of the highest respectability, at Odessa, feeling that she was about to die, sent for M. Ringk, the Lutheran clergyman of the parish, and, having caused every one to leave the room, confessed, with much anguish of mind, that about twenty-five years ago she and her husband had murdered their infant child. She said that Nilssen had seduced her, and

that they subsequently married contrary to the wish of their parents; her husband proposed to her to kill the infant. She received the proposition with horror; but he insisted, and she at last consented. They retired to an isolated house at some distance from the town, and there she was delivered. Her husband suffocated the child, and buried the body in a field. She described the precise spot where the interment took place. A few hours after stating these facts, she died. As in the Lutheran Church confessions are not considered inviolably secret, M. Ringk informed the authorities of what Madame Nilssen had said. A search was made in the field and the skeleton of the child was found. Thereupon M. Nilssen was arrested. He has filled the highest municipal offices in the town, and has always been noted for his benevolence.

## HOLLAND.

"The regulation in this country of the affairs of the Catholic Church, of which there was debate on the occasion of the examination of the preceding budget, has not yet been settled, but there is every prospect of its speedy settlement. Some time ago the Holy See made known to the government that it would be desirable to regulate definitively the Catholic affairs in the Netherlands. This has led to an exchange of notes between the minister of the Pope at the Hague and the government, which is not yet terminated. It is only after the arrangement of this affair that the regulation on the relation between the state and Catholic Church, and on the constant wants of the departments for the affairs of Catholic worship, will take effect."

We (*L'Univers*) know that the Catholics of Holland solicited the Holy See to do for their country what has been done for England, to re-establish there the usual Episcopal Hierarchy. To that the cabinet of the Hague was up to the present opposed. It is probable that the negotiations actually pending have for object that grave affair.

## BELGIUM.

The *Emancipation Belge* gives the list of the new Ministry. The Cabinet is composed as follows:—Foreign Affairs, M. H. de Brouckere; Interior, M. Piercot, burgomaster of Liege; Finances, M. Liedts; War, M. Anoul; Justice, M. Faider; Public Works, M. Van Hoorebeke. M. Liedts has accepted office temporarily only.

## MALTA.

We learn from Malta that the Governor of that island, Sir William Reid, had, availing of the powers vested in him, ordered the departure therefrom, within fourteen days, of a certain Mr. Lemmi, a Tuscan by birth, who had been residing there for about twelve months, in consequence of his having published, under date of the 31st of July, a pamphlet or letter, entitled "Revolutionary Elements in Europe," addressed to his "brethren" in the Mazzinian bond, in which he proceeds to divide the whole of Europe into sundry and divers republics—a work which, from its politico-inflammatory tendency, is likely to compromise the press of Malta with the neighboring continental States, and which winds up by a promise to bring hereafter under notice the progress and development of the subject upon which this letter treats. This individual has passed himself off as the ex-secretary of Kossuth; and having letters patent of American citizenship, the consul of the United States had demanded explanations of his excellency the governor of Malta, who has politely declined giving any, contenting himself merely with referring the representative of the United States to the Secretary of State, in Downing-street.

## PERSIA.

**THE LATE ATTACK ON THE SHAH.**—FRIGHTFUL CRUELTY.—The following additional intelligence respecting the recent attempt against the Shah of Persia has reached us *via* Constantinople, from Teheran, the capital of Persia, to the 24th of Aug., and from Tabreez to the 28th idem. A daring attack was made on the 15th of August upon the life of his Majesty the young Shah, whilst out hunting attended by a numerous suite. The assailants were babees, and only six in number, but fought most desperately; one was cut to pieces on the spot, a second was badly wounded, two others jumped into a well, where, by the last accounts, they still remained, dead or alive, and the remaining two were secured, and have since confessed the plot, and denounced their associates. Hajee Suleiman Khan, accused by them as the instigator of the crime, has been since seized, his body carefully drilled with a knife in parts which would not at the moment cause death, pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and, thus illuminated, carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there cleft in twain like a fat ram. The Kurretil-Ain, better known as Bab's Lieutenant, or the fair Prophetess of Kazoeen, who since the late religious outbreak had been kept a close prisoner at the capital, has been executed with some dozen others; in fact, the attempt upon his Majesty's life has been the signal for a renewal of the most excruciating torture, and atrocious cruelties, the extent and termination of which is difficult to foresee. His Majesty received three slug wounds in the shoulder, but all of a very slight nature.

