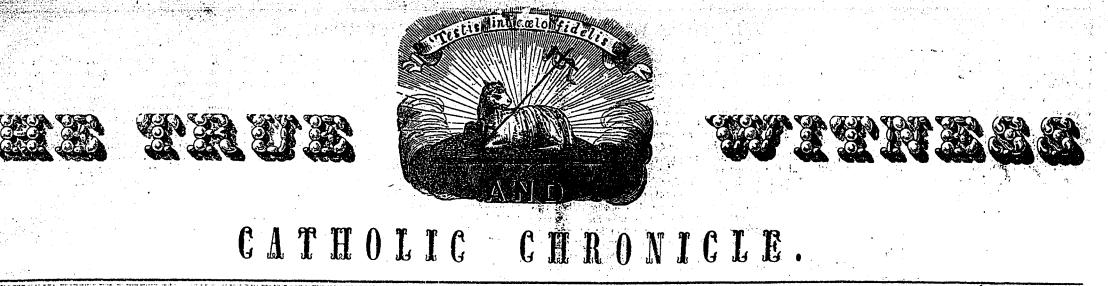
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



OL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1853.

SCOURSE DELIVERED BY HIS EMI- part of the world, giving birth to a noble line of of the true Church alone. None other is capable of rows, his tears; but we see the harvest that has NENCE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WEST-Bishops that has remained enduring to this day.— MINSTER, Bishops that has remained enduring to this day.— Did not the Church triumph then? Was she not with others the proof, the mark of God's hand. Sor-not his, to speak of the great things which he did for MINSTER,

THE OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF THE MOST | glorious?" HOLY TRINITY.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

But rejoice, being partakers of the sufferings of Christ; that ben His glory shall be revealed, you may also be glad with receding joy."-1 PETER, iv., 13.

If the Church of Christ, my brethren, were but a eature of this day, if she felt that she had her ots but in the surface of the past, that she was bout to suread her branches only for a few generaons into the future, and then to be lopped and trimed in various forms, she would then, indeed, have at instinct which short-lived man shares with beings an inferior order, the desire to pass the brief peod of its existence in peace and in joy. But this not the history, this is not the destiny of the liurch of God. She issued from the bleeding side ther crucified Spouse. She traces her descent brough Apostles and Martyrs, men of sorrow and of affering. And she knows, that as from the first moment of her career even until now, such has been her course; such shall it be to the end. And she is not surprised when he who calls himself the very leader of the Apostles of the Church, and the witness of the sufferings of Christ bids them rejoice, not when they see the triumphs of religion, not when they see, the glories of the Church, not even when they see its wide-sprending blessings embrace thousands who before had been unconscious of them, but to rejoice vlien they suffered. When they saw that Church filicited, when they themselves felt but sorrow, and ribulation, and fear, then to rejoice because when the glory of their Master is revealed, then the hour of their joy shall come, and it shall be one of exceeding great joy.

This is a festive occasion. This is one to-day which naturally fills our heart with joy. It is right that that joy should be tempered with the thoughts f sorrow. As when it pleases God to afflict us, it is our duty then to look forward to that revelation of the joy of our Lord, when, at length, in compensation for our sorrows, we shall receive joy. And therefore bear with me this day, when we sung that ishment, one has to combat heresy springing up on "it is the day which the Lord hath made," and that we must rejoice therein, if after you have heard of barbarians that are sweeping away his flock into nought but notes of triumph and of exultation, when you have seen nothing but what fills your minds with sympathy of a great and solemn feast-bear with me if rather I speak to you words of sorrow, and shew you how, even connected with what we are doing this day, there are sentiments and feelings for which it becomes us to thank God, because they are feelings that temper and moderate our joy.

When, my brethren, any one enters into the noble profession of arms, he were asked what it is which he considers the true exercise of what he has undertaken, he will tell you that it does not consist in being arrayed in more splendid garments, in the bril-liancy of the parade, in the grand effect of military movements; but he will tell you that the profession which he has taken up is only exercised in the rea! carnestness of war. He will tell you that it is only when the cannon gives not forth merely an empty war, but when its thunder is accompanied with the lightning of death; that it is in the heat of the fiery fight; that it is when death is walking around. when there are groans, and blood, and death, then only it is that the soldier is in his proper sphere, and that it is for this that he took upon himself that profession, and that the principle, the first great principle by which alone the honor and glory of his state can be kept up is by the readiness of each one who takes part in it to become a portion of that sacrifice which may be necessary that not he, but that others may reap peace, and honor, and dominion. And is not the Church of God the army of God, waging war against powers hostile to Him, and, consequently, hostile to her ? Is she not familiarly known amongst us as the Church militant, the Church in their own age as one of affliction and sorrow. They warfare, the Church in combat? Is not the life of complain of the scandals, they complain of the abuses, every one who professes the true religion of God they complain of the tyrannies which oppress them. more than others, even what the prophet of the Old | They speak not to us of their great doings for Christ. Law declared, a warfare here upon earth? Is it, They leave others to see, to admire, and to enjoy then, in peace, is it in rest, is it in the mere display that which they did. They themselves only consithen, in peace, is it in rest, is it in the mere display of noble functions, and in the discharge of consoling duties, that this daily and constant warfare of the for Him. And they rejoiced in this ; and they prayed Church of God is to be carried on ? Must it not be to God, as did the early Christians in the catacombs, in danger, must it not be in suffering, must it not be, not that they might see peace, but that through their consequently, in persecution !-From the beginning to the end, then, this is the peace. history of the Church. You will say, "What ! look hack on those past ages when the Apostles went forth and preached the truth of the Gospel. See what we are not to be the first to claim exemption from successes follows them on every side. Behold the this law, or to complain if we too have our trials and miracles which they work. See the multitudes that our sorrows, when it is a law, an instinct of the Church

peared not to them to whom belonged but the labor on in her work and in her course, while those that and the toil. They scattered the seed ; they sowed | compose it are little, and humble, and depressed,in tears. But their tears dropped into the furrow, that is the criterion of God's might, as the Church and were covered with the seed, and nourished its has always felt. root, and then rose that noble and splendid harvest which men can even to this day contemplate with astonishment. The tears were lost to sight for ever.

he has done, and tells you how nobly he was planting churches, how he was establishing bishoprics, how he was converting thousands. You will hardly upon the one fertile topic of every other religion. It dull and stupid Cretians, violent and factious Corin- with brilliant periods and cutting points. It is an asthians, having almost in every church to pluck up imaway, to use the spiritual power in order to punish the rebels who so soon rose against his authority, Alexander, Hymeneus, and Philetus, rising against him, and Diotrephes rising against John,-nothing of the Church, and these, virgins who, in early ages, but sorrow, nothing but affliction, scandals which set | would have borne the palm branch as well as the lily. made him even almost weep with those who fell .--It is nothing but gentle complaint, nothing but weeping, nothing but sorrow which we have recorded of their own labors. And one element of consolation alone; that in suffering thus, they were made partakers of the sufferings of their Lord. They boasted, they gloried in that cross of their Saviour which they had taken in their hands as the standard and as the symbol of their power. And in that they conquered. But they left to others to reap the harvest which they had thus scattered.

Show me a single Father of the ancient Church whose writings throughout are not full of the expressions of his sorrow, who speaks of the Church as in his time glorious, great, triumphant. In those times to which we look back with such wonder and astonevery side, and afterwards to lament the irruptions captivity, or who, settling down on the desert they have made have introduced once more that black inundation of paganism or heresy which they had been for so many years intent on cleansing away; and others have to combat with the tyranny of emperors and despots; others are banished, like Chrysostom, because of the greatness of their hatred to royal and imperial vices; and others are oppressed and unable to do what their hearts would suggest. And there come a series of new combats with the world which has become iron in its very constitution, combats spoken and done, would not by his tread crush the and dependencies had petitioned for and grasped bewith simony and with vice; combats with the oppres-broken reed, nor extinguish the smoking flax. That fore us? Was it worth all this? Was it not better sion and tyranny of the civil power. Then, when is the type, that is the idea of the representative of to remain as we dad been during the three hundred rest seems to be coming to the Church, and a new light of civilisation and of literature is poured upon her, comes schism and heresy to rend again the garment of Christ, and once more afflict and desolate the Church. And then, if you look back, you will say, "But what great times were those? What magnificent monuments of learning were given to her as a treasure which she has kept up for ever! See how in the following ages there came theologians of deenest thought, who have filled the shelves of her schools with their learned volumes. See, at another period, how the whole surface of the earth was covered with her magnificent churches, with monasteries, with convents, with hospitals, with colleges, and with religious institutions of every sort." In vain you look into the writings of those who did those great things for the Church for a word of glory or of boast in them. You would not know from them when or how those things were done. They themselves looked upon dered what they suffered, or what they could suffer sufferings the Church might one day enjoy that

row, humiliation, affliction, but an unconquerable God.

Yes. my brethren, she was. But the glories ap- strength which cannot be subdued, the Church going

Look, by way of contrast, at what is a spectacle year by year, and almost month by month in this city. See one who assumes to be a teacher of religious But tell me of one single Apostle who, in his writ- truth, surrounded by vast multitudes whom he is adings, speaks with glory or with triumph of anything dressing in triumph, without a word of opposition, without the fear that even a pebble shall disturb the smoothness of his discourse. He is addressing them open one page of their writings in which they speak is an old calumny furbished and polished up with all came to us, suddenly, peace. A hand seemed to be not to you of their sorrows and of their tribulations. the sharpness of a wicked tongue. It is an old tale St. Paul, when surrounded by senseless Galatians, a thousand times repeated, and once more adorned sertion of doctrine denied again and again by those mediately frightful abuses, to complain of falling to whom it is imputed; and yet repeated with only additional sarcasm. It is the pouring out of the vials of hatred, of scorn, of untruth, upon the most spotless, upon the most sacred portion of the children that noble Apostle's heart on fire, weaknesses which O, how welcome ! O, how pleasing to the thousands that hear him ! And how, by degrees, the word of approval increases, and gains until it has become as the roar of a mighty sea heaving before the breeze of eloquence which has at length increased to a storm ! And there is fury in every eye; and there is bitterness on every lip; and it wants but one step more, which, fortunately, the stormy hand of the law across the entrance of that hall forbids, for the torch to be taken in hand, and the professors of the ancient faith to be once more condemned to active persecution. And he who has spoken thus, he who has done these things, wipes his mouth with complacent peace, and returns home, and finds the silver placed upon his table, and the gold cast in heaps at his feet. And he believes, and they who have been with him believe the one Catholic Church; when he had spoken his that that is the type of apostolic, of Christian, of true word, and the world, according to its charter from religion. They conceive that that man represents, the beginning, sprung up in fury against the Church in his sentiments, in his thoughts, in his words, in his of God, and error raised its voice, and endeavored by soul, that John who wrote page after page to entreat every attempt of bitter words, and every attempt at Paul, who was willing to be anathema for his breth- had done,-there were not wanting Catholics who ren,-that he is the publican who stands afar off and said, "Why disturb our peaceful slumber? Is the meekly strikes his breast, not the one who thanks | Hierarchy such a great organisation of the Church ? God that he is not like the rest of men,-nay, that Is it worth quarrelling for with our neighbors ? We

NO. 1.

My brethren, the same must be the history, not of the individual priest, but of the entire Church. For three hundred years we were suffering, or rather our lathers before us were suffering unmitigated sorrow. Scarcely a gleam of consolation came down upon priest or people during that time of sad darkness and persecution. One fell after the other. His life was in sorrow. Ile left scarce a trace of his footsteps behind. Family after family dropping away; the number of Catholics every day becoming less and less. And there did not seem to gleam upon the desolate condition of the whole life of a Catholic one, even the slightest, beam of hope. And then there stretched forth over the ocean, and the word spoken to it, "Be still." Its waters ceased their heaving. The storm refrained from more disturbance. The vessel of Peter seemed to us here to float in security and tranquillity.

Were we so foolish as to believe that we were to enjoy, concentrated in our own brieflives, the consolations that ought to have been spread over a period of three hundred years ? Did we dream that security was to last? Did we believe that a time was indeed come to us such as had never been seen in the Church, when she was to do her work with the world sitting by and approving ? Did we dream that she was to propagate the faith, and error was to speak applause; that we were to enjoy a rest and peace which never had been granted to the Church at any time, and to have as our friends and confederates those who believe every doctrine of our Church to be erroneous, and our practice of it superstitious?

We did dream so. For, when at last the Chief Pastor of the Church saw that the hour was come when we were no longer to be in that lower state of organisation which had lasted through the last few centuries, but that it was come for Catholic England to take its place among the Churches aggregated to Christians to love one another,-that he is another social disturbance, to undo what the Supreme Pastor he is the representative of the religion of Him who who represent the Church of Him who said, 'I came was meekness and mildness itself, of-but I will not not to bring peace but a sword; and a man's enemies couple His adorable name with that of those who shall be those of his own house,"-was it worth while" cast scandal upon the very name of Christianity; but giving to the Church a place which for years she had they believe that he, too, is one who, after he has thus been coveting, and which our most distant colonies years of persecution? Was it not better to be in close alliance with those who hate us, rather than put this glorious crown on the head of the Church?" O dastardly thought, to believe that anything could be done which was great in the Church without persecution, and believe that it was possible for the Church, prostrate as she had been, to raise her head but one inch from the ground, without a blow aimed at it to cast it dawn ! We mistake the true destiny of the Church, her history, her lot, her glory, her power, when we grudge suffering, discomfort, even persecution, in order that she may do what her Divine Master has appointed her at all times to do-to save the souls of men. And now it is so. There is outcry, there is clamor, there are attempts to suppress, if possible, liberties tardily conceded, to embarrass the progress of Catholic Institutions on every side. Some are sorry ; some are dejected. The Church must be what she must be content only to bear his portion of that suffering, unconscious of the work which it may be doing, leaving it to others to know and learn whether or not we were suffering with Christ. And now, my brethren, look at the occasion which has assembled us together. Here is a church raised with beauty, with a certain degree even of magnificence, to the worship of the only true God in the Church of His Son. To you it presents a form, elegant, comely, convenient. You will assemble in it. will come after you, and find it standing, finished, beautified; and will enjoy still more its splendor. Who will think, who will know what anxiety, what what anxious turning to God and His Blessed Mo-

Such, my brethren, has the Church been at every time during the whole of her existence. And surely

religion as considered and known in this country,the man that prospereth in his way.

Compare with that the beginning and the progress of that work which it has pleased God in so many ways to accomplish amongst us. Look at one of those clergy, the last of whom has been but, within a few months consigned to his tomb. An exile from France, coming over into this country, unknown, uncared for: without an acquaintance even of the language of the land in which, like Israel into Egypt, he has been cast. He comes stranded upon this coast by the surge of violent revolution. And his first thought is to act as well as he may up to his sacred ministry. He seeks his honest bread by toil. He supplicates and obtains the lesson which may give him his bread. And in his soul he has conceived a mighty thought. He will be the founder of a church, of a mission in this country. Day by day the mite is put by. Day by day the meal is halved, that the poor may have their share with him. Who knows ever hath been-a partaker in the sufferings of Christ. how much that in the bitterness of his heart he swal- In those sufferings she must rejoice. And each of us lowed then for years of jibe, and jeer, and reproach, and scorn? How he who, in his own country, had been a dignitary, creeps along the streets, less than a servant in the eyes of those who behold him; yea, steals along to the place where he has to earn, not for himself, but for the Church of God, and for years -for twenty, for thirty years-in this gentle perseverance, in sorrow, in tears, in many, many thoughts of what he had lost and what he left behind! He sees, by degrees, the small tenement nurchased, and then the little chapel raised. And then, venerable You will say your prayers here with devotion. Others in years, he sees a flock gathered around him. He has begun to marry those whom in youth he baptised. And, at length, he dies, full of years and full of love, and goes to rejoice, not on this earth, for his career pains, what labor, what restless nights, what prayer, has been one of sorrow and pain, but he goes to regether and listen with docility to their teaching. Be- to keep account only of what she suffers. Let men joice when the glory of his Divine Master is revealed ther, it has cost him to whom you are principally inhold the noble churches which they raise in every keep an account of what she does. It is an instinct to him. And we who come after him forget his sor- debted for it? This could not have been raised

without that sorrow, without that anxiety, without "that pain. It is the condition of all that belongs to the Church.

