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# naw raus 

SCOURSE DELIVERED BY MIS FM
NENCE THE ARCHBISHOD OF WEST MANSTRR,
Wis tie openige of the church of tie most

> Hon. TRINTTY. t the Catholic Standurd.)

## 

xeeding joy." -1 Priser, iv., 13.
If the Clurch of Christ, my brethren, were but a
reature of this day, if she felt that she had her Creature of this day, if sthe felte that she lad her
foots but in the surface of the past, that she was fants but sireat her brancles only for a few generafions into the futture, and then to be lopped and trimYoud in various forms, she would then, indeed, hare What instinct which short-lived man shares with beings Wan inferior order, the desire to pass the briet penot the history, this is not the desting of the 7harch of cond. She issued from the bleeding side Whorgh Aposiles and Martyrs, men of sorrow and of Kiffering. And she knows, that as from the first moment of her career even to the end. And she is not surprised when he whio calls himself the erery leader the sulferings of Christ bids them rejoice, not when they see the triumphs of religion, not when they see the glories of the Church, not esen when they see it vide-spreading blessings embrace housands who be--
fore had been unconscions of them, but to rejoice fore hau been enen suifered. When they sav that Church Piflicted, when they themselves ielt but sorrow, and Cribublation, and fear, then to rejoice because when The glory of their Master is revealed, then the hour
of their joy slall come, and it slall be one of exceeding great joy
This is a festive occasion. This is one to-day which naturally, fills our heart with jog. It is right
that that joy should be tempered with the thought that that joy should be tempered with the thoughts orsorrov, As when it pleases God to aflict us, it 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 therefore bear with me this day, when we sung that
"it is thie day which the Lord hath made," and that "it is the day which the Lord hath made, and hard
we must rejoice therein, if after you have heard We must rejoice therein,
nought but notes of triumph and of exultation, when you have seen nothing but what tills your minds with sympathy of a great and solemn feast-bear with me if rather I speak to you words of sorrow, and she w you hov, even connected with what we are
doun this day, there are sentiments and feelings for doing this day, there are sentiments bease they are
which it hecones us to thank God, becaus feelings that temper and moderate our joy.
When, my brethren, any one enters into the no hle profession of arms, he were asked what it is which hie considers the true exercise of what he has under taken, he will tell you that it does not consist in be-
ing arrayed in more splendid garments, in the bril ing arrayed in more splendid garnents, in the biriry liancy of the parade, in the grand effect of mifesion
movements; but he will tell you that the profession which he has taken up is only exercised in the rea carnestness of war. We wi ferth monerely on empty when the cann its thunder is accompanied with the
war, but when Jightining of death; that it is in the heat of the fiery fight: ; that it is when death is walking around, fhery 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 lim: self that profession, and that the principle, the first great principle by which alone the honor and glory ench one who takes part in it to become a portion of that sacrfice which may be necessary that not he, but that others may reap peace, and honor, and dominion.
And is not the Clurch of God the army of God,
waging war against powers hostile to Him. and, conwaging. war against powers hostie to faim. and con-
sequently hostile to her? Ts she not familiarly known amongst us as the Church militant, the Church in warfare, the Church in combat? Is not the life o every one who professes the true religion of God
more than others, even what the prophet of the Old more than others, even what the prophet of the Old
Law declared, a warfare here upon earth? Is it, ihen, in peace, is it in rest: is it in the mere display of noble functions, and in the disclarge of consoling Cuties, hat Gos dity and conslan? Must it not Chiurch on cus it not be in suffering must it not be in danger, must it not be in s.
From the beginning to the end, then, this is the history of the beginning To the end, then, will say, "What! 'Wook bick on those past ages when the Aposties went forth and preached the truth of the Gospei. See what
successes follows them on every side. Behold the siracles which they work. Se the multitudes that gother and listen with docility to their teaching. Be-
कold the noble churcties which they raise in crery
part of the world, giving birth to a noble line Did Did not the
Yes. my brethren, she was. But the glories anpeared not to them to whom belonged but the labor
and the toil. They scattered the sped ; they sow ind tears. But they scattered the seed; hey sowed in tears. But their tears tropped into the furrow,
and were covered with the seed, and nourished its root, and then rose that noble and splendid harrest which men can even to this day contemplate witl But tell me of one single $\Lambda$ postle whig, in his writBut tell me of one single $\Lambda$ posite who, in his writBes, speaks with glory or with triumph of anything ing churches, how he was nowly he was planting churches, how he was establishing bishopries,
bow he was converting thousands. You will hardly open one page of their writings in which they speak not to you of their sorrows and of their tribulations. dull and stupid Cretians, thians, having almost in every church to pluck un in mediately frightful abuses, to complain of falling away, to use the spiritual power in order to punish the rebels who so soon rose against lis authority, Alexander, Hymeneus, and Philetus, rising against
lim, and Diotrephes rising against Joln, nolhing but sorrow, nothing but affiction, scandals which set that noble Apostle's heart on fire, weaknesses which made him even almost weep with those who fell.It is nothing but gentle complaint, nothing but weep ing, nothing but sorrow which we have recorded of
their own labors. And one element of consolation their own abors. 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 they gloried in that cross of their Saviour which they
had taken in their hands as the slandard and as the symbol of their power. And in that they conquered But they left to others to reap the harrest which they had thus scattered.