## AUSTRALIA.

**ASTONISHING ARRIVALS OF GOLD AT THE MELBOURNE TREASURY.**—The following is an extract from the *Melbourne Morning Herald* of June 25th:—"The escort from Mount Alexander gold fields came in yesterday at three p. m., with 19,032 oz. of gold conveyed by pack-horses. We have been accustomed to chronicle extraordinary events in these exciting times, but never have we been so completely 'staggered' as when hearing from official authority the immense quantity of gold collected at the Mount, waiting transit to the city.

When yesterday's escort left the Mount there remained eighty-six thousand ounces still on hand, which are to come down early next week by two escorts, which have been provided for the express purpose. This amazing quantity, it will be remembered, is altogether distinct and independent of the ton weight we have already announced, as waiting the return of Mr. Dight's private company, and also of the large quantity brought down during the last few days by private hands. Last week the amount of gold received at the treasury alone exceeded ninety-one thousand ounces, and the week before eighty thousand ounces. This week it will exceed one hundred and fifty thousand ounces! Where on earth will it all end?"

The following extract of a letter of the latest date, from a merchant at Sydney, indicates the expectation entertained by the people at that place, that their own mines will not be totally eclipsed, even by the extraordinary yield at Mount Alexander. "Sydney, June 22, 1852. I think we shall have some great diggings here soon. You will see that we shall have our Mount Alexander yet, as well as the Victorians. There are deposits to the northward; on the Peel river, called the Hanging-rock Diggings, which are being developed very quietly. The parties there are doing wonderfully well. We hear of, and see weekly, large nuggets of 10oz. to 20oz. and upwards from that quarter. They are doing as well—the few that are there—as those at Victoria."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE CONSERVATIVE CABINET.**—A very great change has come over the spirit both of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli within the last few days, relative to the stability of the government. The Premier himself was never particularly sanguine as to the duration of his ministry, unless he should be able to get some new adhesions of important men; and it is no longer a secret that all his efforts with that view have signally failed. But Mr. Disraeli was sanguine that the ministry would last. He is no longer so. We are enabled to state that the right hon. gentleman has, within the last few days, suffered some expressions to escape him, which clearly show that he does not expect to be in office for a period of four weeks after the meeting of parliament.—*Morning Advertiser*.

**THE MILITIA.—GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.**—The attention of her Majesty's Government has been drawn to the fact, that for some time past numerous handbills have been circulated, especially in the rural towns and districts, of an "anti-militia" character, and tending to prevent the carrying out of the law in respect to voluntary enlistment. Some of the placards were said to emanate from the Peace Society, and were headed "Flogging in the Militia." The Government have taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the subject, and have determined to make the offence a matter for Government prosecution. The following letter to Colonel Berne, of the 34th Light Infantry, has led to prosecutions in Suffolk: "Whitehall, October 7, 1852.—Sir—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to inform you that he has under his consideration the two placards intended to dissuade men from volunteering for the militia, which accompanied your letter of the 4th ult., and he is advised that they are libellous, and that consequently their publication is an indictable offence. If magistrates should think it their duty to hold a person accused of such publication to bail to answer the charge at the assizes, Mr. Walpole will instruct the Solicitor to the Treasury to conduct the prosecution.—I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant, D. W. JOLIFFE."—Prosecutions have already been taken in Bucks, Herts, and Suffolk, and parties held to bail.

**IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.**—From returns just issued, it appears that there has been a great increase in the importation of opium. In the month ended the 5th ult., 23,991 lb. were imported; in the like period of the preceding year, 6,612 lb.; and in the month ended the 5th of September, 1850, only 3,554 lb.—*Times*.

**MR. FORBES.**—The unfortunate gentleman who is now exhibited in the Free Kirk of Edinburgh is generally considered to be laboring under mental aberration. The enemies of the Church know well the mode to turn to account a fallen Catholic Priest, hence they are using him up in their various conventicles with great zest. Last Sunday evening he was placed on a chair beside the pulpit, surrounded by a host of Ministers, and was pointed out to the audience as a veritable Catholic Priest, whose eyes had been mercifully opened to see the purity of the Protestant Faith as compared with the darkness of Popery. To increase the effect the actors in the scene had provided on the same occasion, and in the same chapel, some poor Irish Catholics who had, as a matter of course, been bought and provided to act their part, occupied a front bench below the unfortunate Mr. Forbes, and a string of questions were asked in a chatechistical manner by the principal stage manager; the answers as given proved that the unhappy apostates had been well tutored in the business. The questions put were on points of controversy, such as, "Why did you leave the Catholic Church?" Reply—"Because she maintains doctrines contrary to the Holy Scriptures." Mere stage acting; but it no doubt, for a time, will produce the effect desired. One of the Ministers, during the service, gave the particulars of, or rather his version of, an interview between Mr. Forbes and his sister, when the latter entreated him, but in vain, by appealing to the most affectionate ties, to spare the Church the scandal which would attend his becoming a Protestant. During the interview between Mr. Forbes and his sister it was stated several Catholic Priests were present, and that one, the Rev. Mr. McManus, had stated that he had been at college with Mr. Forbes, and he was sure that the latter gentleman would be guided by the most conscientious motives in the decision he made. This very unlikely story, caused some Catholics present in the Free Kirk to express their disbelief in the statement, and some excitement having been produced, Mr. Forbes rose, and remarked that, "he supposed Catholics had come there in order to persecute him." A Catholic replied—"No such thing; he had merely come to ascertain the fact if it was true that Mr. Forbes had apostatised." The confusion continuing, and the interruption from the Catholics not suiting the stage actors who had got up the farce, the police were called in, and the Catholics ejected. Such is the nature of the proceedings connected with this unhappy affair in Edinburgh.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

THE LEAGUE BANQUET.—The Council of the Anti-Corn Law League have commenced the issue of their circulars of invitation to the great banquet to be held shortly before the meeting of Parliament in the Free-trade-hall, Manchester, and already nearly 30 members of the Legislature have signified their acceptance of the honor, in addition to about 160 gentlemen who have consented to act as vice-presidents.

"Garotte" robberies are becoming very frequent at Leeds. Two men have been committed for trial for a most desperate outrage of that kind. Mr. Hartley, a young merchant, was attacked by two men at midnight, at Hunslet Moor, a lonely place in the vicinity of the town; though he resisted gallantly, he was held by the throat, beaten, kicked, bitten in the hand, and eventually overpowered; when the ruffians rifled his pockets, and ran away. Mr. Hartley's trousers were actually torn to ribands in the efforts of the robbers to get at the pockets.—Spectator.

John Berrington, a clergyman of the Established Church, has been remanded by the Marylebone Magistrate on a charge of fraudulently obtaining the halves of four five-pound notes from Miss Richardson. Berrington has been in custody before; probably more charges will be made against him. In the present case, he advertised for a governess to go out to Australia with himself and "wife and family." Miss Richardson saw him on the business at Rottingdean, near Brighton; he offered to give her £120 a year as governess, and to allow her good interest on any money she might have; thus he induced her to send the halves of notes. His tale about emigrating with his "wife and family" was a fiction; he has deserted his three children, and has been living with a woman named Clarke. This woman was charged as an accomplice; but there was no evidence against her, and she was liberated.—Ib.