2

And in the same manner as his thoughts and anxicties will be buried in forgetfulness, while this monument of his zeal and of his devotion will stand for ages, so it is with all that, through the mercy of God, may be doing new amongst us for the advancement of our holy religion. Let us forget what we do. Let us not think of it. Let us not boast of what may be done, not by our hands, but by the hand of God, durisg this our generation. They that come after us will, perhaps, be able to say that something has been done for God. We have only to take to our own account : " Does it please God now, in our generation, to give us our due share in the participation of the sufferings of Christ, and if each of us individually and if all of us in our little afflictions together, feel that the chastening hand of God is upon us, and that each of us, in his own sphere, has his anxieties, and tribulations, and sufferings?" And yet as in the stream you see each portion, each particle of water whirled into the eddy and dashed over the precipice, and yet the stream continues placid as before; so likewise we find that each of us has his own share in suffering, and yet amongst us all, the work of God progresses. Let us thank Him for this. Let us thank Him not so much that we have in our hand His work, but that we have our hearts on His cross.

And let two records, distinct from each other, be kept by us. Let us keep an account of the world in its enuity, and let those who come after us keep in gratitude, if they please, a record of what in our generation was attempted, if not accomplished, for God. Let us hope and pray that He in His unfading Book of Life keeps the record for us of what we may be suffering of sorrow, or of persecution, or of calumny, or of pain in any form, that so at last, not now, but when the glory of our Blessed Lord is revealed to each and to all of us, we may then come for the first time to know what it is to be glad with exceeding great joy.

Immediately after the solemn service of Iligh Mass, the greater portion of the audience proceeded to partake of a sumptuous dejeuner, which was served up in the large school room of the "Brothers of Christian Instruction." The room was very neatly and elegantly decorated; a splendid throne with a raised canopy having been erected for His Emi nence, upon which he took his seat, supported by the Bishop of Troy and Right Hon. Lady Petre, on his right, and the Bishop of Hobart Town; the Very Rev. the Provost of Salford, and Miss Gladstone on his left. Large as the room was, all were not able to sit down at once, and therefore, divided into two parties, all of whom doubtless enjoyed the magnificent repast provided for them.

In the evening, Vespers were sung at five, followed by Benediction. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris delivered a most eloquent and instructive discourse. which was listened to with the greatest attention, and, no doubt produced impressions which will not easily he forgotten.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION.-Mr. John Talbot, of Nenagh, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The rumor that the Queen will visit Ireland, immediately after a grand review of the fleet at Spithead, is again somewhat confidently stated.

LORDS JUSTICES .- On Monday a Privy Council assembled at the Castle, when Lord Chancellor Brady and Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, were sworn in as Lords Justices, to act as Chief Governors of Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Dublin Exhibition is now attended by nearly 10,000 visitors daily, sincluding a share of the Irish aristocracy. Its success is therefore no longer doubt-

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND. -

KILKENNY, JULY 18 .- The commission was opened at ten o'clock this morning by judge Moore. The criminal business of the county is extremely light; and it is a remarkable fact, that except one old case, there will not have been a single charge of murder tried upon the Leinster circuit?

CITY COURT .- Judge Moore charged the grand jury; and stated that upon two previous occasions when he had the honor of presiding as judge, he had been presented with a pair of white gloves, according to ancient usage, by reason of there not being a prisoner in the gaol; and although he was not equally fortunate upon the present occasion, it was merely owing to the circumstance that within the last three days two petty offences had been committed. It was but just to the citizens to notice the peace, good order, quiet, and absence of crime which marked Kilkenny, and he hoped that such a very creditable state of things would long continue to prevail. SLICO, MONDAY, JULY 18.-The Lord Chief Justice

opened the commission, and the grand jury having been sworn, his lordship, in addressing them, said, when he informed them that there were but two cases on the calendar, and only one of these for trial, they would be justly surprised if he did not congratulate them on the peace of their county. He also congrainlated them on the peace of their county, and, further upon the peace and prosperity of the two adjoining counties, through which he had just passed.

COUNTY OF KERRY .- The assizes for this county were opened by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin, and the Right Hon. Baron Greene. His Lordship said that the calendar before them was very small in point of numbers, and the class of offenders charged were of the most trifling description, and such as would not warrant him in trespassing on their attention with any particular observations. In no county upon the Munster circuit, or perhaps in Ireland, is the great decrease of crime more remarkable than in the county of Kerry. There is almost total cessation of crime; there are not more than from fifteen to twenty prisoners to be tried, and their offences are principally petty larcenies; and there is but one Crown prosecution for a burglary

COUNTY MAYO ASSIZES.

THE ACHILL COLONY AGAIN-CASTLEBAR, JULY 21.-The first trial proceeded with was that of the Rev. Wm. Scully and Rev. James Henry, Cathelie Clergymen. who were arraigned for riotously assembling at Keel in the Island of Achill, on the 17th of August last, and also for an assault on Patrick Walsh Joyce. The Rev. traversers sat in the barristers' box, behind their counsel. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Robinson and Blake, counsel for the Crown; and the traversers were defended by Messrs. Blakeney and O'Malley, as counsel, with Mr. Ignatius Kelly, attorney. After three challenges by the crown solicitor, a jury consisting of eight Catholic and four Protestant gentlemen was sworn. -

Patrick Walsh Joyce and Festus O'Flanagan were the only witnesses examined by the crown. They are two of the Achill Bible readers.

Mr. Blakeney addressed the jury for the defence in an eloqueut speech, at the conclusion of which he expressed his surprise that, after a formal trial in this case, when the jury had not been able to find a verdict, the counsel for the crown should again bring it forward.

Mr. Robinson, in reply, said he and his colleague Mr. Blake were only discharging their duty according to the instructions of the Attorney-General, but seeing the course the trial had taken, and considering the peaceable state of the Island of Achill since the occurrence, they had no desire to press the matter further.

The Judge—Then you consent to withdraw the case? Mr. Robinson-Yes, my lord.

The Judge-Then, genilemen of the jury, you will find a verdict of not guilty. I am happy that this matter has terminated as it has, and I must say that the prosecutors are themselves much to blame for obtruding themselves on the traversers, where they had no business, and thereby provoking any annoyance which liad occurred to them.

His lordship then addressed the Rev. Messrs. Sculthat there should on all sides be mutual charity and dians should be appointed a committee for the Protes-Christian forbearance.

ed. Cereals are reported to be very healthy, and fast progressing to maturity. The yield of wheat this year vill be even shorter than it has been of late seasons; but this deficiency will be fully compensated by the abundance of oats and barley as well as of green crops of all kind.

THE POTATO CROP.-The accounts continue hope. ful, and, so far, there is every reason to believe that the disease, if it has at all made its appearance, is so limited in extent as to be scarcely worth noticing .-Another fortnight, however, or even less time, will set all doubts at rest. The Clare Journal received this morning says :- With regard to this county, we deem it right to state, again and again, that after minute inquiries among those who have been over the principal part of the county, and from our own personal observation, that no disease or sign of disease has as yet made its appearance, or can anywhere be discovered. The importance of the subject will be our excuse for recapitulating the same story; for if the disease did make its appearance, or the potato crop fail in the least, the consequences to this county would be disastrons in the extreme-such an immense breadth of land being sown with them."

EXPORTATION OF CORN.-As an instance of the vast extent of the transactions in corn by merchants of Limerick, a local paper mentions that one commer cial house in that city has contracted for the supply of breadstuffs to the French Government to the amount of £250,000, the commission upon which was £2,000.

PRICE OF WHISKEY .- A general rise of from 2.! to 3d the gallon has taken place in the price of whisky, Whisky is conat all the Irish distilleries this week. sequently about 6d a gallon dearer, in addition to the increased duty imposed by the budget and Mr. Gladstone than it was before we were favored with the present "fostering government !"

EXPORTATION OF FLAX .- The demand for Flax in Ulster is considerably more than the people of that province have been in the habit of supplying to strangers. A Newry paper of this morning states that as "many as thirteen tons of flax were shipped from Newry last week for the Isle of Man ?" Any amount of flax this country can produce will be taken up, and more required, provided the present demand continue.

LABOR FOR ENGLAND.- A Westmeath paper states that upwards of 14,000 harvestmen have left the station at Mullingar for Dublin, en roule for England this season.

The receipts of the six principal railways (Cashel Midland, Junction, Ulster, Drogheda, and Kingstown) were £15,015 for the last week, against £12,029 last year.

'A collector " seized " a rail way-train at Newfoundwell in Ireland, for county-cess due from the Dablin and Belfast Junction Railway, which he had frequently applied for in vain. The collector detained train and passengers until the money was produced.

THE EDUCATION QUARREL. - The recent dissentions in the National Board are already producing their fruits, and the opponents of the system of mixed religious education have not been slow in availing themselves of an opportunity of widening the schism arising out of the rejection of Archbishop Whateley's Works. Some intermeddling guardians of the South Dublin Union have taken the initiative in "blowing the coals " while they are yet hot, and, accordingly, at the ordinary weekly meeting of yesterday, a reso-lution was proposed to this effect :-- "It appearing to this board that the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have, at the mere bidding of certain parties, excluded highly useful and valuable works from use in the national schools-Reselved-That the said commissioners are unworthy of public confidence, and the said system cannot be considered one of united education, and that therefore the schools of this union be removed from being in connection with the said national system, or in any way under the control of the said Commissioners, and that two committees be appointed, one to consider under what system the Protestant children should be placed, and the other under what system the Roman Catholic children should The resolution was opposed by Captain be placed." Lindsay the son of the late Protestant Bishop of Kildare. Captain Lyndsay was supported by some other guardians, but all was in vain ; for on a division being ly and Henry, and said that they were discharged, and taken the resolution was carried by a majority of 17 he hoped that peace and quietness would prevail, and to 12. It was then arranged that the Protestant guar-

THE BANIM TESTIMONIAL .- We are happy to annonnee that the bust of John Banim will be very soon commenced by the great sculptor Hogan. The Rev. James Graves is about visiting Dublin, and will take along with him to the studio of the sculptora portrait of Banim which was painted by an artist named Foster, who was a relative of Crotton Croker, and also, understand, a plaster cast of the poet's face, excouted by a native artist. Mr. Bernard O'Connor. These are to be placed in Hogan's possession. to guide him in his producing as correct a bust as it is possible to farmish of one of Ireland's most gifted writers. The postrait to which we have alluded is the property of the widow of the great man, whose memory shall be ever dear to us whose name we can never pronounce without associating it with all that is independent and patriotic .-- Kilkenny Journal.

MINISTER'S MONEY-THE GOVERNMENT BILL-Amongst the government measures standing on the House of Commons list of business for this day we find "Ministers' Money (Ireland)." Ministers' money is in Ireland what the annuity tax is in Scotland -a rate levied yearly upon household property in certain towns for the payment of Ministers of the Etablished Church. In its purpose and the indiscriminating nature of its incidence it resembles tithe ; but it differs therefrom inasinuch as it owes its origin and sanction to specific acts of parliament of somewhat modern date, in the provisions of which the half-dozen towns now subject to the charge are specifically named. And herein lies one of its most glaring iniquities .--All nonconformists to the Established Church, whether they be Dissenters or Catholics, are in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, &c., compelled to contribute so much in the pound in proportion to the rent of their houses to the maintenance of a titual and a Clergy from which neither they nor their fathers ever derived any comfort, while their kinsfolk and fellow-sectaries in Belfast and several other towns of importance know nothing of any such charge. Nothing can be more unequal or indefensible than such a species of taxation; and nothing tends more effectually to keep up the grievance of sectarian contention in various large communities of the sister kingdom. For many years complaints have been made on the subject to parliament, and in 1840 a select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire and report whether any and what means could be found for remedying the grievance. The evidence taken before that committee abundantly proved the impolicy, even with a view to the interests of the Established Church, of maintaining so unpopular an impost. the entire amount levied under the statues of Ministers' money does not in the year exceed some £15,000; but inasmuch as the towns which are thus specially taxed are in every case the centres of large and populous districts, ninetcen-twentieths of whose inhabitants do not belong to the aristocratic faith, the folly of persisting in keeping up such a cause of discontent amounts to infatuation. It was clearly pointed out by various competent witnesses that the stipends now paid out of Ministers' money might at once be charged upon the general fund at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical commissioners, while the odious and impartial tax complained of ought to be abolished. An alternative to this proposal appears to have recommended itself to certain members of the committee; and it was suggested that the tax might, under another name, be re-imposed, and its proceeds distributed rateably among the congregations professing different creeds, whereby all causes of jealousy and ill-will would be taken away. A majority of the committee overruled this proposition ; but in the minority by whom it was supported we find the name of Sir John Young. The right hon. baronet is now Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in that capacity he has undertaken to carry a remedial measure upon this long-vexed subject. Let us see what is his plan. Our readers will probably share in our surprise at learning that the government bill neither proposes to get rid of the pecuniary impost nor of its sectarian injustice. It simply provides a new machinery for more quietly and conveniently collecting the rate, and conveying it snugly into the ecclesiastical pocket. It declares that all Presbyle-rians, Independents, Quakers, and Catholics, instead. of paying so much in the pound to a rate collector appointed for that specific purpose by the Rector of the parish, shall hereafter pay the same, together with, and as part and parcel of, the general local rates, and that the amount so gathered shall be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by whom in turn it shall he handed over to the parochial Clergy of the Establishment. By this means it is hoped that the taxpayers may be fooled into forgetting what they are paying the money for; and as it is supposed that in unquiet times the Rev. Incumbents will thereby be rendered much more secure, it is proposed to cut off twenty per cent. of their net average incomes, by way of equivalent for the augmented security thus afforder them. But as for remedial principal, the bill contains absolutely none; and Sir John Young, who three years ago deliberately by his vote in the select committee already referred to pronounced the present tax upon conscience indefensible and unjust, does not hesitate, now that he is in office, to introduce a measure the sole aim and effect of of which must be to renew the parliamentary lease whereby the unfair exaction subsists, and so doing to exasperate the religious annimosities by which Ireland's peace and improvement have so long been retarded. We are slow to believe that in a project so unwise and so unwarrantable Sir John Young will be abetted by those of his colleagues who are connected with Ireland. There is not, we believe, a single one of those gentlemen who has not more than once voted, when out of office, against the perpetuation of Ministers' money, applied as it now is exclusively to swell the revenue of the most excessively overpaid Church in Christendom. What: will these gentlemen do now. Have they all changed their opinions at the command of our present Premier? and will they vote to strengthen and perpetuate a tax upon the chief towns of Ireland, which year after year they were accustomed to taunt the Whigs for not utterly abolishing? The public will certainly watch the proceedings of men so pledged and so committed with jealousy and with care .- Daily News.

ful. CIRCULATION OF IRISH BANKS.—It appears, by the return of the Irish Banks for the four weeks ending on the 9th instant, that there has been a considerable decrease in the note circulation (to the extent of £192,540), whilst the coin held by those establishments has increased to the amount of £30,764 as compared with the return for the previous month.