Show me a single Father of the ancient Church whose, writings throughout are not full of the expres lis time olorious, great, triumpliant. In those tim to which we look back with such wonder and astonslment, one has to combat heresy springing up on very side, and afterwards to lament the irruptions of barbarians that are sweeping away his llock into captivity, or who, settling down on the desert thay have made have introduceid 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, and despots; others are banished, like Chrysostom,
because of the greatness of their hatred to royal and mperial rices; and others are oppressed and unabie o do what their hearts would suggest. And there has a series of new combats win lhe world whel with simony ond with vice; consts with the compat sion and tyran of the civil power. then presion and lyranny of the ciril power. Then, when rest seems to be coming to the Church, and a new
light of civilisation and of literature is poured upon er, comes schism and heresy to rend again the gar ment of Chri
the Church.
And then, if you look back, you will say, "But What great times were those? What magnificen sure which she has kept up for ever! See how in he following ages there came theologians of deepest thought, who liave.filled the shelves of her school with their learned volumes. See, at another period how the whole surface of the earth was covered with her magnitheent churches, with monasteries, with convents, with hospitals, with colleges, and with religi ous institutions of every sort." In vain you look int the writings of those who did those great things for
the Chinch for a word of glory or of boast in them the Chiurch for a word of glory or of boast in them
You would not know from them when or how thos You would not know from them when or how those
things were done. They themselves looked upon heir own age as one of affiction and sorrow. They complain of the scandals, they complain of the abuses hey complain of the tyrannies which oppress them They leave others to see, to admire, ond to onjo that which they did. They themselves only considered what they suffered, or what they could suffer for Hin. And they rejoiced in this ; and they prayed to God as did the early Christians in the cntacombs, not that they might see peace, but that throngh thei sufferiags the Church might one day enjoy that

Such, my brethren, has the Church been at ever time during the whole of her existence. And surel we are not to be the first to claim exemption from this law, or to complain if we too bave our trials and to keep account only of what she suffers. Let me keep an account of what she does. It is an instinc
of the true Church alone. None other is capable of
doing so. Prosperity, brilliancy, successdoing so. Prosperity, brilliancy, success-they ar
with others the proof, the mark of God's hand. Sor row, humiliation, affliction, but an unconquerable on on in her work and in her course, whine those that that is the eriterion of God's might, as the Church has always felt.
Look, by way of contrast, at what is a spectacle cear by year, and almost month by month in this city See one who assumes to be a teacher of religious ruth, surrounded by vast multitudes whom he is ad dressing in triumph, without a word of opposition,
withont the fear that even a pebble shall disturb the imootliness of his discourse. He is addressing the pon the one fertile topic of every other religion. It is an old calumny furbished and polished up with all the sharpness of a wicked tongue. It is an old tale with brilliant periods and cutting points. more adorned with briliant periods and cutting points. It is an as-
sertion of doctrine denied again and again by those to whom it is imputed; and yet repeated with only additional sarcasm. It is the pouring out of the inals of hatred, of scorn, of untruth, upon the mos of the Church, and these, virgins who, in early ages, would have borne the palon branch as well as the fily. 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 hearing before the breeze of eloquence which has at length increased to a storm And there is fury in every eye; and there is bitter ness on every lip; and it wants but one step more, which, fortunately, the stormy hand of the law acros the entrance of hat hall forbids, for the toreh to be to be And lie who has spoken thus, he who has done these things, wipes his mouth with complacent peace; anil returns home, and finds the silver placed upon his tabelieves, and they who have been with him believe
bel that that is the type of apostolic, of Christian, of true religion. They conceive that that man renresents, in lis sentiments, in his thoughts, in his words, in lis oul, that John who wrote page after page to entreat Christians to love one another:-that he is another Paul, who was willing to be anathema for his breth-ren,-that he is the publican who stands afar off and meekly strikes his lireast, not the one who thanks
God that he is not like the rest of men,-nay, that God that he is not like the rest of men,-nay, that
he is the representative of the religion of Him who he is the representative of the religion of Him who
was meekness and mildness itself, of-but I will not was meekness and mildness itself, of-but I will not
couple His adorable name with that of those who couple His adorable name with that of those
cast scandal upon the very name of Christianity; but hey believe that he, too, is one who, after he has lus poken and done, wond iot by solva crush the is the type, that is the idea of the representative of religion as considered and known in this country be man that prospereth in his way.