SIR E. BELCHER'S SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We have heard that intelligence has been received from the squadron commanded by Sir E. Belcher, and led by him up the Wellington Channel. To the effect that, from what they have discovered floating down the Channel—remains of whales, bears, and other animal substances—the party have been led to the conclusion that not only is there food for mankind in that direction, but that the floating portions of whales and bears form the relics of what have been actually consumed by human beings. Sir E. Belcher, has by this time most probably explored the regions pronounced to be accessible by Captain Penny, but injudiciously abandoned, and has thus confirmed the truth of Penny's testimony. It is fearful to contemplate the consequences of a year's delay in following the track presumed to have been taken by Franklin, as of course hopes of effectual success must be diminished by the year's postponement of that search which Penny so warmly suggested on the spot, and which he so nobly volunteered to undertake on his return to England last autumn.—Morning Herald.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—On Wednesday last, at the Newark Police court, an elderly woman, who gave her name as Ann Williamson, living at Nonwell, near Newark, charged a man named Thomas Freeman, a hawker, of the same place, with cutting and maiming her with intent to commit bodily harm. It appeared in evidence that Freeman came to her house in the night a short time before, and grasped her arm, making several cuts with some sharp instrument, which caused the blood to flow freely; he then went away. The defendant being called on to answer the charge, made the following extraordinary statement:—Some time ago one of his daughters was taken ill; she was reduced to a complete skeleton, and suffered much pain, during which she frequently called out complainant's name. Recently another of his daughters was attacked in a similar manner, which induced him to commit the outrage, being encouraged so to do by some of his neighbors, who told him that if he could by any means draw blood from the complainant, who was supposed to have bewitched his daughter, it would dissolve the charm, and both his daughters would get better. Accordingly he repaired to the house on the night in question, and requested the complainant to come down and see his daughters. She, however, refused, in consequence of the scandal he had raised about her. He admitted having drawn a damning needle across her arm, and upon being reprimanded by the magistrates, and asked if he believed in such superstition, answered that he did, and if the bench had seen as much of such charms as he had they would believe in witchcraft too. He was fined 14s 6d and costs.—London Spectator.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Vandeveldt may soon be expected from Rome with the approbation of the decrees and nomination to the new bishoprics in the United States.

The splendid Cathedral of Albany, is to be dedicated on the 14th inst.

It is now the fashion in Boston and its vicinity to baptize Protestant children with water brought from the river Jordan. Rev. Dr. Young uncorked the first bottle. The second bottle was opened in the Third Congregational Church in Cambridge.

In the Municipal Court last week, the Grand Jury returned two indictments for murder—first against John Stafford, for killing his wife, and the other against Hannan Thompson, colored, for killing her illegitimate infant.—Boston Pilot.

In the Cambridge almshouse there are 167 inmates, male and female, 96 of whom are state paupers. This institution must be a money-making concern. When the State almshouses and hospitals are finished it will have to jail, or board its native paupers out.—Ib.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—The packet ship President, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 21st ult., with 558 passengers.—Ib.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—Some Hartford villains entered the Catholic Church, on Sunday evening Oct. 17th, and robbed it of property worth \$40 or \$50 and committed some heartless outrages, unworthy of human beings.—Ib.

CUBA.—So far as appearances go, it is safe to say that another piratical descent upon Cuba is in contemplation. It is equally safe to say that government will do little or nothing; that the buccanniers will go; that they will find the overwhelming majority of Cubans faithful to Spain, that they will be defeated, and that the Spanish government will not spare such pirates as may be caught. The fate of Lopez will most justly await all prisoners taken in arms. Some will escape. Our government will not punish them, and they will continue to plot, and to keep the peaceful Cubans in a state of constant alarm.—Ib.