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE .- Dr. Hayden has sent as his subscription the munificent sum of £100. Mr. Fairbann, of Manchester, has also sent a check for £100 as his subscription, and Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co., of Worchester, have subscribed a similar sum.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION .- The "permanent way" is now laid for telegraphic communication on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway line from Portadown to Dunkalk, so that in a week or two there will be an unbroken communication between the metropolis on the one hand and Belfast on the other. Before the summer is over we (Newry Telegraph) understand that the British Electric Telegraph Company expect to have the means of communicating with England, via Donaghadee and Port Patrick, in complete working trim.

SALE OF O'CONNELL'S HOUSE .- The house in Merrion-square-South, for over 40 years the town residence of the deceased "Liberator," and the property by inheritance of the late Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P., passed yesterday into strange hands by private sale under the Encumbered Estates Court. The title sold was a lease for the term of 139 years from 1796, or, in other words, for 82 years unexpired, subject to £105 head-rent. It was purchased for £250 by Mr. John O'Farrell, barrister-at-law, son of the late Commissioner of Bankruptcy. It was stated that at least £1,000 would be necessary to put the house in thorough repair. The late Mr. O'Connell took the house on 7th of July, 1809.

THE SAXON INVASION .- The estate of Aghadia, in the county of Cork, was sold there, on Wednesday, under the order of the Land Commission; the princi-Fal portion, including the house and demesne, falling to the lot of Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell .-The gallant Saxon is connected by marriage with the Roche family in that County.

The Clergymen bowed and retired.

The clown entered nolle prosequis on two other cases of a like nature against the traversers and others from Achill Island.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND .- " The prospect of the harvest is every day becoming a matter of more grave and anxious concern. Not only in England, but in France, Italy, and Spain, the crops have suffered much damage by the continued inclemency of the season, and cannot now be expected to yield an average supply; and, should anything occur to dash the hopes of the Irish agriculturist, the dearness of the ensuing year will not be its worst feature. As yet, indeed, no cause of alarm exists. The rains which have fallen up to this time have been most beneficial to the growing crops; and, with respect to that grain, the best adapted to our climate, which is most exten-sively cultivated among us, the promise is much greater than it was a month ago. Oats, having suf-fered from the harsh winds and long drought of the spring, have shot up surprisingly and will, we fully trust, realize an abundant retorn. Still, the crisis is full of anxiety; and, while we see accounts in the English journals of watersponts and inundations in all parts of the sister-country, apprehensions cannot be wholly depressed as long as our own atmosphere continues overcharged and unsettled. We have much reason to be thankful that we have not been visited as England has been. The vital produce of our soil is untainted, and it has already gained such a stage of maturity that, judging by the experience of late seasons, and knowing that from the 18th to the 21st of this month has hitherto been the fatal period, we may hope, without presumption, that the extreme danger is past, and that should the blight come it will fall with a mitigated severity; but it is an anxious time. In such a case we cannot, if we would, contemplate our neighbors' calamity and wrap ourselves up in a sense of perfect security. The proximity of the danger is too startling for even the most selfish to take their rest entirely fancy free."-Dublin Mail.

Numerous and still later accounts from all parts of the kingdom speak more favorably of agricultural prospects. The weather had generally taken up, and with the returning heat the apprehensions felt for the the children of that persuasion.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD-THE " PROTEST-ANT SECESSION."- The Dublin Evening Mail announces the resignation of three members of the National Education Board-viz., Dr. Whately, Baron Greene, and Mr. Blackburne. The "resignations" so long threatening have come at last, and the Mail pompously describes the proceeding as a "break up" of the National Board. We do not see how the retire-ment of three out of six Protestant members can be properly called a "break up" of the Board, because even if there were any difficulty, which there will not be, in filling the vacant places, the Protestants would yet be very amply represented, being still in the pro-portion of three Protestants to six Catholics on the Board, whilst in the country, their proportion is scarcely one to six. Indeed, Doctor Whately's retirement or dismissal would be only an act of simple justice and common decency if it were due to the fact of his having outraged the religious feelings of the Irish people by his shameful libels on Catholic convents, and thus shown himself unfit to be entrusted with any influence over the education of Catholic children. Mr. Blackburne should never have been appointed a member of the Board unless a thorough-going Orange par-tisan were indispensably required on it. We are not aware to what extent the retirement of Mr. Baron Greene can be considered a public loss; but we hope that the loss will not be found quite irreparable.

The Mail and Express affect to make a great matter of this " Protestant Secession," and the latter journal calls upon the "Protestant patrons of National Schools throughout the country" to imitate the example thus set them by breaking with Board. We do not know whether this exhortation is addressed exclusively to the Protestant patrons of Protestant schools in connection with the Board, or whether it is intended to reach those Protestants who, as in the case of the Bective National School, recently referred to in this journal, have contrived to get themselves appointed patrons of Catholic schools, and thus have acquired a legal power over the property of their neighbors, which may be used under any convenient pretext, or upon any favorable opportunity. We trust that we shall not see many examples of persons "seceding" with the property of other people under the specieus pretexts of safety of the potato crop had been considerably allay- | religious zeal and conscientious scruples.- Tablet.

The Resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Navan Union, to exclude the Sisters of Mercy from the Poor House, has been rescinded. The Soupers are in a great way about it.

THE CONVICT KIRWAN .- The Lord Lieutenant has appointed G. W. Creighton, Esq., Q. C., and Finch White, Esq., barrister, commissioners to enquire into the forfeited estates and chattels of William B. Kirwan, convicted of the murder of his wife. We understand the commission will open at Longford in the course of the ensuing month.

THE SIECLE, THE TIMES, AND THE GREAT DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

An able article in the Siecle, of the 5th instant, on the Great Dublin Exhibition, and the condition of freland generally, showing, in reply to the taunts of the English press, the true cause of the backwardness of Ireland in commercial prosperity, has attracted an unusual degree of public attention, and has forced from of her own productions. England, in inviting the the "Tall bully" of the anti-Irish press, a rejoinder, world to her great solemnity of 1851, indulged in her which, as a confession of guilt, stands, perhaps, unrivalled in the annals of journalism. The withering charge of the Sterle is home, circumstantial, and stunning; and the Times, like an Old Bailey advocate of a hardened criminal, denies, admits, expostulates, gets angry, jocular, and disproves nothing. We regret our space will not allow us to give a translation in full of this masterly defence of Ireland ; but the portions we quote will show sufficiently the opinion of foreigners respecting the condition of Ireland, and her obligations to her English rulers :---

"GREAT DUBLIN EXHIBITION. " To the Editor-in-chief of the Siecle. " Dublin, June 30, 1853.

"The first impression of a stranger, on arriving in Ireland, is admiration; the second, immediate, irresistible, a sad oppression of the heart; admiration at this land, so rich and fertile, these valleys and hills i so smiling, this capital and bay so imposing ; a grief, an inexpressible pity, at the aspect of desolation and misery which conceals itself under these deceitful anpearances. I have seen much misery in my life, I have been present at much suffering, I have met in other countries populations profoundly miserable; capitals the most different in character have presented to me the most painful spectacle, of certain classes of the poor struggling for the necessaries of life. I solemnly declare, nowhere have I seen anything which can compare to the distress of this country."

Having contrasted the poverty of Paris and London with the incomparably greater misery of Dublin, and commented on the unparallelled patience with which the latter is borne, the writer, M. Savoye, remarks :--"This people is perfect in the art of suffering, and their Christian gentleness rises as an indelible reproach against their oppressors."

And, again, speaking of this "peuple martyr," he says :--- "Nothing can totally dishearten them. After each fresh disaster inflicted by a jealous and tyrannical nation; after all the vexations obstacles raised to the development of native resources, they still arise unconquered, with the determined resolution to resist until death.²²

"Like all excitable, sangnine, and impassioned people, they pass from despair to joy with inconceiva-ble suddenness. In the midst of their sorrows, it would seem that only a ray of sunshine-a smile of fortune-is required to restore all their energy, and fill them with redoubled hope. This hope, this confidence this faith in a better future-all that sustains and aggrandises them in their own eyes is expressed by the sacred device: Erin go bragh !"

After pointing out how that glorious national sentiment is identified with all that is ennobling in the past history and the future hopes of Ireland, and how that honored motto, surmounting a crowned harp, eventually became the expression of Irish nationality, M. Savoye says :-- " Finally, what is the Dublin Exhibition itself, with the imposing development which it daily takes, but the radiation of this same idea, so well worthy of the attention and the interest of Europe. On this account, it is to be regretted that the organisers of this noble national fete have not thought well of placing the Irish device in letters of gold on the highest summit of the Exhibition building. And even if the semi-official advocate of the malignity of the neighboring isle had taken umbrage at it, there would not have been any great harm."

Having pointed out the " conspiracy of silence," by which the London press (particularly the Times) kept the public in the dark regarding the precise day of the inauguration of the Exhibition, and the means which they adopted to write its "epitaph" in the shape of " an adieu," the correspondent of the Siecle adds :--" Truly, this was too much even for the Times. If Ireland is unquestionably the most unfortunate nation of the globe, having neither internal life, nor outward expansion, nor national liberty, nor commercial greatness, nor material prosperity, nor moral good-whose

under such circumstances anything like the Great Industrial Exhibition is a fact remarkable in itself, and which deserves to be regarded as a proof of the enterprise and elevation of mind, as well as patriotism, of the man who has conceived it. France. to whom belongs the merit of initiating the great industrial exhibitions, confined them within the limits heart the hope so flattering to her ambition, but I believe quickly dissipated, of displaying her own superiority in the eyes of the universe. Mr. Dargan on the contrary, the generous and intelligent patriot, who both conceived and executed the Great Dublin Exhibition, has been desirous of giving a solemn lesson to his country. After having covered it with a network of railways, and having diffused by this powerful agency a new life into all its part, he has been anxious to afford the facility of contemplating what Ireland had produced of itself and by its own resources, to compare these results with the natural products of the country, and to encourage his countrymen by comparison with, and the example of, other nations more advanced, more fortunate, or more skilful than Ire-land."

"This project Mr. Dargan has executed, without aid from any one-without assistance on the part of the Government, which has not even deigned to send royal commissioners to Dublin as it has done to New York. At the same time this generous citizen wishes to leave all the eventual benefit of his enterprise to the Industrial Society of Dublin, reserving to himself the loss alone, should the receipts not cover the capital advanced and the interest thereon. Meanwhile, the sums which he has thus disbursed, have, it is said, successively mounted to two millions and a half of francs. The public sympathy and gratitude are his only recompense."

"SAVOYE."

KELLS PROSELVTISM-ARCHDEACON STOPFORD AND FATHER M'Evoy,-We observe from the Meath Herald, that the controversy between Archdeacon Stop-ford and Father M Evoy relative to the authorship of the letters produced by the former at the Rotundo has, after a very formidable series of replies and rejoinders, which we cannot regret having in good time saved our readers the infliction of, resulted only in this, that the Archdeadon, while virtually withdrawing the charge he made, or was supposed to have made, against Father M'Evoy, still persists in asserting that his "letlers " were the work of some unnamed and mysteri-ous " Priest of Rome." The Archdeacon has very Cunningly and very skilfully avoided submitting his assertion to any practical test, and we think Father M'Evoy may fairly treat any future escapades of so slippery a gentleman with cool and quiet contempt. - Tablet.

A number of Claddagh fishermen were amongst the emigrants from Galway to America last week.

STORM .- There was a severe storm along the eastern coast of Ireland on Saturday night and Sunday morning. There are reports of several casualties to small craft, from Kingstown, Drogheda, Dundrum Bay, &c. The sufferers are chiefly yachts, fishing boats, and coasters. We have not heard of any lives being lost. The severe winds of Saturday and Sunday have inflicted injury upon the potato crop. The stalks are in many places levelled with the ground. This day is calmer, and promises to be favorable.

The three convicts who had lately escaped from the Limerick gaol are recaptured. One was arrested in Cork by Head Constable Crowley ; Another who had enlisted in the 84th Regiment, under the assumed name of "Thomas Burke," has been given up by the military authorities at Chatham, to which he had been sen!; and the third was arrested in London by one of the metropolitan force. The latter was dressed as a gentleman, with gold chain, &c., and so conscious was he of evading capture that he called at a police station in London to make an inquiry when he was arrested.—Limerick Examiner.

At the late important trials in the county of Monaghan, it is stated that Catholics, who had been summoned as "Jurors," were directed to "stand by;" and that this was done at the especial desire of those representing the Crown.- Weekly Telegraph.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM INTOXICATION .- Dr. Kirwan, city Coroner, held an inquest at Meath street it was a matter of option with the men. Hospital, on Wednesday, on the body of Mary Anne Bishop, a child between nine and ten years of age, whose death was occasioned under the following circumstances :- It appeared in evidence that the mother of the child undertook to conceal a jar of ardent spirits which she had received from a neighbor. The little girl, it would appear, had seen where the jar had been deposited, and taking advantage of the absence of her mother, got out the cork of the jar and swallowed a quantity of its contents. The mother returned and found the child lying on the floor in a state of insensibility. Dr. Ryan applied the stomach pump, but an effusion of the brain had set in, and in a short time after being brought to hospital, the child died.

GANERAL STRIKE OF THE LONDON CARMEN .- The following announcement appears in the Globe of Wednesday evening :- " The cabmen of the metropolis have commenced their glorious three days of revolution-or rather their three days of no revolution-of the wheels of their vehicles. In three days (according to another account, in a month) they count on reducing the Home Secretary and the Imperial Par-liament to a capitulation. This morning the cabless city presented a sight not less mournful than ominous. At booking-offices and hotel doors, parties, prepared to start for railway stations, might be seen hopelessly reclining on their luggage, like Patience on a monument, smiled on by porters, or with the sole sympathy of boots. Elsewhere carts clatter along the streets with fairer freights than probably they ever before carried, and even ponderous vans are seen loaded with travellers as well as with trunks, and making way as well as can be expected' to Paddington or Enston Station. Persons arriving by railway or proceeding to the stations were the principal sufferers. The companies are, however, taking steps to meet the emer-gency. In two or three instances where drivers did not know of the combination and plied for hire their cabs were overthrown and the reins cut.

ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.—The difficulties suggest-ed by the Colonial Church-Regulation Bill, although not absent from its passage through Parliament, thicken about its ultimate future rather than its present passing. The position of the Church of England in the Colonies-the absolute necessity of reconciling in to the affections of colonists-renders it as absolutely necessary not only to concede self-government adapted to local circumstances, but to recognize the laity. Ir other words, the Church of England must, as to its management, be assimilated to other institutions in the free Colonies. But the fact will prove experi-mentally that the Church can be assimilated to other institutions; an anticipation of evidence which, with the use that may be made of it by agitators at home, suggests natural and grave anxieties to the friends of the Church. This feeling, although it was not avowed, probably lay at the root of lighter objections by which the bill was beset in the debate of the Lords : but there is no alternative save that of passing a bill of the kind, or abandoning the Colonies ecclesiastically. The Lords incline to the former; with the Commons probably the latter will have more favor .-Specialor.

ANGLICAN SIMONY .- Mr. Phillimore's Bill to amend the law respecting simony, by extending it to laymen, and to render illegal the sale of the next presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice, provides :- " That if any person, from the time of the passing of this Act, shall or do, for any sum of money, reward, gift, profit or advantage, directly or indirectly, or for or by reason of any promise, agreement, grant, bond, covenant, or other assurance of or for any sum of money, reward, gift, profit, or benefit whatsoever, directly or indirectly in his own name or in the name of any other person or persons, take, procure, or accept the next avoidance of or presentation to any benefice with cure of souls, dignity, prebend, or living ecclesiastical, and shall be presented or collated thereupon, that then every such presentation or collation, and every admission, instilution, investiture, and induction upon the same, shall be atterly void, frastrate, and of no effect in law, and such agreement shall be deemed and taken to be a simoniacal contract; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, to present or collate unto orgive or bestow every such benefice, dignity, prebend, and living ecelesiastical for that one time or turn only."