Compare with that the beginning and the progress of that work wheh has meased God in so man hays to accomplin the whe Look at one fers months consigned to his tomb. An exile from Erance, coming orer into this country, unknown 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 lis honest bread by toil He supplicates and obtains the lesson which may give
him his bread. And in liis soul he has conceired 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 how much that in the bitterness of his heart he swallowed 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 strects, 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 - Cor twenty, for thirty years-in this gentle perse of what he had lost and what he left behind! He sees, by degrees, the small tenement purchased, and then the little chapel raised. And then, venerable in years, he sees a flock gathered around him. He And, at length, he dies, full of years and fuli of love and goes to rejoice, not on this earth, for his caree has been one of sorrow and pain, but he goes to re joice when the glory of his Divine Master is revenled
to him. And we who come after him forget his sor
rows, his tears; but we see the harrest that has sprung up, and we rejoice in the work; and it is ours
not his, to speak of the great things which le did for God.
My brethren, the same must be the history, not of he individual priest, but of the entire Church. For the hondred years we were suffering, or rather ou hathers before us were suffering unimitigated sorrow Scarcely a gleam of consolation came down upo persecution. One feil after the other. Ilis life was in sorrow. Ite left scarce a trace of his footstep behind. Family after family dropping away; th less. less. And there did not seem to gleam upon the de even the lightest bean of lope a Catholic one came io us suldenly peace 1 . stretched forth over the ocean, and to wowd spoke to it, "Be still" Its ocean, and the word spoke The storm refrained from more disturbance. Thie vessel of Peter seemed to us here to loat in securit and tranquillity.
Were we so foolish as to believe that ning, concentrated in our own brieflives, the cous hations that ought to have been spread over a period of tiree hundred years? Did we dream that securit was to last? Did we believe that a time was inden come to us such as had never been scen in the Church, when she was to do her work with the worl sitting by and approving? Did we dream that sle was to propagate the faith, and error was to speal applause; that we were to enjoy a rest and peace time, lime, and to have as our hor anfederate erroneous, and our practice of it superstitious?
We did dream so. For, when at last the Chis We did dream so. For, when at last the Chie when of we sharch sar that the hour was come When we were no longer to be in that lower state of
organisation which had lasted through the last fey organisation which had lasted through thic last fey
centuries, but that it was come for Catholic England to take its place among the Churches argregated the one Catholic Church; when he had spoken his word, and the world, according to its charter fror the beginning, sprung up in fury against the Church of God, and crror raised its voice, and endearored by every attempt of bitter words, and every attempt.a social disturbance, to undo what the Supreme Pasto had done,-there were not wanting Catholics who said, "Why disturb our peaceful slumber? Is the IFierarchy such a great organisation of the Chureli Is it worth quarrelling for with our neighbors? W who represent the Church of Him who said," I came not to bring peace but a sword; anda man's eremies. iving to Clum a giving to the Church a place which for years she hadd and dependencies had petitioned for and on el fore us? Was it worth all this? Was itnot bette to remain as we dad been during the threc lundre years of persecution? Was it not better to be in close alliance with those who bate us, rather than put this glorious crown on the head of the "Church?? O dastardly thought, to believe that anything coul be done which was great in the Church withont per secution, and believe that it was possible for the Church, prostrate as she had been, to raise her hend but one inch from the ground, without a blow aimed at it to cast it dawn! We inistake the true destiny of the Church, her history, her lot, her glory, he power, when we grudge suffering, discomfort, eve persecution, in order that she may do what her Di vine 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, libertie thardily conceded, 10 embarrass the progress of Ca some are dejected. The Church must be what she some are dejected. The Church must be what site
ever hath been-a partaker in the sufferings of Christ In those sufferings slie must rejoice. And each of must be content only to bear his portion of that suffering, unconscious of the work which it may be do ing, learing it to others to know and learn whethe or not we were suffering with Christ.