A CURIOUS RELIC.—The Oneida Morning Herald gives the following clause from the will of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. "It will be seen," remarks the Herald, "that the worthy old patriot partook liberally of the prejudice which existed among our honest Dutch fathers against the Yankee race."—"It is my desire that my son Gouverneur Morris may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and directions are, that he be never sent for that purpose to the Connecticut Colonies, lest he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning, so indecent to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions, that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men. "1760, Nov. 23. LEWIS MORRIS."

LOIR DERBY'S LAST STAND IN CANADA.

A good general always tries to choose his own ground but when he has a free choice he never would choose the very worst that he could take up. Such, however, in Colonial affairs would seem to be the principle on which the present Ministers act. When they entered office, Sir John Pakington personally showed a disposition to accept the expression of Colonial opinion, and he obtained considerable credit for the improved relations which he fostered between the Colonial Office and the colonists of Australia and New Zealand. His demonstration in favor of protecting the fishing interest of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was possibly ascribable to a sympathy with Colonial wishes, not altogether to be condemned in its motives by its exceedingly infelicitous result. But when the Government, as a whole, has been called upon to make a deliberate stand in Colonial affairs, it has selected the very worst ground. In Australia, its firmest stand is upon transportation; in the Cape of Good Hope, upon the Caffrarian scheme and the delay of the representation; and now in Canada, we see it taking its stand, of all grounds, upon the Clergy Reserves!

The correspondence between the Imperial Government and the representative of the Canadian Government has been laid before the Colonial Parliament.—The local Legislature had sought the authority of the Imperial Legislature to alter the existing arrangements with regard to Clergy Reserves, and the late Imperial Government was about to introduce a bill for the purpose of conferring that authority; the present Ministers do not intend "to propose such a measure to Parliament this session;" and Sir John Pakington states why they have revoked the official promise. The reasons are four: first, that a general election had taken place in Canada, and the views of the new Assembly were not ascertained; secondly, (we scarcely abridge the original phrase,) that Ministers doubt how far they will be able to give their consent to an arrangement which would probably divert to other purposes the only public fund except that devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church for the support of divine worship and religious instruction in the colony; thirdly, that although Ministers would be willing to reconsider the distribution of the Clergy Reserves, they hold that the distribution authorized by the existing Clergy Reserve Act leaves "no ground for reasonable jealousy or complaint of undue favor to particular religious denominations;" and fourthly, that "numerous petitions, having many thousand signatures, have been addressed to the Imperial Parliament, praying that the existing act may continue in force."

This is a most extraordinary array of reasons self-condemnatory. The profession of acting on petitions received from a minority, and from an interested minority, is an avowal of partiality as a principle. The opinion in favor of the existing act begs the very question in issue. The hint that if the reserves be given up, the Roman Catholic Church will be the only one endowed with a public fund for the maintenance of public worship, is baseless; The Roman Catholics have certain funds secured to them by treaty, their property; but the only public money which they receive is a share of the grant in common with other persuasions.—The professed desire to await the new Assembly is the most transparent of pretenses: the public opinion is very well known, and the last Assembly as fairly expressed the public opinion as the new one. The profession of awaiting the decision of a new Parliament in England on the subject of Free-Trade was a less transparent humbug; since there had been public changes in this country. A Ministry pretending always to await the decision of "the next Parliament" would have as reasonable a ground as that of Lord Derby's Government in asking the next Assembly whether it adhered to the long-formed opinion of the whole province. The absurdity of this reference from the past to the present Assembly is shown by the last vote of the new Legislature, which affirmed the demand for authority to deal with the Clergy Reserves by 52 to 22. Indeed, the evasive spirit of the Ministers is shown in the obstinate resolution to ignore a resolution of the Council, submitted to the Colonial Office by Mr. Hincks, because it had not yet been received by the usual official channel.