It is stated by the local papers that Bishop Philpotts has refused to license the Rev. J. P. Shepperd, formerly Curate of the Northshore district, Kirkdale, and recently appointed to the Curacy and Lectureship of South Molton, Devon, on the ground of unsoundness on the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

THE CHURCH AND THE POLICE .- On Friday about fifty of the A division waited on Sir Richard Mayne. They stated that, however inconvenient, they were compelled, at the risk of being "spotted," or incurring the displeasure of their superiors, to go to church. of whatever religious persuasion they might be. Sir Richard told them that he believed some intimation of the kind was disseminated during the administration of Mr. Walpole at the Home Office; but he believed

OUR FUTURE SUFFLY OF CORN .--- The continued wet and cold weather, the unfavorable prospects of the harvest here and in France, the notorious wants of the countries on the Upper Rhine, make reflecting statesmen now turn a somewhat anxious eye to the various countries that supply corn, in order to ascertain the probabilities of bread being easily accessible for the majority of the people. The average price this year is from 6s. to 7s. higher than last year, and hence the increased supplies. At present, in consequence of the rise in price, great quantities of corn and flour are now coming in; and those who remember the immense quantities we obtained in 1847-8-9, in consequence of our high prices, when other countries were not so well prepared as now to supply our wants, will be under no apprehension that we shall not now, as a rise takes place in prices, procure large additional supplies.-London Economist.

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Sarah Baker has been convicted at Stafford Assizes of the murder of her child, by throwing it down an old pit-shaft. The poor creature was seduced by a wretch who deserted her when it was apparent she would become a mother.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION .- Six vessels have taken their departure from Liverpool for the Australian ports during the week. On Saturday the Goldfinder, one of the "Fox Line," and the Tasmania, one of the "White Star Line," cleared out, the former with 576, and the latter with 440 passengers. They are both fitted out with every convenience, and the whole of their passengers have expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the arrangements made for their accommodation. The Tasmaria will be succeeded by the Mooresfort, a new vessel, that in appearance and sailng qualities is said to equal the smartest clippers affoat. She is now on view at the Salthouse Dock. There are now three ships loading at Liverpool for Adelaide, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,102; 17 for Melbourne, 9,888 tons; 1 for Moreton Bay, 1,309 tons; 1 for Port Phillip, 1,040 tons; and 6 for Sydney, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,599. Such has been the effect of the recent articles in The Times, respecting shipments to Australia, that it is credibly stated that the price of ships had been increased from 5s. to 10s. a ton.

UNITED STATES.

Mgr. Bedini, Nuncio from the Pope, accompanied by Archbishop Hughes, have gone to visit Lake Su-perior and the Indian Country, previous to his return to the East.—Detroit Catholic Vindicator.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY DELEGATES IN PHILADEL-PHIA announce that the collection in Saiut Michael's Church, Kensington, will amount to the sum of \$1,400, or upwards; the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sheridan, contributed \$100, and commended the cause to his people. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal announce the death of the Rev. Mr. M'Caffrey, Latin Professor at St. Mary's College.

Senator Douglass, of Illinois, is supposed to be the Member of Congress spoken of is having become a convert to the Catholic Church in Rome.

A fatal collision betwixt the New York and Philadelphia cars, occurred on the Camden and Amoy R. R., on the 11th inst., by which several persons were killed outright, and many wounded. Great blame is attached to the Engineers and Conductors, who were immediately arrested to await the finding of a Coroner's Inquest.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS .- The Interments in the cemeteries of the city, for the week ending Saturday, July 23, were 617, of which 420 were of yellow fever.

Twenty-seven persons died in New York on the 13th instant from the effect of sun strokes.

FREE DISCUSSION-FREE SPEECH.-There is quite a distinction between freedom of speech, freedom of liscussion, and the abuses or licentiousness thereof. We recognize no right in any person, neither does our constitution, nor our form of government, recognize any right in any person or persons to outrage the feelings of the community or any respectable portion thereof, under the false assumption of "free speech" by which to cause riot and blood-shed. No.1. But on the other hand, cause being greater than effect, we ge for removing the cause that the effect may cease. For instance; would our Cleveland contemporaries attempt to sustain a fellow under pretence of "free speech," who would attack the character of any considerable portioon of the Forest City ladies-denonncing them as unchaste? We know some of them at least, would not; and a wretch who would dare make such an attack would soon find a coat of tar, a volley of eggs, or the like, while these editors would exclaim, "served nim right." No, gentlemen; we are the friend of freedom of discussion and freedom of speech, but like the freedom of the Press, we hold all re-sponsible for the abuse thereof. We also hold the right inheritantly, in the community, by their lawor rules, if such are established, to abate unisances .--And it Jo Barker or Jim Gavazzi travel the country and abuse the character of citizens of whom they know nothing, they should be arrested and held to bail for good behavior. Why if we use violent lan-guage towards a neighbor, which provokes him to strike us, we are guilty in law for an assault, and liable to a fine. Where, then, is the basis for your claim of "free speech" for B. and G. different from my "free speech" to my neighbor, which ontraged his feelings so as to fell me? The only difference is in the extent of the outrage. We do it in a small way, but they by the wholesale. Look at this "free speech" subject, and let us hear no more excuses for disturbing the public peace .- Ohio Picayune. DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION .- A Kentucky editor, having quarrelled with a Mr. Stanton, a democratic representative of that State, in Congress, last session, has published letters written to him by Mr. Stanton, while in Washington last spring. One of these extracts is rich: "If I could stay here a month I could make \$5000. As it is I fear I shall have to hurry off without even completing the buisness I came on. I saw men in New York, Philadelphia and here who wanted my services, and are willing to pay for them and pay for them well. If I can be re-elected I can make a great deal of money. But this between ourselves." No doubt this mean scoundrel is but a type of hundreds of legislators on both sides of the Atlantic. A bill to stop our assemblymen, who are lawyers, from taking fees upon private business or any business before the legislature, is very much wanted. Large sums are realized as fees, tempt on her own life immediately afterwards. The and it is to be feared that the hope of such gains quickens some others beside Stantons.

is the fault?"

"Yes, the lrish people, on a soil which is known to be one of the first in Europe for fertility, die of famine, and forsake in tears the hearths of their tathers to seek a new country beyond the sea. But whose the fault?"

"Yes, Ireland, rich with minerals even to the very surface, with historical proofs that these great sources of national prosperity had been formerly worked, particularly the coal mines, has now virtually neither coal nor salt; nor any of the great levers of modern manufacture. It remains forcibly tributary to England, possessing neither the power nor the capital to work the raw materials locked up in its soil. Whose is the fault?"

If security of property, and personal liberty-physical as well as moral-" are the lasting and only true levers of nations, has not England to reproach herself with destroying them in Ireland? The vast and noble forests of oak which ornamented the country, and furnished the timber necessary for naval architecture have in one place been cut down for military purposes as in the time of Cromwell, in another place by the rapacity of the English proprietors, always uncertain of their tenure."

" Of the eleven millions of acres of cultivated land, the source of the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, how much remains in the hands of the original inhabitants? Not two millions. The remainder, by way of conquest, usurpation, confiscation, and other violences, has passed to invading strangers, or, still woise to base discoverers and informers. It is well known how these lands are cultivated, and what the profit resulting to the country."

Having adverted to the flourishing manufactures which Ireland formerly carried, and her extensive trade with Europe, from the Hanseatic Cities to Italy, and the tyrannical and infamous means which England adopted to ruin them, and detailed some interesting anecdotes of the penal laws, showing the extreme lengths to which England resorted to provent Irish Catholics from acquiring either property or education ; and having shown how this system of unscrupulous oppression has, except in some rare instances, been carried down to our time, without strengthening nor essentially enriching the empire, M. Savoye proceeds : been convicted of the murder, and received sentence -"You see, Monsieur, that in such a country, and of death.

Mr. Leslie Montgomery, apothecary, has been conicted of bigamy at the Kildare Assizes. He married in 1836, Martha Booth, at Cullenswood, and in 1852 Wilhelmine Haysted a native of Kildare. Mr. G. Knox obtained at same assizes, £200 damages against Mr. Copperthwaite, for libel, in charging plaintiff with extortion on the turf.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. H. ANDERSON.-On Sunday, 31st ull., the Rev. W. H. Anderson, formerly a Pusevite Minister at Leicester, and an active member of that party in the Establishment, was ordained Deacon in the chapel of the Archiepiscopal residence, by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster .- Catholic Standard.

CONVERSION .- On the 27th ult., Richard Meady, Esq., of Cloudesley Lodge, Bitterne, near Southamp-ton, made his profession of faith, and was received into the Communion of the Catholic Church by the Rev. Robert Mount, at St. Joseph's, Southampton. Mr. Meady is a gentleman of highly respectable connections. His father and brother are both beneficed clergymen of the Established Church. We understand that this is the seventeenth convert the Rev. R. Mount has received into the Church during the four years he has been amongst us.-Ib.

Caroline Sherwood, the young woman who strangled her illegitimate child in a field near Brighton, has

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- THE MORMONS IN INDIA.-The Mormons are making a desperate effort just now for the conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith. Thirteen "ministers" arrived in Calcutta from the city of the Salt Lake, via California, a month or six weeks ago, and their "high priest" has lately got one of the newspapers to publish his manitesto. They are not likely to do much here. The Europeans laugh at them, and the natives do not understand them-for seemingly their gift of tongues does not include llengali. The "high priest" just referred to, and who seems a man of considerable natural eloquence and ability, but of very defective education, boldly avows the doctrine and practice of polygamy, justifying it by reference to the cases of the patriarchs and kings of Israel.

A correspondent of the Church and State Gazette. signing himself " Presbyter," writes to that journal tor the purpose of eliciting a suggestion as to how one of the purpose of entiting a suggestion as to non-one of his brethren shall induce the people to come and hear sermons. "There are many churches," says he, "and chapels too, thank God, where the Gospel truths in all their fulness are preached faithfully and with scruppilous avoidance of ceremonial. Are the working classes found even there? From observation in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Birmingham, in Macclesfield, and in many other of the manufacturing towns, I hesitate not to answer, ' No.' Fashionable congregations may be found, with a fair sprinkling of the middle classes of society, sitting as a delighted audience under the Rev. Mr. So-and-So-carriages block up the entrance to the church or chapel-but where are the lower classes? There are a few, perhaps, accommodated on forms in the middle aisle. I repeat, therefore, my original question-how can we accommodate the people? When accommodation is found, and this is not as easy as it would at first sight seem with the present system of pews, how can we prepare adults to hear and understand sermons? And how and when can we, finally, best persuade them to come to the house of God to hear those sermons?"

A woman named Brookes poisoned her two illegitimate children (twins) with laudanum, in Birmingham, on Friday morning, and made an abortive atwretched woman is in custody.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

DRAFTS from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messis-filyan, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the Nauonal Bank of Scotland; Glasgow; Messis. Bowman, Grannell & Co., Liverpool. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, March 1853.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$21 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND 🐎 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

and a second MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1858.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the present issue the editor of the TRUE WITNESS commences his fourth volume. He feels it unnecessary to make any lengthy profession of principles, trusting that, from his antecedents, these may be known, and may be summed up concisely as the principles of a Papist. The editor of the TRUE WITNESS would desire to take this opportunity of thanking his subscribers for their support, and good wishes; and would, at the same time, earnestly request, of such of them as are in arrears to pay up the amount due, and of all to remember that the terms are: "Six months in advance." Without punctuality on the part of the subscribers, it is impossible that a journal can be properly conducted; and the editor of the TRUE WITNESS confidently trusts that the Irish Catholics will not be " backwards in coming forwards." Backwardness, at all events, in a good cause is not a reproach to which Irishmen are generally obnoxious. To defend the religion of the Irish from the foul aspersions which the enemies of Ireland, and Ireland's faith, are continually casting upon it, is the one object of the TRUE WITNESS; and in this object its editor calls upon Irish Catholics to aid him -by their communications of all interesting events, -by the punctual payment of their subscriptionsand by their good offices in endeavoring to procure for him additional subscribers. Trusting that this call may not be in vain, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS will assure his supporters of his determination to do his best to merit their approbation, and to make the TRUE WITNESS more and more worthy of their support.

Our collector is about to call upon our city friends; we hope that he will be well received. .

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The absurdity of sumptuary legislation, and the impossibility of regulating the price of labor by statute, have been strikingly exemplified in London, during the past week. A Bill was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Fitzroy, a short time ago, with the object of lowering the rate of cab fares, and of giv-

clined : Protestant calumniators always affecting the incognito. The correspondence has been published in the Birmingham journals, and will be handed down to posterity as another proof of the dark intrigues of Papal Rome. We copied, about a year ago, from a Canadian Anglican journal, another version of the same story, in which a Jesuit, instead of an Oratorian, figured under the disguise of a bricklayer's apprentice, instead of as a journeyman carpenter. But, as the wise man said long ago " there is nothing new under the sun."

An extraordinary national movement is taking place in Scotland, headed by many of the most influential of her nobility. and landed gentry, and which may yet produce curious political combinations. "A Scotch agitation" says the Nation truly-" would. in proportion to its size, be far more serious than an Irish one.". And he finds the reasons for this, in the difference betwixt the proprietors of the soil, in Scotland and Ireland-the former being the true nobility of the country, the descendants of her hereditary chieftains, and not, as is for the most part the case with the Orange landlords in Ireland, " the whelns of Cromwellian settlers and Williamite commissaries"dirty parvenus, who have despoiled the genuine aristocracy of the land of their birthright, and whose rapacity, and oppression of their tenantry is only more disgusting than the baseness of their origin. At the head of these Scotch agitators, we find the name of Lord Eglington, and a Committee has been formed with the view of uniting all classes of men in one common object. This Committee has put forth two addresses-one a statement of grievances, the other An Address to the People of Scotland from the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights," in which the domands of the Association are clearly set forth-" Equality of representation-Equality of allowances."

"We demand" says a writer in the Times " Equality of representation—that the number of representatives returned by Scotland to the House of Commons shall be in the same relative proportion which her wealth and population bear to England. We complain that England returns 125 members more than her just proportion; that small English boroughs return two members each, while our Burghs are grouped together in half dozens, and return but one member among them ; that the Universities of England and Ireland are represented in Parliament, and that the Scottish are not.

" We demand -- Equity of allowances .- The charitable institutions of England and Ireland are assisted by grants from the public exchequer. No Scottish charity ever received a farthing from this source. The police forces of London and Dublin receive annual grants to the amount of £167,000, while the police force of Edinburgh has never been so assisted. The constabulary of England and Ireland are, as regards the former partly, and as regards the latter wholly, maintained by Government. No such allowance is made to Scotland. Harbors of refuge have been built, and five are now in progress of construction in England; yet there is not one on the stormy and rocky shores of Scotland. Large sums (£181-000 last session) are annually voted for the maintenance and repair of English palaces ; while Holyrood, the only habitable Royal palace in Scotland, is in such a state that when the Scottish peers meet to elect their representatives in Parliament, or Her Majesty's Commissioner holds a levee, the floor requires to be supported by wooden beams, in case it should give way, and in many parts the pressure of a walking cane will penetrate the floor."