And now, my brethren, look at the occasion which rith beaubled us together. Here is a church raised cence, to the worship of the only true God in the Charch of His Son. To you it presents a form; eleYou will say yeur prayers here with devotion. Others will come after you, and find it standing, finished, beatified; and will enjoy still more its splendor. Who will think, who will know what anxiety, what pains, what labor, what restless nights, what prayer, her, it has cost him to whom you are principally in
without that sorrow, frithout that anxicty, without without that sorrow, frithout that anxicty, without
sthat pain. It is the condition of all that belongs to the Church.
And in the same manner as his thoughits and anximent of his zeall and of lis devotion will stand for ages, so it is'withall that, through the mercy of God,
may be doins nem a mongst us for the advancement of our lioly 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 land of God, durdone, not by our hands, but by the hand of God, dur-
iag this our generation. Thiey that come after us will, perhaps, be able to say that something has been account :"Does it please Gou now, in our generathe sufferings of Cluist, and if each of us individually and if all of us in our little allictions together, feel that the clastening hand of Good is upon us, and that cach of us, in his orn sphere, hats lis anxieties, and tribulations, and sufferings?". And yet as in the streatn you see each portion, each particle of water
whirled into the eldy and dashed over the precinice, and yet the stream continues phacid as before; so
likervise we find that ench of us lias his own share in suffering, and yet amongst us all, the work of God jragresses. Let us thank Him lor this. Let us
thank. Him not so muell that we have in our hand lis work, but that we have our hearts on EIis cross. And let two records, distinct from each other, be
Lept by us. Let us keep an account of the world in its enmity, and let those who come after us keep in gratitude, if they piease, a record of what in our
seneration was attempled, if not aecomplished, for Generation was attempled, if not aecomplished, for
God. Let us hope and pray that He in His unalmagy be sulfering of sorrow, or of persecution may be suffering of sorrow, or of persecution, or calumny, or of pain in any form, that so at last, bot
now, but when the glory of our Blessed Lord is renow, but when the glory of our Blessed Lord is re-
vealed to each and to all of us, we may then come for the first time to
uxceding great joy. Mass, the greater portion of the andience procecded to partake of a sumptions dejeuner, which was sersCliristian Instruction." The room was very neally and elegantly decorated; a splendid throne with at 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 luis 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 it down at once, and therefore, divided into two parties, all of whom doubless enjoged the magnificent repast provided for them.
In the evening, Vespers were sung at fire, followed by Benediction. The Right Rer. Dr. Morris delivered a most eloquent and instructive discourse.
which was listened to with the greatest attention, and, thich was histened to with the greatest attention, and, be forgotten.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Convenson.-Mr. John Talbot, of
been received into the Catholic Church.
een received into the Catholic Church. The rumor that the Queen will visit Ireland, imme-
diately after a grand review of the fleet at Spithead, is again somewhat confidently stated.
Londs Justriess.-On Monday a Privy Council assembled at the Castle, when Lord Chancellor Brady
and Sir Edward Blakeney, Commauder of the Forces, were sworn in as Lords Justices, 10 act as Chief Governors of
Lieutenant.
The Ditblin Exhibution is now attended by nearly 10,000 wisitors daily, einciuding a share of the Irish ful.
tul Cinculation or Trisii Banks.-It appears, by the
return of the Irish Banks for the four weeks ending return of the Irish Banks for the four weeks ending
on the 9 th instant, that there thas been a considerable decrease in the note ciriculation (to the extent of
$£ 192,540$ ), whilst the coin held by those establish£ 192,540 , whilst the coin held by those establishcompared witli the return for the previous month. The Dargan Indostrial. Coliege.- Di. Hiayden
has semt as his subscription the munificent sumin of has sent as his subscription the munificent sumrn of
$£ 100$. Mr. Fairbanin, of Manchester, has also sent a check for $£ 100$ as his subscription, and Messrs. Kerr;
Binns, tud Co., of Worcliester, have subscribed a Binns, ind
similar sum.
Telezanaphic Comunncation.-The "permanent
way" is now laid for telegraphic communication on way', is now laid for telegraphic communication on
the Dubtin and Belfast Junction Railway line from Portadown to Dunkalk, so that in a week or two there
will be an unbroken communication betweea the me tropolis 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, viu Donaghadee and Port Patrick, ill complete working trim.
Sale of O'Conselin's House.-The house in Mer-
tion-square-South, for over 40 years the town resi-non-square-souch,
dence of the deceased "Liberatorat" and the property
by inheritance of the late Mr. Maurice 0 'Connell, M. by inheritance of the late Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.