The colony will not give up its demand, for the reason that the inconvenience occasioned by the system of reserves is practical. No person in this country can know so well how to dispose of the lands and the proceeds of sale as persons in the colony. If funds for spiritual ministrations be needed, of course the colonists will know how to provide themselves suitably, since religious decorum is not bonded by the Eastern shore of the Atlantic Ocean; and any attempt to bind the colonists prospectively must be vexatious rather than profitable. There can be no pretence to justify the position assumed by Lord Derby, except the wish of some of his High Church party allies in this country. In the colony, his position can only illustrate the unwisdom, the official ignorance, and the capricious prejudices to which the substantial interests of the Colonies are sacrificed.—Spectator.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY; OR, THE LILY OF ISRAEL. TRANSLATED from the French of the Abbe Garbet; to which is added a Treatise on the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary—18mo. of 400 pages, with an exquisite engraving of the Immaculate Conception. Muslin, gilt backs; price only 2s. 6d. This is a Life of the Blessed Virgin, written in the form of a story. It is both interesting and instructive, and the price is so low as to place it within the reach of every person. J. & D. SALLIER & Co., Corner of Notre-Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, Nov. 3, 1852.

TAILORS! TORONTO TAILORS!!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SIXTY TAILORS, COAT, PAINT, and VEST MAKERS. Constant Employment, the Best Wages, and all Cash paid. Apply to HUGHES & Co., New York and Liverpool Houses, Toronto, C. W. Oct. 22, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MARY FRAWLY, about 16 or 17 years old, a native of Killybegs, County Clara, Ireland, who took shipping at Liverpool about the 1st June last, for Quebec, where she is supposed to have arrived, and to be now in some part of Canada, probably about Bytown. Any of the Catholic Clergy, or others, who should know anything about her will please address, "Mr. John O'Dea, Renfrew, C. W.," who has been written to by her father (in Ireland) who is very anxious to hear from her.

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

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

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co. THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge. THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant. NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

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 free 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. 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 50 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., R. BIRKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEBANAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourn, T. TATE; St. Hyacinthe, J. B. ST. DENIS. July 2nd, 1852.

Mr. MALONE,

PROFESSOR, ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE, BEGS to intimate to Parents and Guardians, that he is prepared to receive two or three young Gentlemen as Pupils, to instruct in that department of Civil Engineering, which consists of Railway Surveying, Levelling, Laying out Curves, Determining the Gradients, the Radii and Tangents of all Curves connected with Railways. Two-half days in each week will be devoted to field operations, and the remainder of the week to inside work, such as Laying down Lines, Plotting, Plan Drawing, Making Sections, and Working Drawings, the Calculation of Areas, and the various Solids which present themselves in Excavations. One year is sufficient for a Pupil of moderate talent. Terms £35 currency per annum, including Board, &c., with the family.

A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY.

DE LIGNEY'S CATHOLIC LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

D. & J. SALLIER & Co. have just published THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, from his Incarnation until his Ascension. To which is added—The History of the Acts of the Apostles. Translated from the French of Father De Ligney, by Mrs. J. SALLIER, with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS. "We have received the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th numbers of this splendid edition of the Life of Christ. This book is translated from the French of Father Francis de Ligney, S. J., by Mrs. Sallier, a lady well known to the readers of the 'Pilot.' The numbers are illustrated with engravings of the following subjects: Jerusalem, the Prodigal Son, the Wisemen's Offering, and the interrobation of St. Thomas. The Life of Christ is concluded in the 9th number and the history of the Acts of the Apostles commences, being intended as a sequel to the Life of Christ, by the same author. We cannot too strongly recommend this book to the Catholic community.—Boston Pilot.

"We cordially congratulate the Catholics of the United States on the appearance of a work, at once so important and interesting, as Father de Ligney's Life of Christ. It is already widely known and appreciated on the continent of Europe, where it has long been prized as one of the most useful and devotional works. Mrs. Sallier, to whom the Catholics of the United States are already much indebted for her valuable contributions to our Catholic literature, has rendered Father de Ligney's work into our tongue with singular felicity, and a nice regard to the original text. The work is superbly printed, and appears in parts, at the very low price of twenty-five cents per number. The steel engravings are done in the best style of the art, and are after designs by Rubens, Vandylke, De Causse, Schaeffer, and other eminent masters of the old school. We know no Catholic publication of more general utility, and really so cheap. It has already attained a wide circulation in Europe, and we doubt not but that it will be soon found in every Catholic home in the new world.—N. Y. Truth Teller.