This wonderful revival of the old Scotch spirit, after so many long years of torpor, is not the least extraordinary of the signs of the times. We fear however that it is too late in the day for such a display, and that this appeal to Scotch nationality will only expose its promoters to ridicule. Scotland's na-Culloden; such of it at least as had survived the Union, and had not perished with the noble and galhe was also "the last of the gentlemen." Scotland's nationality is dead, nor are Paisley weavers, and cotton spinners, the men to restore it; the roarings of this XIX century Scotch Lion will but provoke the laughter of Punch. From all parts of the United Kingdom come accounts of the re-appearance of the potato disease: this, together with the long continued rains, and inclement season, has given rise to considerable appreheusions. From Paris there are reports of a fresh attempt on the life of the Emperor. We learn also that a person named Baynam has been arrested at Southampton, and conveyed to London, to be examined on a charge of being one, of a band of conspirators, engaged to murder the Emperor. No great progress has been made with the Eastern question, which is getting as stale almost as the famous Gorham case, on which the best commentary we ever heard pronounced was by a friend of ours-"The Gorham case!-D-n the Gorham case." We suspect that there are many who entertain the same sentiments towards the Eastern question. The real state of this question is that nothing is settled. The allied squadrons still remain off the mouth of the Dardauelles, and will not retire until Russia shall have commenced to withdraw her troops from the Danubian Principalities : a measure to which the latter power will not be brought easily to accede. In case of the refusal of Russia to comply with the ultimatum, the allied squadrons will advance towards the Black Sea, and hostilities will commence in good has again occasioned a considerable depreciation in

DRAM DRINKING AND PROTEST-ANTISM.

One of the most striking, and at the same time the nost melancholy, political features of the Celtic Exohas, is the rapid transfer of the soil of Ireland from the hands of the native Trish to those of strangers, whose influx is at the same time attended with moral consequences still more deplorable-as manifested by the rapid and almost incredible increase in the consumption of ardent spirits in Ireland. A few years ago, before the "Potato Rot" had smitten the food, and "Jumperism" had polluted the morals, of the neonle, Ireland with a native and almost exclusively Catholic population of upwards of 8,000,000 consumed only 5,290,650 gallons annually. To day, with has shewn up the conduct of Sheriff Sewell of Quea population of only 0,500,000, made up, however bec, and his understrappers, in the late jury-packing in great part of foreigners, and composed of a far larger proportion of Protestants than at the former epoch, the consumption has risen to upwards of 8,-000,000 gallons, and is steadily increasing, as the Catholic population diminishes.

By means of these statistics of Drünkenness we can trace the progress of the Protestant Reformation prudence of Canada. The Herald and the Sum in Ireland. We can see this progress in the decrease of the native population, in the decline of Temperance and in the increase of dram drinking and temporaries, to distort the facts of the case, or to hush foreigners. "The altars of the Catholic Church them up altogether. But the Pilot alone has had have been deserted by thousands, in Connaught and Kerry" says the Nation. We can believe it, when we see how the Shebean houses have been recruited, and draim shops multiplied. - " In the district of Galway, in 1850" says the Report of one of the Souper Societies "not 500 Protestants were to be found"nor, if we may rely upon the testimony of Sir F. B., Head, a single prostitute, not an unmarried mother, scarcely a drunkard. To-day, the same Report boasts that there are no less than 6,000 who have abandoned the Church; with what effect upon the norals of the country, the above statistics amply show. This decrease of temperance, is the strongest proof we have as yet seen of the partial success of the Second Reformation in Ireland: and would almost appear to bear the Times out in its boast that-' in fifty years Ireland will be Protestant to a man."---God forbid! So shall her women be like the women of those Protestant countries of which the Morning Chronicle speaks, when it complains :--- " that it can no longer be said of them that their maidens are given in marriage." That this is not an idle fear. may easily be shown by referring to the constant result of Protestant missions. We do not cite the Sandwich Islands, that Sodom of the Pacific, alone as an instance: for we can find abundant, and most melancholy proofs of the deleterious effects of these missions, upon morality generally, and upon chastity in particular, without going so far from home. If we only look at what is taking place in those parts of the British Islands where the principles of Evangelical Protestantism are most widely disseminated, we may easily conclude what will be the result of the same missions-of the same agencies-and of the dissemination of the same principles-in Ireland. It is well known that many Non-Catholic preachers besides the Anglicans, are engaged in the Irish missions; and that the most active amongst them are the agents of the Methodists. Let us see then what Methodism and Methodist Missionaries, have done for the morals of the women of Wales-the stronghold of rampant Methodism, and perhaps the most decidedly Evangelically Protestant portion of the British dominions. We quote from an article in the Edinburgh Review, of April last, headed-the Church of England in the Mountains: the writer is treating of the Methodist Missionaries :---

"The great mass of preachers are utterly illiterate; and the most popular are those who can rake up the expiring embers of enthusiasm into a blaze by violent stimulation. Thus we have a residuum of much flame and little heat, the contortions of the tionality was finally extinguished on the fatal field of sibyl without her inspiration.' Such preachers especially delight in calling forth that disgusting exhibition of folly and fanaticism which has disgraced the very name of religion in Wales-the practice of ' jumping.' A whole congregation may be seen, drunk with excitement, leaping and shouting in concert, and profaning the most sacred names by frantic invocations. We cannot wonder that these bacchanalian orgies end too often in in the same manner as their heathen prototypes; for such fervor being purely of the flesh, is easily turned into the current of mere carnal passion. Moreover, the doctrine of the preachers who stir up such 'revivals,' is frequently of the most antinomian tendency. Hence we must explain the melancholy fact, that the spread of [Protestant] religious knowledge in Wales has not been altended by an improvement in the morality of the people. In no other country has so large a portion of the population been instructed in controversial theology; and we fear that in no other country is there a greater prevalence of unchaste habits among the poor. Such, at least, is the unanimous evidence of the numerous witnesses examined by the Government Commissioners. The general result of this evidence may be summed up in the words of one witness (Rep. ii. p. 60.): Want of chastily is the giant sin of Wales. Or, is perhaps still more correctly stated by another, a magistrate of North Wales: ' Fornication is not regarded as a vice, scarcely us a frailty, by the common people in Wales' (Rep. iii. p. 68. See also Rep. i, p. 21.) We fear that this unanimous testimony of so many witnesses of all ranks and sects is not shaken by Sir T. Phillips's arguments. He has proved, indeed, that the number of illegitimate births is not greater than the English average; but he has forgotten to notice the evidence given, that a large proportion of the poor women in Wales, are pregnant some months before marriage."

er can deprive them." So be it-so will the Irish women be secure against the arts of the Soupers. and Ireland proof against proselytism. No nation, no people were ever thoroughly Protestantised until their morals had been thoroughly corrupted, nor until "they had been deprived of their virtue." If "no human power", can rob the Irishwomen of their chastity-which we fully believe-no human power will ever succeed in Protestantising them, or in reducing Ireland to the condition anticipated by the Times, and realised fully in Protestant Wales.

The Pilot of this city deserves the thanks of every honest citizen for the able manner in which he business. Alone, amongst the Protestant press, of this city, of Quebec, and of Upper Canada, has he denounced this conduct, and endeavored to draw the attention of the Executive to one of the most barefaces attempts to tamper with the due administration of justice, on record in the annals of the criminal jurishave, it is true, delicately alluded to the subject. and have not attempted, like some of our other cothe courage to speak out, and to demand a searching investigation into the conduct of the agents in this disgraceful business, which it behoves every honest man-Protestant or Catholic-to repudiate; but which, so far from repudiating, or denouncing, the majority of our cotemporaries have endeavored either to palliate, or to conceal. This says but little for the tone of public morals in Canada, or for the independence of its Protestant press.

A great wrong has been perpetrated, and this press throws its ægis over the perpetrators. The Jury panels have been faisified --public officials have been detected in offering bribes to hush up their misdeeds-and, with scarcely an exception, the Protestant press is silent, or affects to pass the matter over as a trifling indiscretion, as something to make merry about, as an exceeding rare just ! Whence comes this silence ? Are our cotemporaries approvers of, or indifferent to, the crimes of Jury-packing and bribery I we cannot tell. We have heard it whispered indeed, that there are cogent reasons for this silence-that "this effect, defective, comes by cause." -It is rumored that-well-" God help us, 'tis a world to see;" a venal press, and a corrupt magistrature go well together; and when Deputy Sheriffs offer bribes, why, we need not be surprised if there be many an "itching palm" that wants scratching.

Still, in spite of the efforts of the Protestant press, this affair of jury-packing and attempted bribery cannot be hushed up. Sheriff Sewell, in duty to himself, is bound to demand an investigation. He swears that he never offered, or commissioned any one else to offer, a bribe to purchase the silence of the "Advocate" who detected his errors. But he cannot be ignorant that the bribe came from his office, that it was offered by his Deputy, Mr. Von Exter, and that under these circumstances people will talk-will think what a funny thing it is that a Deputy should so easily part with his money to purchase the concealment of an error for which the principal admits himself to be both morally and legally responsible. That a bribe was offered is certain, and people will ask-" Cui Bono?"-and will draw their own conclusions.

We say that Sheriff Sewell must know that the bribe came from his office, because it has been publicly asserted in the Pilot of Saturday last, and has not been contradicted. "A Lawyer" writing in the Pilot under date of the 11th inst., affirms that :---

"This Mr. Von Exter, when detected in his error, deliberately went to the office of the Advocate, by whom the discovery was made, and tendered h indeed placed in his hands, A BRIBE OF TEN POUNDS. Mr. Sheriff Sewell makes affidavit that he was not a a party to this most nefarious act, but he alludes in terms much too gingerly to its perpetration, and he allows his office to be still disgraced by the presence of the avowed perpetrator :-

ing to passengers additional security against the extortion of drivers. The Bill was passed nearly unanimously, but hardly has it come into operation ere its inefficacy to relieve the evils complained of has been lant Claverhouse, the last and best of Scotchmen, as demonstrated. On Wednesday, the 27th ult., by agreement amougst the owners of cabs in London, all their vehicles were at once withdrawn from the usual stands: not a cab, nor backney carriage of any description, could be procured for love or money. The scenes that ensued are described as having been most painfully ludicrous. The railway cars arrived with their loads of passengers as usual, who were put down at the different termini-and then found to their horror that they could get no farther. A revolution, or French invasion, could hardly have occasioned greater consternation. Sir R. Inglis called the attention of the House to the above facts, and a clause in the Bill whereby the demands of the conspirators were acceded to, was introduced.

The Tablet publishes an amusing correspondence betwist the Rev. Dr. Newman, and a Protestant M. P., who will not allow his name to be made public. The latter had circulated a cock-and-bull story about two priests of the Oratory, in Birmingham, who, in the disguise of carpenters, were endeavoring to overthrow the Holy Protestant Faith. The master carpenter, with whom these Papal emissaries worked. conceived suspicions against them on account of their want of skill, for which he at last dismissed them. Shortly after he met them walking arm in arm with some of their brother priests, and the truth at once flashed upon him that they were Jesuits in disguisea secret which he immediately imparted to another wise-acre, a member of parliament, -but who, with that retiring modesty so characteristic of the discoverers of "mare's nests," conceals his name under the unpretending initials of C: D. A mutual acquaintance of C. D., and of the Rev. Dr. Newman wrote to the last named gentleman for a contradic- public securities. It is expected that the Imperial shall be Protestant to a man"-no future Sir F: B. as there is in Her Majesty's service. Hans of Iceland tion of the master carpenter's legend, which was of Parliament will be prorogued about the 20th instant. Head will have to put on record his surprise "at the vowed the destruction of an entire corps, for one of course immediately given, coupled with a request for The cholera is reported as raging fearfully at Copen-the Anformant's name; this request was however de- hagen.

We fear that, when the theological attainments of the Irish shall be on a par with those of our Evangelical Welsh Protestants, their morality will be much earnest. The threatening aspect of public affairs on a par also; and that when the period anticipated by the Times shall have arrived when-"Ireland

And by his silence Mr. Von Exter admits the truth of the charge. How far his principal is thereby implicated, it is not for to say. Every one must draw his own conclusions.

We have also received a communication from Quebec, which explains the reasons of the "Adrocate's " silence-and which, fully corroborating the statement of "A Lawyer," assures us that, from the beginning, it was the intention of the "Advocate" to prosecute the Sheriff for attempt to bribe, an intention which he also at once made known to his clients-the accused of having taken part in the Gavazzi riots. This fully exonerates the "Advocate" from all suspicion of improper conduct: but at the same time, he, as well as Sheriff Sewell, is bound to demand a rigorous and searching investigation into the whole affair.

On Monday last, three rowdies were brought before the Recorder, on a charge of having grossly insulted a soldier of the 26th Regiment on duty, and one or two of his comrades who chanced to be standing by at the time. It was proved that these "friends of free speech" applied the most opprobrious epithets to the soldiers, and very candidly informed them that "they were not to leave the city safe." The parties were fined-one, £4, and two others, £3 each. On the following morning one of the same party was again brought before the Court, and fined, for being drunk in the street. So much for our champions of "free speech," who doom and denounce to utter destruction as gallant a regiment

the rabid and ferocious howlings of their low and vulgar mouthpiece the Guzette, are, it seems, resolved on like revenge. On Tuesday evening, another batch of bullies-" friends of free speech," of course -committed a murderous assault on two soldiers in St. Peter's street.

We regret to say that the above are by no means solitury instances of a tendency to act over again in our streets the disgraceful scenes of 1849. On Saturday, the Band of the 26th, which, by the Commanding Officer's kind permission, had been allowed to attend at the theatre for the amusement of the citizens, was insulted so.grossly that it, and some of the officers who happened to be present, were obliged to quit the building, although the cowards who insulted them must have been well aware that the Band of the 26th could not have been implicated in the sad affair of the 9th June. Where is this to end ?-Is Montreal again to be at the mercy of the ruffians who destroyed our Parliament House, and outraged the homes of our best and worthiest citizens? Or will the Government interfere, ere it be too late, to put down this odious attempt to revive in our midst Mob Law? These are grave questions, and if not speedily resolved the consequences may be most tragic ; for soldiers will not, cannot, allow themselves and their comrades to be maltreated with impunity.

The object of the instigators of these outrages upon the soldiers of the 26th, is obvious. Anticipating a judicial investigation into the events of the 9th of June, and fearing that the testimony of many of these soldiers will not be lavorable to them, they desire to get rid of such troublesome evidence altogether, by the removal of the regiment from Montreal. And to get the regiment removed from the city, ruffians of the lowest class, the very dregs of society, are incited to acts of violence against the soldiers, in order that from the ensuing disturbances, the coalinuance of the regiment in its present quarters may be represented as dangerous to the public peace. To remove the 26th from Montreal, before the approaching Criminal term, would be an act of gross injustice towards the parties against whom, at that term, it is expected that actions, arising out of the melancholy events of the 9th of June, will be brought; because by this removal they would be deprived of the testimony of witnesses which will go far to exonerate them from the charges brought against them. We trust, therefore, that the government will not allow itself to be dictated to in this matter, or permit a ruffian rabble to decide upon the proper disposition of Her Majesty's troops. The forbearance of the men of the 26th regiment, considering the cruel attacks to which they have been exposed, speaks highly in their favor, and is very creditable to the discipline, and moralc of the regiment. No one can doubt its courage.