"History of the LIFE of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.—Sallier & Co., New York. This is a new edition of the life of our Divine Saviour from His Incarnation to His Ascension, compiled in French from a careful examination of the sacred Scriptures by the learned and pious De Ligney, and translated by Mrs. J. Sallier. The merits of this work are universally recognized, and its reputation yet increasing. This edition is elegantly translated, beautifully printed on fine paper, and illustrated with splendid engravings. The engraving in this first issue is 'The Descent from the Cross,' and is worth the price of the number.—Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.

"We have received the first number of De Ligney's Life of Christ, translated by Mrs. Sallier, and published by D. & J. Sallier & Co., New York, with the approbation of Archbishop Hughes. The work is held in high esteem in Europe, and has already been translated into three languages from the original French. It is issued in quarto form, printed on clear type and on fine paper.—Each number contains 64 pages, and is illustrated with a fine steel engraving. The price is twenty-five cents a number, and twelve or fourteen numbers will complete the work. We have no doubt that it will sell very readily.—Shepherd of the Valley.

"The work is a small 4to of 736 pages, elegantly printed from new type, on fine paper, and is illustrated with thirteen highly finished steel engravings, executed expressly for the work.—It may be had in the following styles of binding:— Muslin, gilt backs, . . . . . 20 Roman, marbled edges, . . . . . 25 Miltalian Morocco, gilt edges, . . . . . 30 Turkey, extra, . . . . . 35 A liberal Discount made to parties clubbing together, and ordering Six or more copies. D. & J. SALLIER & Co., Corner of Notre-Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, Oct., 1852.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, founded in Montreal in 1849, after having been closed since May, 1851, will be re-opened on the 5th of OCTOBER instant, at the village of St. Charles de l'Industrie.

The Director having visited the principal Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Europe, and acquired a knowledge of how Pupils are there treated, will now employ the most effective means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be aided in the work of instruction by the Clerks of the Society of St. Victor, he will be able to give a greater development to the Institution. Among other modifications, he will establish an Articulation Class for young Pupils; those altogether unable to articulate will be carefully exercised in the study of Labiology. Adopting the ingenious methods now employed in several of the Institutions of Europe, he hopes to succeed in making many articulate distinctly, and others to catch the words on the lips, with a facility proportionate to their respective capacities. This Institution having no real endowments, nor, as yet, received the smallest aid from the Legislature, no Pupil will be admitted free. Instructions will be given during six months and a-half in the year on the following terms:—

For Board and Teaching, 5 Dollars per month, payable half-yearly in advance; when bedding, washing and mending are provided by the establishment, the charge will be 7 Dollars a month. Medical attendance and Stationery, when furnished by the Institution, will form extra charges. Pupils belonging to poor families will be taught and boarded for the moderate sum of 3 Dollars and a-half per month, without any additional charge for Medical attendance, and school furniture. Externs, unable to pay, will be received gratis.

Pupils of apparent intelligence and quiet habits, will be received at the age of eight years; those advanced in years will receive religious instructions only by the language of signs and the most essential words. Montreal, October 1, 1852.

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

- Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, s. n. 2 G
  - Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 18mo. muslin, 1 104
  - The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press; 18mo.; muslin; price only 1 3
  - Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life, 1 3
  - The Sweepings. By Paul Poppongrass, Esq.; Part 2 1 3
  - The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols., 50 0
- D. & J. SALLIER & Co., Corner of Notre-Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, July 21.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for commodity (Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.), unit (per minot, per bush, etc.), and price in dollars and cents.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents and their locations: Alexandria, Aylmer, Beauharnois, Brantford, Bytown, Buckingham, Carleton Place, etc.