A reverend num-skull, who signs himself " Grand Chaplain L. O. A., Canada East"-(what these extraordinary initials mean, we know not, and care not to enquire, but we fancy it is some tomfoolery connected with Orangeism)-has given to the world, through the medium of the Gazette, the benefit, of his scriptural experiences, and his opinions respecting the cause of these disturbances. In them, the pious man-his organs of vision evidently slightly distorted by the overtightness, and overstarchedness of his white choker-sces clearly the workings of the " mystery of iniquity"-see second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, second chapter, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh verses, in which the Mayor of Montreal, the Jesuits, the privates and non-commissioned officers of H. M. 26th regiment of foot-the Cameronians -are clearly pointed out under the parable of the "Wicked One" who is to be revealed--" Ille Iniquus"-whose coming is according to the working of Satan, in all power, and signs, and lying wonders -" cujus est adventus secundum operationem Satanæ, in omni virtute, et signis, et prodigiis mendacious."--- 2nd Thess. ii, 9. The thing is clear it was a "Jesuit in disguise," who knocked the soldier's eye out, in the bar-room of the public house .---To doubt it, would be doubt to scripture itself, and to be as one of the ungodly. Thus reasons the "Chaplain of the L. O. A."-being "a fanatic" as the Transcript insinuates: though from a careful consideration of the premises, the TRUE WITNESS feels inclined to attribute the singular aberrations of the "Grand Chaplain" to a defect in wisdom, rather than to any excessive religious zeal; and to write the reverend gentleman down an ass," as "pretty a piece of donkey flesh as any in Montreal." However we perfectly agree with our cotemporary of the Transcript that the "Grand Chaplain of the L. O. A."--(we like to give the-" devil" we were almost going to say-reverend gentleman his due)would be "much better employed in reading his bible or composing a sermon to compose the people's mind," than in writing fustian for the Gazette. We have heard something of the said reverend gentleman's "sermons" and can testify to their "composing" or sedative qualities.

cotemporary remarks, " that they go over the whole field of religious controversy, * * so that no more remains to be said. No Protestant," our cotemporary concludes, "can possibly peruse these very lectures without being startled." We should rather think not: we must confess that we were a little startled ourselves at reading as follows :--

"At the time of the Emperor Theodosius, Ganualiel, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, was applied to by the High Priest to make Saints of Stephen and hree others."-p. 129.

We wonder how such a remarkable fact has so long managed to escape the attention both of Miss Tickletoby the learned editor of Punch's "Comic History," and of our friends of the "Apostate Priests' Society" in Ireland. However, better late than never, and as we find it, so we publish it for the bencht of the Mrs. Gamps and Mrs. Harrises of the conventicle; much good may it do their dear old hearts. Scoffers there are who will be inclined to treat the matter as a joke-to insignate that Gavazzi was only poking fun at his "intelligent" audienceand that thoroughly and correctly appreciating the intellectual calibre, and information, of his auditory, was merely trying to what extent he could be permitted, undetected, to go, in his highly praiseworthy efforts at gulling, and making foois, of them. Extraordinary as this hypothesis may appear, it is perhaps less startling than the history which makes St. Paul's preceptor the cotemporary of the Emperor Theodosius who assumed the Purple A. D. 379, and sends the High Priest to a Jewish Rabbi for authority to canonise St. Stephen, a Christian martyr. We shall expect "more light" to be thrown on this interesting passage of Ecclesiastical History by our erudite cotemporary of the Montreal Witness, whose profound attainments have long caused him to be looked up to as the oracle of the "Old Woman's Department.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETIES.

On Wednesday we had the pleasure of availing ourselves of the tempting offers held out by these sister societies to all men to come and enjoy themselves, for one day, under the " greenwood tree :" and so, gladly turning our backs upon the city, its smoke, dust, and heat, we found ourselves at an early hour on board the Jacques Curtier steamboat, bound for a day's pleasuring, and no mistake.

So great was the number of persons who thronged the decks of this elegant boat, that it was found necessary to press another steamer into the service, which was lashed alongside and received a portion of the pleasure-seekers, who, from an early hour, crowded on board. Bands of music were in attendance; soon a space was cleared for a dance, and Irish jigs, Scotch reels, and quadrilles became the order of the day. The weather was charming, the arrangements excellent, and entitle the Committee of Management to great proise; for to them, in a great measure, was the success of the day owing. Arrived at Lavaltrie, and its glorious woods, the company dispersed to dinner; soon however to reunite in the pleasures of the dance, which was kent up by the bright-eyed daughters of "Ould Ireland," and her stalwart sons, without a moment's intermission, until their return to Montreal ; where, after a day of real enjoyment, they arrived about 8 p.m., sorry to part, but hoping soon to meet again.

On pasing the soldier's barracks, both going and returning, three hearty cheers were given for the 26th, by way of showing the disgust with which the rascally conduct of the perpetrators of the late assaults upon the men of this regiment, is regarded by Irish Catholics. The Band at the same time struck up the inspiriting strains of "Garry Owen," which have so often preluded the irresistible charge of the Irish soldier upon his fores: this compliment was no doubt appreciated by those to whom it was offered. We trust that, while scrupulously abstaining from every illegal act, and from every expression calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, our Irish Catholic citizens will be careful to show that they have no sympathy for, no connexion with the dastardly ruffians, whose prowess is only shown in attacking, and beating single, and unarmed men. We trust that some of the blackguards will yet catch a Tartar. The proceeds of the trip are to be devoted to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum; we have not as yet heard the amount, but, no doubt, it will be something handsome, judging by the numbers who were of the excursion. It is needless to add, that the utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and that our Irish friends shewed that they well knew how to confine Pat's national, and irresistible love of fun within the limits of the strictest propriety. We have heard it rumored that it is in contemplation by the Irish Societies to have another expedition of a similar nature ere the season closes ; we know not if this he true, but if it be-" more power to them."

by himself"-and concerning which a Protestant | the facts of the agitation, directly confutes a calumny circulated by the opponents of secularization, in Upper Canada, that the obnoxious scheme is a species of Romish aggression on Protestant property. Within a few days we have seen that accusation issued from the conservative press of Upper Canada; and diametrically opposed as it is to the whole history of the question; refuted as it has been over and over again, it still continues to re-appear with as much pertinacity as if it were an unquestioned truth. The agitation of this question has, from the first, been exclusively the work of the Reformers in Upper Canada."

And the "secularization" of these Reserves-if that secularization" must needs come-will we trust continue to be the work of the same party, unaided uncountenanced, by the Catholic members of Lower, or of Upper, Canada. An alliance betwixt Catholicity and Protestant democracy is a political mesalliance dishonoring, and destined in the long run to be productive of many a mischief, to the former : nor could Catholics, at the present juncture, be guilty of a more absurd act of spicidal folly than to join in an attack upon Protestant ecclesiastical property with such allies as George Brown, and his faction, whose real object in assailing the Clorgy Reservos is to facilitate their intended subsequent onslaught upon the Catholic ecclesiastical property of Lower Canada.

We still hope-and we have reason to know that our hopes are not without good foundation-that when the time comes, many Catholic members of Parliament will be at their posts, prepared to oppose the proposal for secularization ; and that it will turn ont that Mr. Drummond was reckoning without his host, when in his speech at the Woodstock festival, he pretended to be certain of their co-operation. We think, without pretending to the gift of prophecy, that we may pro-mise him that when that "division" takes place, several of these Catholic members will be found voting against him, and his colleagues. But whatever the result, it is, in the words of the Toronto Leader, "a calumny" to assert that this agitation for "secularisation," "is a species of Romish aggression on Pro-testant property."

We have been frank with the Transcript; will he deal with us in the same spirit in replying to a ques-tion we are about to put to him? If, as he asserts, tion we are about to put to him? the "secularisation" of the Clergy Reserves in Canada would be "robbery"-by what name should we designate the resumption of the grant to Maynooth in Ireland? Or why should it be lawful to resume a grant made for religious purposes in the one case, and not in the other?

Owing to a mistake, this letter was crowded out last week : we tender our apologies for the omission :

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Bytown, 30th July, 1853. SIR-On Tuesday, the 26th instaut, the examination of the young ladies in the schools of the Sisters of Charity took place. On this occasion, his Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, his Clergy, and a number of Priests from the country, were present, as well as the parents and guardians of the pupils. Although I have attended examinations in the old country, as well as in Canada, I deem it my duty to state that I never witnessed a more orderly and satisfactory course of proceeding. The classes appeared in regular gradation, beginning with the first step of elementary edu-cation in French and English. Good specimens of penmanship were produced, and the system of writing taught is excellent. The progress in Atithmetic was very considerable, some of the young ladies, ten years of age, seemed familiar with the most practical rules of vulgar and decimal fractions, and the revolutions of of Geography, the Use of the Globes, and Geometry, occupied a portion of the day very much to the satisfaction of the audience. The English Grammar classes acquitted themselves most creditably; in parsing and correcting false English, they exhibited an accurate knowledge of the Rules of Syntax. In fact, I believe they stand alone in this department in this part of the Province. I heard it remarked by persons supposed to be competent judges, that the pupils excelled in music, painting, and drawing, &c. SPECTATOR.

The office of Chief Justice has been offered to, and

The, Quebec Chronicle says that an extraordinary term of the Court of Queen's Beach is to be held at Quebec on the 15th September. On the same authority we learn that Dunbar Ross, Esq., has been named a commissioner to enquire into the complaints against the conduct of Messre. Magnire and Symes, in connection with the Gavazzi riots.

Mr. Drummond, in his speech on the adjourned debate on the Numbery Bill drew a very accurate picture of the state of the Government church, which, as coming from a Protestant, and perhaps, with the ex-oeption of Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Spooner, and one or two others, the staunchest Anti-Catholie in the House, is worth preserving. He is assigning his reasons why, he should almost be inclined to look favorably on the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy of England-in lieu of the miserable effete caricature of an Episcopate now existing in virtue of some almost obsolete Acts of Parliament.

"He would fgo further, and would say, that seeing all ecclesiastical principles abandoned by the bishops and clergy of the church of England daily, all the recognitions of sacraments, of orders, and of everything else that was essential to the existence of the church given up, he should, with nafeigned delight, have seen the strengthening of a church which, at least, would bear faithful witness for these things. He should have rejoiced, after my Lord Derby, and other Conservatives, had knocked down 10 bishops at a blow, to know that there were bishops being established in this city and all over England."

The election of a Commissioner of Schools at St. Constant, in place of a M. Bruneau, in consequence of that gentleman having left the Catholic Church, has been freely commented upon by the Non-Catholic press, as an illegal act, and as an undue interference with the rights of conscience-we will endeavor to give the true facts of the case :---

At St. Constant, for the last five years, the Protestant residents have had a separate Protestant school, with the right of electing their own Protestant commissioners. On the other hand, the Catholic school has been under the control of the Catholic commissioners elected by the Catholic portion of the communiy. One of the latter, a M. Bruneau, lately became a Non-Catholic, and in compliance with the request of the Catholic electors of St. Constant, backed we bolieve by Mons. Mellieur's interpretation of the School Law, resigned his situation, as disqualified for the office of commissioner of the Catholic school.

In this perhaps, the letter of the law was not adher-ed to, for the fact that M. Broneau had ceased to be a Catholic, did not legally disqualify him for the office of Commissioner. But the spirit of the law, which gives to Protestants the right of having Protestant commissioners for their schools, would seem to be in favor of that interpretation which assigns Catholic commissioners, exclusively, to Catholic schools. Had M. Braneau been a man of any dericay of semiment, he would have voluntarily tendered his resignation of office at the same time that he exercised his undoubted legal right to renounce his religion-and would not have waited to be called upon to do so by his constituents,

The regulations for the guidance of the male and lemale students of the Normal School, issued by the Chief Superintendent, are most stringent, not to ray absuidly tyrannical. They are forbidden, even during the hours of recreation, and in the holydays, at any time or place, from having any communication with one another-brother with sister, or consin with consin, either by word of mouth, or by letter. The malo students are also prohibited from having any acquaintance with young women not of the Normal School; and in the same spirit, the female students are to have no acquaintance with any young men of the city .-The promulgation of these edicts has aroused a spirit of resistance, and the female students have, as we learn by the Hamilton Spectator, given vent to their indignation, by tearing down the notices containing them, as soon as they were posted up on the walls.-Without impugning the motives of the framers of these regulations, we must say that if the morality of a Normal School cannot be maintained without them, the sooner we get rid of Normal Schools the botter. accepted by the Hon. Mons. Lafontaine. This ap-pointment reflects high credit on the government which Ryerson's legislation might have suited the crop-

"Not poppy, nor mandragora, "Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,"

possess one-half the "composing" virtues of one of Nose evangelical sermons which, in the plenitude of his more than forty parson power of dullness, he hebdomadally inflicts upon his much enduring congregation. Why then should our "Grand Chaplain" not content himself with setting people to sleep on Sundays, without striving to set them by the ears all the rest of the week? We exhort him, in the words of the Transcript, to compose Sermons, and so compose the troubled minds of his "Dearly beloved."

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING .--- For the knowledge of the following singular fact in Ecclesiastical History, we are indebted to the learned Father Gavazzi: it will be found recorded at p. 129 of the

The Transcript in noticing some remarks of the True Witness to the effect that it hoped that Catholic members of the Legislature would oppose the meditated " secularisation" of the Clergy Reserves-and that the cry for that measure had originated, not with Catholics, but with ultra-Protestants-seems inclined to contest the truth of our assertions. "It was by Roman Catholic votes that the address on which the Bill was founded, was carried," says the Transcript. We cannot do better than cite the words of the Toronto Leader in support of our position, that the agitation for the "secularisation" of these Reserves has been throughout the work of the democratic Protestant party.

" It is quite true" says the Leader that the agitation for secularisation commenced with the ultra-Protestant portion of the community :--

"The responsibility of having taken the initiative in this agitation they have no desire to disavow; but are on the contrary anxious to assume. The position edition of his Lectures "corrected and authorised of the True Wilness, in connection with its appeals to which he so justly deserves.

has conferred it, and will give universal satisfaction eared Paritans of Connecticut, but it will nover bu to all men who desire to see our laws houestly and submitted to in Canada. wisely administered. We require Judges like the Hon. Mons. Lafontaine to clear our judicial system from the foul stain cast upon it by the conduct of the Sheriff of Quebec.

The Herald says that the Attorney General has received instructions from the Governor General, to undertake the defence of the jurors against whom M. Loranger has instituted actions for libel.

The destruction of the present Mayor's portrait having been allowed to pass by unheeded, a similar outrage has been perpetrated on that of a former Mayor, Mr. P. M'Gill, whose lower end has been cut off and carried away. We have thus, out of two portraits of Mayors, only the top of one, and the bottom of the other, left. By uniting them, the portrait of a Mayor, acceptable to men of all parties, might be produced. But this, however desirable politically, is, we fear, asthetically impracticable.

It is impossible to say who the guilty parties are in this piece of blackguardism; but we sincerely hope that steps may be taken to discover, and bring them to justice. The cutting of a piece of painted canvas is no great thing of itself, but it indicates a contempt for law and order which must be put a stop to, and the sooner the better.

(* Of his portrait we mean.)

EDUCATION .- We would direct the attention of parents and guardians to the re-opening of the Montreal Model School. We have examined the writing of the pupils attending this School, and must certainly say that we have never seen such improvement. Mr. Doran as a commercial and mathematiteacher is unsurpassed. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the different branches of science necessary to qualify the pupil for any mercantile or engineering department. We wish him that success

The "Fishery" Dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States is about to receive another complication. A third party, claiming the exclusive right of the contested "Fisheries" is in the field in the person of the soi-disant Earl of Stirling, whose trial for perjury some years ago in Edinburgh, may still be fresh in the memories of some of our readers. The claims of this gentleman were, after a searching investigation, pronounced to be utterly unfounded, by the highest authorities, and the claimant narrowly escaped the doom of a felon. He is now in Washington, and bas made over his rights-such as they arc-to the contested "Fisheries," to an American company, who intend testing the legality of this transfer by immediately despatching one of their vessels to the fishing grounds; and, of course, if interfered with by British cruisers, the company will demand the protection of their own government, which will thus be called upon to adjudicate upon the validity of the pretensions of the claimant of the honors and privileges of the Earldom of Stirling. Though some of the American papers speak very largely about the danger of a collision, and the probabilities of war, the whole affair will most probably end in smoke.

So great has been the heat of late, that no less than 183 persons died in New York, from the effects of sun-strokes betwixt the 10th and 14th inst. Several deaths from the same cause have occurred in this city.

A SIZAR OF T. C. D.