NEW BOOKS,

- List of new books published by subscribers: ROME and the ABBEY, LIFE OF CHRIST, THE SPEWIFE, MOORE'S MELODIES, etc.

THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST. New translation, with the approbation of NICHOLAS, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

A SALVE FOR THE BITE OF THE BLACK VIPER. Translated from the French of Abbe Marinet, Author of "Religion in Society."

SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. FLAGET, first Bishop of Louisville.

A TREATISE ON GENERAL CONFESSIONS, 1s 3d. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

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 STABLE AND FANCY, and would direct the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to visit his STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS,

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

- List of Catholic works: Religion in Society, Life of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, etc., The Catholic Pulpit, Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Sects, etc.

ALICE RIORDAN, the Blind Man's Daughter, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo of 280 pages, in muslin; price 1s 3d.

THE DUTY OF A CHRISTIAN TOWARDS GOD, to which is added Prayers at Mass, and the Rules of Christian Piety, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

THE CASTLE OF ROUSSILLON, or Quercy in the Sixteenth Century, (fourth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

BENJAMIN, or the Pupil of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

THE ORPHAN OF MOSCOW, or the Young Governess, (fifth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

THE CASTLE OF ROUSSILLON, or Quercy in the Sixteenth Century, (fourth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

THE CHRISTIAN DIRECTORY, guiding men to their eternal salvation, by Rev. R. Parsons, S. J., 6s 3d.

Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China. By M. Hue, Missionary Priest; 2 vols., illustrated, price, 8 0.

Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China. By M. Hue, Missionary Priest; 2 vols., illustrated, price, 8 0.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, A large assortment of Holy Water Fonts, Beads, Religious Prints, &c. and a fresh supply of the Portrait of Pius the IX., at only 5s.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

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

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

Mrs. REILLY, MIDWIFE. The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHRAN, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU Nunnery Church, No. 154, St. PAUL STREET.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS. THE Undersigned has constantly on hand a choice assortment of the above articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Town and Country Merchants.

REMOVAL. DYEING BY STEAM!!! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

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

P. MUNRO, M. D., Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET.

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

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

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, Corner of St. Vincent and St. Therese Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal.

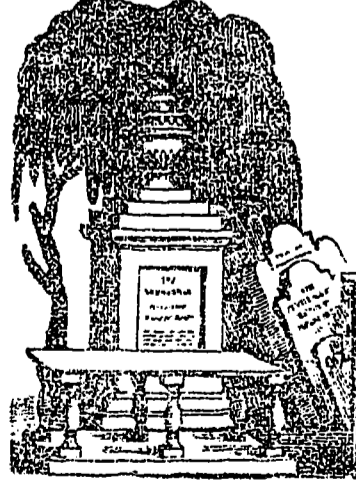
FOR SALE. THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS. JOSEPH BOESE, Manufacturer, 25, College Street.

L. P. BOIVIN, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House.

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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



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

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

- List of Catholic books: More's Catholic; or, Ages of Faith by Kenelm H. Digby; The Faith of Catholics, confirmed by Scriptures, and attested by the Fathers; Contrasts; or, a Parallel between Noble Edifices of the Middle Ages and Corresponding Buildings of the present day; The Present State of Architecture in England; The Pope; considered in his Relations with the Church Temporal Sovereigns, Separated Churches, and the Cause of Civilization.

and will shortly be ready:—LEGENDS ON THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy.

APPROBATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. "We have caused them to be examined, and, according to the report which has been made to us, we have formed the opinion that they may be read with interest and without danger."

SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and consumers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, pure and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash.

A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE and CLARET, now on hand. And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLD JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

AMERICAN MART, Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with Wool, Cotton, Silk, Straw, India, and other manufactured Fabrics, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Line.

Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS.

Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MART, Quebec, 1850.

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