WHO has had very great experience in teaching, the univer-sity entrance course, and every department of a finished Eng-lish Education, would form an engagement in a College or So-minary, as Olassical or English Assistant, or both. Advertiser would establish a General School in any of the Provincial Towns if sufficiently encouraged. Testimonials and references of the highest respectability can be given Advertiser's wife would undertake to instruct in

be given. Advertiser's wife would undertake to instruct in English, Music, Scc. Communications addressed J. P. M., St. Anno's de la Po-catier, County of Kamquraska, C. E., will be attended to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In France things are going on infinitely better than could have been anticipated in a country where so many anarchists and maniacs are ever ready to overthrow the whole frame work of society.

The trial of the parties for conspiracy, connected with the secret society called the Commune Révolutionnaire, was brought to a close on Friday. The trial took place with closed doors, and there was no jury. Those guilty of belonging to a secret society may be sent off to Cayenne if caught:

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says :--- "It appears that the reports with respect to the 'interesting situation' of the Empress are without any foundation. Nothing appears to be precisely fixed with respect to the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the Pyrenees, but all the preparations for the journey are made."

AUSTRIA.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Constanti-nople has written to this government, that "Martin Costa owes no allegiance to the Emperor of Austria," and that the imprisonment of that person after he had rendered a civil oath to the American government " is not only a very regretable violation of international law, but an act of disrespect, which will not soon be forgotten.

At Vienna some forty or fifty persons have been arrested, but whether they are accused of compassing the death of the Emperor, or whether their crime is that of carrying on a criminal correspondence with the revolutionary party in South Tyrol, we cannot

say. The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Vienna :-- " The subject is an extremely ticklish one to touch on, but it is my duty to inform you that something unusual has recently occurred here. So much secrecy is observed, that it is extremely difficult to get at the truth of a matter which for the last few days has much occupied the attention of the better classes of society. About a forthnight since you were informed in a couple of words that many arrests had recently taken place in this city, and even now it is my intention to say as little as may be on the subject. It is believed that a conspiracy has been discovered, and several of the persons arrested on suspicion (principally Italians) belong to the most respectable classes of society. It is to be feared that the ramifications of the conspiracy are extensive, as it is further said that a nefarious crime was to have been attempted at Ischl in the course of the summer. Such are the things which, with pallid cheeks, people whisper to each other; for their correctness I carnot answer.

PRUSSIA.

COBLENTZ, July 22 .- M. Usener, who is known from the part he took in the so called Kossuth rockets, has just been arrested in this town. He was on his way back from Russia.

ITALY.

The Bologna correspondent of the Chronicle writes on July 18th:--" Disturbances have broken out among the people in consequence of the dearness of corn. Several persons have been assassinated, including some public functionaries. Among those assassinated are the Count Zampieri, gonfaloneri of Faenza ; M. Givri, governor of the the same town ; and M. Zotti, director of the police at Imola. A portion of the municipal councils in the legations have resigned their functions in a body. The Austrian garrisons have been increased at Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona, and the rigors of the state of siege have been augmented everywhere. Here, at Bologna, the police have within the last few days discovered a large quantity of concealed arms. The same thing has occurred at Forli. Domiciliary visits are daily taking place, and a considerable number of persons in both cities have been arrested. Eleven of the prisoners convicted of having taken part in the political assassinations of 1849 are to be shot the day after to-morrow. This is in addition to those who have been put to death before." The Parlamento of Turin of the 20th quotes the following from Florence of the 16th :-- " The Grand Duke, taking into consideration the prayers of P. Guerrazzi, Petracchi, and Valtanceli, commuted their sentence of imprisonment for life into banishment from Tuscany as long as it might please his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke having given them to understand that he would permit them to return to Tuscany when they should apply to him for leave. The pardon, however, is conditional. Guerrazzi and his companions must pledge their words of honor not to reside in Italy. They are to be embarked at Leghorn in a steamer and accompanied to Marseilles by Gendarmes. The Grand Duke, in pardoning them, performed an act of humanity as well as of sound policy. Guerrazzi would have died had he remained much longer in prison, and Petracchi would have become insane. It is said that when the Grand Ducal decree was read to Guerrazzi, he hesitated to accept his pardon, because it contained expressions which he considered to be humiliating."

RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says :-The measures taken by the Russians in the Danubian principalities, but particularly in Moldavia, are of such a kind as to lead one to imagine that the Emperor Nicholas has not the remotest intention of abandoning them soon. All appearances tend to show that instead of a momentary it is a permanent occupation he means as will enable him with facility to add these vast districts to his possessions. Large bodies of troops continue to penetarte into the provinces, and heavy pieces of artillery are transported to places most in advance of the Pruth. Jassy, Tekoutch, Bucharest, and other commanding positions, are being strongly fortified, and provisions of meat, bread, and other indispensable articles are contracted for a term of nine months.

JASSY, July 15 .- 40,000 troops and 144 pieces of artillery have already passed through Jassy, and proceeded by forced marches towards the Danube.

An official gentleman has received a letter from Bucharest. It says :- "We have not less than 75,000 Russians close to this town. They are fine looking fellows, but we should wish to see their backs turned towards us."

THE CHOLERA IN DENMARK AND RUSSIA .-Both Copenhagen and St. Petersburg are just now visited by the cholera, in the latter in a milder form than in the former. In St. Petersburg there are about 160 new cases every day, of which, on the average, forty are fatal; while in Copenhagen, with a so much smaller population, the number of daily new cases has run up, between the 11th and 16th of July, from forty-nine cases with thirty deaths to 350 cases and 137 deaths.

TURKEY.

On the 16th, the fleets of Great Britain and France remained in the positions they occupied on the 11th in Besika Bay.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state that proclamation from the Ottoman government to all Mussulmans was soon expected to appear. The armaments continued with the same activity. The contingents of Tunis and Tripoli, calculated at 20,000. men, were expected. Abbas Pasha had placed at the disposal of the Sultan 14 ships of war [four of of which are steamers], 15,000 men, and a sum amounting to 25,000,000 of plastres. Three Egyptian transports had arrived at Constantinople with a part of the troops. The Porte had decidedly refused the offers of service of the refugees, and had only accepted a small number of foreigners.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS .-- On July 10th the whole Turkish ministry was changed. Ali Pasha, the late Governor of Smyrna, was named Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Reschid Pasha; Mehemet Reschid Pasha to be Grand Vizier, in lieu of Mustafa Pasha. The cause asserted for these alterations was the unwillingness of Reschid Pasha to join the war party. For some days there were rumors afloat of an intended modification of the ministry. As soon as it was known that a change had actually taken place, the ambassadors of the great powers met in conference. They evinced considerable alarm at the selection of ministers decidedly hostile to Russia. It seemed to denote immediate war, with or without European support. Lord Redcliffe was requested to speak to the Sultan, and after an hour's interview with Abdul-Medjid succeeded in obtaining an adjournment of the modification of the cabinet.

INDIA AND CHINA.

From Burmah the intelligence is, that no advance is to be made on Ava unless our troops or civil servants are molested, and our present position there is to be maintained. Many officers have died.

The empire of China is divided, and Nankin is in-

Meagher's birth day.²⁷ Bernard S. Trainor, presided, and Patrick O'Donoghue, the recently escaped "con-vict²⁹ from Van Dieman's Land, was present as a guest. Late in the evening, Mr. Trainor offered a ful-some toast in honor of his friend O'Donoghue, the insincerity of which, we shall show in a moment. Mr. O'Donoghue took from his pocket a large roll of manuscript, and was proceeding to read his speech, -after the fashion of Mr. Meagher and Mr. Savage, who had preceded him,-but being unable to make himself heard, Mr. Trainor advised him to forego any attempt to speak, O'Donoghuelregarded Trainor's course as un-dignified, and wrote to him his opinion to that effect during the night. Trainor, who claims to be a Cap-tain of a Company called the "Meagher Rifles," feigned great indignation at the contents of O'Donog-hue's note, and straight sent an individual, with the historic name of Mulcahy, and titled Major, with a message to the offending O'Donoghue, to the effect that he must withdraw the offensive note, apologiseor fight. Mr. O'Donoghue would not consent to apologise or fight either. Thus ended matters on Wednesday night.

On Thursday morning a Lieutenant Sinnot bore a regular challenge from Trainor to O'Donoghue asking a meeting at Manchester, N. H., at ten o'clock Friday morning. O'Donoghue was greatly incensed; and in a fit of patriotism boiling over, half consented to the arrangement. He was somewhat tardy in his answer, however, and another letter came to him say-ing that if he did not come up to the "scratch"-to use the language of the ring-he would be posted as a coward and what not. Finally he consulted with a friend, who advised him of the nature of our laws upon the subject of duelling, and the severe punishment which he would have to undergo if convicted of accepting a challenge. He repented and promised to take no notice of the war document.

On Friday morning, upon hearing that Trainor, with his second Mulcahy, had gone to New Hampshire, O'Donoghue began to be sorry for the tame course he had pursued: and he declared that he would follow them in the "first train." To prevent him from so doing, his friends had him arrested on a charge of accepting a challenge, and he was taken before Justice Rogers who held him in the sum of \$2000 for examination on Friday next. Mr. Donoghue the proprietor of the Pilot, came forward, and gave the requisite bond for the subsequent appearance of his unfortunate namesake. The Chief of Police, in the meantime, caused a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of "Captain" Trianor, and, we believe, "Major" Mulcahy. If they are arrested and convicted, their " training days" will be over, for the laws of this state are rather stringent upon the subject of duelling. They provide that every person who shall engage in a duel with any deadly weapon, although no homicide ensue, or shall challenge another to fight such duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message, purporting or intending to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than twenty years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not more than three year years, and shall also be incapable of holding or of being elected or appointed to any place of honor, profit, trust, under the Constitution or laws of this commonwealth, for a term of twenty years after such conviction. The law in relation to accepting a challenge is also quite severe.

among us. Then mediums could be counted by units, but now by thousands-then believers could be numbered by hundreds, now by tens of thousand. It is believed by the best informed that the whole number in the United States must be several hundred thou-sands, and that in this city and its vicinity there must be from twenty-five to thirty thousand. There are ten or twelve newspapers and periodicals devoted to the cause, and the Spiritual Library embraces more than one hundred different publications, some of which have already attained a circulation of more than ten thousand copies. Besides the undistinguished multitude there are many men of high standing and talent ranked among them-doctors, lawyers, and elergymen in great numbers, a Protestant bishop, the learned and reverend president of a college, judges of our higher courts, members of Congress, foreign Ambassadors, and ex-members of the United States Senate.

mestic ones. These latter profess to treat the former as their equals, but everybody knows and feels that there is an overwhelming difference between the two, and that no one is more conscious of this fact than the Superintendents themselves. The domestic species governs its neighbors by the terrors of a process in Doctors' Commons, but the colonial magnates have no such help. They therefore proposed, at least some of them, to go back to first principles, and start anew in the world, as the sole sources of authority over their misguided adherents. So they invoked the common law of the Church, talked of Synods, and sketched canons, but the spirit of the British constitution was too much for them. The lay people having got rid of the Pope, thought it, as indeed it is, an infinite folly to submit to Bishops, and would allow the Superintend-ents any authority whatever unless they had a share in it for themselves.

Accordingly an act of Parliament has been prepared by which they alleged spiritual powers of the Bishops are to be wielded accordingly to discretion and good advice of their lay subjects, and this is to be tempered by the more solemn course of what they call Presbyters. In short, the new constitution of the Colonial Church is as nearly as possible a copy of the civit constitution of the Clergy which the Jansenists and the Infidels devised in France at the end of the last

century. The colonial gentlemen are to he relieved in some way from the disabilities under which they remain who sit in the House of Lords. They are to hold synods, diocesan and provincial, but laymen are to have as much authority in these conventicles as the so-called Priests. Thus the grand prerogatives of Anglican-ism come down to be a miserable copy of infidelity. It is avowedly, however, only the American Episco-palians who furnish this new model of ecclesiastical legislation, but, in troth, it is nothing more nor less than the application of English parliamentary theories to religion: no taxation without representation; so the colonists tell us that they will submit to no doctrines unless they be allowed to define them for themselves. And, in very truth, there is no reason in the world why a colonial Superintendent should impose his opinions on the gold digger, any more than the gold digger on the respectable Superintendent himself.

The Anglicans in the colonies have been from time to time raving against the usurpations of the Pope on the just rights of Bishops, but more particularly on the just rights of Dr. Augustus Short and others. We have heard and read protests against the jurisdiction of the Holy See, and against the supposed encroach-ments of a foreign potentate. Well ! what is the end to which we are come ? The very men who said their rights were invaded by the Pope are now petitioning Parliament and the Government to give laymen power over them. They are degrading themselves, subjecting themselves to the control of laymen in things which they say are spiritual, and in which the interference of the Pope is wrong, because it is an attack on the inalienable rights of the Episcopate.

There is a set of men calling themselves Bishops, pretending to be the depositories of strange powers. denouncing the Pope because he keeps Bishops generally within the limits of their jurisdiction, and protesting against his authority on the ground that they are as good as he, and, at the same time, in the most explicit form, denying all their own pretentions, and calling upon Parliament to make them a little more respected than they are. They are ready to give up to laymen what they do not allow to the Pope. They transfer to them that very authority which is in dis-pute; and of their own will deliberately recognise in Parliament the source of that jurisdiction which they pretend comes to them without reference to the Pope. Here in England the Queen is their supreme judge : but in the colonies there is to be a "house of lay men" with as much power in spiritual things as the Superin-tendent who calls them together. The Queen, of course, loses nothing, she is still the supreme judge of controversies; but the Superintendents, in order to live in peace, are obliged to share their powers with every layman in their neighborhood, and then they have the audacious impertinence to abuse the Pope for preserving his own rights, and to tell us that their powers are more than human, and not derivable under an act of Parliament. If this delusion be really still held by any of them, it is perfectly clear that this at least is supernatural, for no act of Parliament could

ROME.

His Holiness has approved of the election of Father Becks, as Superior-General of the Society of Jesus.

FRENCH COLLEGE AT ROME.-A college for the perfecting of the theological and canonical studies of French students is about being established at Rome, under the approbation of His Holiness, to be under the direction of the venerable Abbé Liebermann. Its situation is near the Roman College, and it is intended to open it in November this year.

dependent of the Tartar dynasty.

Great anxiety was entertained for Canton, and a rising was daily expected there.

The American journals contains some additional information respecting the origin of the quarrel betwixt Mr. O'Donoghue and Mr. Trainor. On the 3rd inst., a banquet was given at the Faneuil Hall to Mr. Mea-gher, at which Mr. O'Donoghue also attended as a guest. When the health of the latter was proposed he commenced returning thanks, reading his speech from a manuscript. The Chairman very rudely in-terrupted him: high words ensued : then angry communications, and finally a challenge was interchanged. We copy the following details from the Boston Courier. The prosecution of Mr. O'Donoghue has been dropped :---

"HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS-A ROW AMONG THE PATRIOTS."—There is, in every large community in the United States, a set of oyster-house politicians,— without a habitation or a name,—chiefly foreign "patriots," who live by speculating on the credulity of their industrious countrymen. We have such a gang in this city, whose drunken acts during the past few months have kept our naturally industrious and welldisposed Irish population in a ferment. These "lead-ers" mostly congregate in dingy rooms in obscure hotels, and there raise issues among their simple conntrymen, as to the impropriety of being "priest rid-den"; but the moment the counsel of the "leader" is disregarded, the party disobeying is marked and made to suffer a higher penalty than was ever inflict-ed by "inquisition" or any terrible court, secret or open. The "leaders" have no occupation, and they live mainly by arranging ovations for some great "pa-triot" soon to arrive and the hypinger is the hypinger. triot?' soon to arrive, and the business is said to be quite profitable. The "patriot" who, in many cases knows little of the character of "his friends,"-accepting proffered banquets, comes to town-is received in regal style and ushered into the city by a com-pany of soldiers bearing his name upon their crest. One of the empty pageants took place in this city on Wednesday evening, and we propose, briefly, to state one incident on the occasion.

It will be recollected that a public dinner was giv-

THE COLONIAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND THEIR NEW MINISTERS.

There is no course of conduct more easy or more pleasant, while it lasts, than that of self-deception .--When a man has once entered upon this he requires an extraordinary visitation from without to recal him to a sense of his just obligations. It is painful to be roused from sleep, still more so from a cherished de-lusion. The first is not a rare occurrence, but the latter happens but seldom, and generally when it is too late. Thus at this moment the poor Anglican Superintend-ents are carrying on in the House of Lords their usual dream, that they are something or somebody different from their companions in that august and grand assembly.

They tell us in this country that they represent the Apostles, and that they have the true and real powers which the successors of the Apostles were meant to enjoy. They are the true heirs, "Romanism" and Dissent being equally aberrations from the right road. In consequence of this claim, and by the powers of an act of Parliament, they have multiplied their resemblances, and sent them into diverse colonies and from Persia districts at least as large as the whole of countries within which her Majesty's "writ runneth." England, and from Tartary a territory which ranges Unfortunately the new copies are not equal to the old over 30 degrees of longitude. During this period of originals. People treat them as a new and cheap 150 years, she had advanced her frontier 500 miles edition of a new book, but still hanker after the origi-towards Constantinople, 630 miles towards Stockholm, nal, and supply themselves, only by necessity, with these modern copies. The consequence is very natu-towards Teheran, Cabool, and Calcutta. One only ral, the colonial Superintendents, being no Saints, dislike contempt, and in order to show how little they deserve it, begin to practice a little tyranny over their subordinates. Of course all this is done on the principal that they are what they profess to be, spiritual persons with spiritual powers. It is, no doubt, an utter delusion, but who can dispel it? It seems that the case of the colonial Superintend-

en at Faneuil Hall in honor of "Thomas Francis | ents has been taken into the consideration of the do- | rass all the rest of Europe .- Economist,

man.

There is something really grand and imposing in the steady march of Russian dominion since Peter the Great first consolidated his empire into a substantive state. On his accession in 1689, its Western bounda-ry was in longitude 30°, and its Southern in latitude 42°: these have now been pushed to longitude 18° and latitude 39° respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel in the Frozen Ocean and Astrakhan on the Caspian : she has now access both to the Baltic and the Euxine. Her population, mainly arising from increase of territory, has augmented thus. At the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, it was 15,000,000 ; at the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1762, it was 25,000,000; at the accession of Paul, in 1796, it was 36,000,000 ; at the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 58,000,000. By the treaty of Neustadt, in 1721, and by a subsequent treaty in 1809, she acquired more than half the kingdom of Sweden and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which before she was excluded. By the three partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangements of 1815, she acquired territory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian empire. By various wars and treaties with Turkey, 1774, 1783, and 1812, she robbed her of territories equal in extent to all that remains of her Earopean dominions, and acquired the command of the Black Sea. Between 1800 and 1814, she acquired from Persia districts at least as large as the whole of towards Teheran, Cabool, and Calcutta. One only acquisition she has not yet made, though steadily pushing towards it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition,-the possession, namely, of Constantinople and Roumelia; which would give her the most admirable harbors and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embar-

THE TURKISH PASHA AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. -The following interesting account of the late severe i lness of the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, and of the attention paid to him by a Sister of Charity, is taken from the Parisian correspondence of the Times :-"Vely Pasha, the Ambassador of the Porte in Paris, has only just recovered from a rather smart attack of fever, which has confined him to his bed or his room för the last fortnight. M. Dronyn de Lhuys has been to visit him several times. Some surprise has been expressed in one of the journals at finding that the Pasha was attended during his illness by a Sister of Capitity, and some doubt was entertained as to the trith of the statement. That a Christian should be watched over, and receive the assistance of these pious ladies was nothing wonderful-but a Mussulman! The ministry of these ladies are alike afforded to all ; when sickness requires their aid they know no dis tinction of religion. Their assistance and consolation are equally given in the palace as in the hovel. It is true that the Turkish Ambassador has had constantly by his bedside one of this religious community, and that he listened to her words of comfort, inspired by religion, with attention and respect. Vely Pasha is the son of Mustapha Naili Pasha, the present Grand Vizier, who is generally regarded as the best guarantee of the favorable disposition toward the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Mustapha was resident in Crete, where more than two-thirds of the population are Greeks, for a period of thirty years, nine of which were spent in repressing the revolutionary movement, and during twenty-one years he governed the isle, and, as I have on a former occasion mentioned, his kindness towards the Christians secured him the sympathy and affection of that population. Vely Pasha," the son, governed a part of the island for some years, under the orders of his father, and, during the absence of the latter at Constantinople, he had the entire direction of affairs as his Lientenant; and, if I may trust the testimony of several of the Christian inhabitants of the island, he always exercised the most impartial justice to all, without the slightest distinction of race or of creed."

BRITISH MODESTY .- It is said that the British Ambassador at the Porte, joined his solicitations to those of the American Charge, "in the name of humanity," for the release of Kosta, the Hungarian seized at Smyrna. Well done ! England asks Austria to release a political offender who, after going to America. ceturns to the neighborhood of his former disturbances; she asks Austria to let him go again in the nume of humanity. But, "in the name of humanity," why does she not allow Mitchel, O'Brien, Martin, and O' Doherty to escape from the cruel captivity in which she holds them, out of pure hatred, as she knows full well they would never return to disturb her on her own soil.-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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and delay which they so often experience, when they engage with Agents who are but slightly connected with transient Ships. As a proof that their Immigration business is conducted on principles uniformly honorable and humane, and that they have been distinguished for the most exact fulfillment of all their functions.

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can be placed in their fidelity to accomplish all that they may promise, to those who have occasion to make any contract with them.

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PARTIES wishing to secure PASSAGE for their Friends from Liverpool to this Country, can obtain PASSAGE CER-TIFICATES either by way of the St. Lawrence or by New York, on application to

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CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

NO 233. BYELAW

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. TO AUTHORIZE THE CORPORATION TO TAKE STOCK IN THE MONTREAL AND BYTOWN BAIL-ROAD COMPANY, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THERE-FOR.

WHEREAS a Rail Road from the City of Montreal to By-town, in the Ottawa District of Canada West, which shall run across the Island of Montreal, in a line or direction North of the Mountain of Montreal, and have a terminus with-in the limits of the said City, north of St. Lawrence Street in the St. Lawrence Ward of this City, will promote the trade and prospority of the said City, and it is desirable and neces-sary to aid in the establishment and formation of such a road. At a Special Meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hell of the said City of Montreal. sary to aid in the establishment and formation of such a road. At a Special Meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hall of the said City of Montreal, this Flass day of August, in the now year of Our Lord Oue Thousaud Eight Hundred and Fify-three, under and by virtue of the Act of the Provincial Legislature, 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 128, in the manner and after observance of all the formalities prescribed in and by the said Act; at which said meeting not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council to wit, the following members thereof, are present, viz:—His Worship the Mayor the Honorable CHARLES WILSON, ACDERMEN WHITLAW; WHITNEY, TRUDEAN, VALOIS, LARKIN, COUNCILLORS TIFFIN, CUVILLER, STARNES, GORSE, CAMPBELL, MARCHAND, LA-BELLS, BLEAU, ADAMS, MUSSEN, HOMER, M'CAMBRIDGE, BRONSDON, THOMPSON, COURSOL & PAPIN. It is Ordained and Enacted by the said Council, and the said Council do hereby Ordain and Enact, subject to the consent of a majority of the qualified electors of the City of Montreal first had and obtained, in the manner stipulated and provided *tor*, in and by the Act 14 & 15 Vic., Cap. 51. Sections 1.—That upon the conditions and terms hereinafter stipulated and provided for, the Mayor of the said City shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required, for and on behalf of the Corporation of this City, to subscribe for and take 4000 Shares in the stock of the Montreal and Bytown Rail Road Company, chartered by Act of the Parliament of this Province. SECTION 2.—That the Mayor and Council of the said City, are hereby authorized and enquired to borrow such sum or sums of money as may and will be required to pay the said City, are hereby authorized and will be required to pay the said City, are hereby authorized and end council of the said City, are hereby authorized and will be required to pay the sub-

SECTION 2.—That the Mayor and Conneil of the said City, are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow such sum or sums of money as may and will be required to pay the sub-scription for the said 4000 shares so required by the preceeding Section of this By-Law, to be taken in the Chartered Stock of the said Montreal and Bytown Railroad Company, and the in-terest thereon, as the same may be required to be paid, from time to time, by instalments or columities or the content terest thereon, as the same may be required to be paid, from time to time, by instalments or otherwise, as the construction of the said Railroad shall be proceeded with to completion; and for the purpose of borrowing the said sum or sums of mo-ney to pay the said subscription and the interest thereon as aforesaid, or for the payment or satisfaction of the same di-rectly, if desirable. The said Mayor and Council of the said City, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to issue, sell and dispose of Bonds or Debentures of the said Corporation of the said City of Montreal. Signed by the Mayor of the said City and Counter-Signed by the City Clerk thereof, for a sum or sums, not exceeding in all, the sum of One hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds currency, the said bonds to bear interest

sums, not exceeding in all, the sum of One hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds currency, the said bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum; payable Semi-Annually; to be payable not less than twenty-five years after date; and not to be issued for sums of less than one hundred pounds each. SECTION 3.—That the said Mayor shall not be authorized to subscribe for the said stock, nor the sud Mayor and Council to borrow money or issue Bonds or Debentures of the said Corporation therefor, in the manner provided for, in and by the two preceeding Sections of the By-Law, except upon the following express terms and conditions, to wit: Istly.—That the whole amount of the Chartered Stock, shall be first subscribed for, and taken up, by *long fide* and respon-sible stockholders

sible stockholders

2ndly .- That a bona fide Contract or Contractsshall be made for the construction of the whole of the Rond from Montreal to Bytown, and good sufficient security shall be given to the satis-faction of the Council of the said City, for the fulfilment and Execution of the said Contract or Contracts.

Execution of the said Contract or Contracts. "Brdly.—That the line of the said Road, shall run North of the Mountain of Montreal, and that the said road shall have a ter-minus within the said City North of St. Lawrence Street, and below or East of the Cote a Baron therein. Athly.—That the Council of this City shall not be called upon to pay or contribute, for, or on account of the Stock to be Sub-scribed for, under this By-Law, except in proportion, pro rata with all other Stockholders; and that the Stock to be subscrib-ed for, under this By-Law, shall be payable, at the option of the said Council of this said City, either in money or in Bonds or Debenures of the Corporation, to be issued under the auor Debentures of the Corporation, to be issued under the au-thority of this By-Law, which bonds or debentures, if offered in payment of the said Stock, shall in all cases be taken, at a

ar value. 5thly.-That neither in the event of its being necessary at ter to augment the Capital Stock of the said Montreal and Bytown Railroad Company, or of any other con-tingency or event whatsoever, shall any privilege, preference or advantage, attach, or be given to, any new or additional Stock over the Stock subscribed for, or held by the said Corporation nor shall any privilege, preference or advantage be allowed or given to the subscribers to, or holders of the said new or additional Stock, in preference, or to the prejudice, of the said Corporation. 6thly .-. That the said Montreal and Bytown Railroad Company, bind and oblige themselves, that if ever they form a junc-tion with the North Shore Railroad from Quebee, or with any tion with the North Shore Railroad from Quebec, or with any other Railroad from Quebec, or any other place north of the Island of Montreal, such junction shall be made within the limits of the city of Montreal, and no where else. And lastly.—That, according to the requirements of the said Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 51, this By-Law be submitted to the qualified Electors of the City of Montreal, after public adver-tisement thereof, in the manuer and for the number of times provided for. in the said Act, and that it he adduted with the usement thereof, in the manner and for the number of times provided for, in the said Act, and that it be adopted with the consent of the majority of the said Electors, to be ascertained by the votes of the said Electors, to be taken in the same man-ner as is provided in the Act of Incorporation of the said City for the Election of Mayor and Councillors, in the City Hall of the said City of Montreal, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, each day, from Thursday the first, to Thursday the fifteenth day of September next, both days inclusive. next, both days inclusive. (Signed) CHARLES WILSON, Mayor. (True copy) J. P. SEXTON, City Clerk. { <u>L.S.</u> GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON CAPITAL-£1,000,000 STERLING. All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses. THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the CITY of MONTREAL continues to accept RISKS against FIRE at favorable rates. DF Losses promptly paid without discount or deduction, and without reference to the Board in London. HENRY CHAPMAN, May 12th, 1803. Agent Chobe' Lasurance.

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"Neto: Lights. or Life in Galway, is an original tale by Mrs. Sadlier, and upon the whole the best and most finished of her sectors, and upon the whole the best and most mission of Irish his-powerful and most, interesting tales in illustration of Irish his-tory and Irish character. The New Lights are the converts to Protestantism obtained by soup and stir-about, and the story is intended to illustrate what is called the New Reformation in the West of Ireland. The characters are well drawn and clearly marked, and never, save in her rich and varied, and wholk upprotecting on Mersel wholly unpretending conversation, have we ever seen Mrs. Sadlier to so great advantage as in the whole plan and con-duct of this story. The work is marked by genuine Irish sim-plicity and archuess, love of fun and touching pathos, violent passion and melting tenderness of heart, sweetness of temper, supernatural patience and resignation, strong fauth and ardent supernatural patience in a resignation, stong rann and autom picty. Mrs. Sadlier is a true Irishwoman, and has a most wonderful faculty of compelling us, even in spite of ourselves, to love and honor her countrymen and countrywomen. We recommend her book most warmly to all classes of readers, but especially to those who are pretending that Ireland is about to apostatize from the fuilt. An Irishman is no Irishman when not a Catholic."- Brownson's Review.

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

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

people in joy or in sorrow."—Ivew Fork Frank Lener. ⁶⁴ We are sorry we are unavoidably precluded from giving extracts from this exciting work, which we hope to do on a future occasion. In the meantime we earnestly recommend such of our readers who wish to enjoy a real literary luxury for half a dollar, to apply at once to Mr. Doyle or Mr. Donnelly, in the Arcade, where the volume is for sale.³⁹—Toronto Mirror.

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hity.³²—Montreal True Witness. "This, the best production of Mrs. Sadlier's clever pen is most appropriately dedicated to the people of Iraland. It is without exception or question, the most felicitous picture of the state of Iraland that has been drawn by any artist of the present day. We know of no writer of Irish romance except poor Banim, who has so theroughly comprehended or honesily exposed the real causes of Irish discontent, wretchedness, and insubordination. * * 17 the scene were laid in Carolina, instead of Conemara,—if the victims were negroes and not of European complexion—Savages and not civilised beings uropean complexic Savages and not Pagans instead of Papists—then indeed might Mrs. Sadlier hope to eclipse Mrs. Stowe in English popularity, and have her apotheosis proclaimed at Stafford House, as it is the press of this country will fling the "cold shade of silence" over her admirable tale."- London Catholic Standard.

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The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in con-sequence of the late fire, MRS. RELLLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHRY, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU Nunnery Church, No. 154, ST. PAUL STREET. Montreal, July 3, 1852.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

ADVOCATE,

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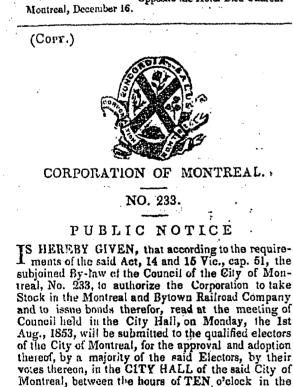
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City Hall,

Montreal, 2d August, 1853.)

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