P., passed yesterday ioto strange hands by privale 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 other words, for 82 years unespired, subject to $£ 105$
head-rent. It was purchased for $£ 250$ by $M$. Johin
O'Farrell, barrister-at-law, son of the late Commis. O'Farrell, barrister-at-law, son of the late Commis-
sioner of Bankuptcy. It was stated that at least
fin,000 would be necessary to put the house in thorough repair. The la
of July, 1809 .
The Saxon lnvasion. - The estate of Aghadia, in
the county of Cork, was sold there, on Wednesday, theder the order of the Land Commission ; the princi Fal portion, including the house and demesne, falling
to the lot of Major General Sir Joseph Thackwel. to the lot of Major General
The gallant Saxon is connecte
Roobe family in that County.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND. Klukensy, July 18.-The commission was operied
at ten ocelock this torning by julge Moore. The ariminal business of the connty is extremely liglit; here will not have been a siims
$\mathrm{CrFr}^{2}$ Couat- Jadge Moote charged the grand jury and stated that vpon two previous occasions when he nresined with a prai of white givoves, according io ancient usage, by reason of there not being a prisone nate npant ha preasent uccasion, it was merely owing wo peity offences bad been committed. It was but
that the the ding just to the citizens to notiee the peance, Yool urier,
quiet, and absence of crime whicls marked Kilkenny nity he hoped that suche a wery creditable state of Surco, MosDay, Jub is, prevail.
pened the commission, and the crand been sworn, his lordsti, in, in addressing hem, s:iil, When he iniormed then that there were but tivn cases on the calendia, and only one of these for trial, they
would be jusily surprised if he did not congratulate them on the peace of their county. He also congria-
tulated them on the peice of their county, and, further ponn the peace ant prosperity of the twa adjoining Cousty or Krany.-The assizes for this county were opened by the Right Hon. Mr. Justices Perrin,
 in poiatof numbers. and the class of offenders charged
were of the most trifling deseription, and streh as would Hill yarricular ohservations. In no county upout the Muster circuit, or perliaps in freland, is the great
decerese of erine more remarkible llan in the county of Kerry. There is almosis totall cessation of crime; there are nol more than from Iifieen to 1 wenty prison-
ers to be tried, arid their offences are priucipally petty a burglay; and there is but one

## COUNTY MAYO ASSIZES.


 in the Island of Achill, ont he 17 il of Augnst hast, and
also for an assault on Patrick Walsi Jogce. The Rev. anded by Meir coun-
 versers were defended by Messrs. Blakeney aud
OMalley, as counsel, with Mr. Iguatius Kelly, attorney. Aifter three challenges by the crown solicitor, a
jary cousisting of eight Catholic and four Protestant geititemen was sworn.
Patrick Walsh Joyce and Festus $0^{\prime}$ 'Flanagan urere he ouly winesses examined by the crown. They are
two of the Achill Bible readers. Mr. Blakeney adde readers.
Mr. Blakeney addressed the jury for the defence in an lequaeut speech, at he conectsion of whith he ex-
pressed his surprise that, after a formal trial in this
case case, when the jury had not been able to find a ver-
dict, the counsel for the crown should again bing it
forw M. Robinson, in reply, said he and his oclleagie Mr. Blake were only discharging their daty accord-
ing to the instuctions of the Altorney-Ceneral, but
seeing the eurse the seeing the enurse the trial had taken, and considering
the peaceable state of the ITland of Achill siuce the occurrence, they had no desire to press the matter fur-
iber. The Judge-Then you consent to withdraw the case?
Mr. Rooninson-Yes, my lord.
he Judge-Then, genilemen of the jury, you will
 prosecutors are themselves much to blame for obtrud-
ing themselves on the traversers, where the business, and thereby provoting any annoyance which lad occurred to them
His lordship them
His lordship then addressed the Rev. Messrs. Scul-
ly and Henry, and said thst they wid ly and Henry, and said that they were discharged, and
he hoped that peace and guietness would prevail, and he honed that peace and quietness would prevail, and
that there should on all sides be mutual charity and Christian forbenarice
The Clergymen bowed and relired.
Tile ciown entered nolle proseguis on two other cases achill Island.
Hanyest Prosspcts in Ineland.-"The prospect of the harvest is every day becoming a malter or more
grave and anxixius concers. Noot only in England, ont in France, Italy, and Span, the crups have suffier-
ed muci đimage by the continued inclemency of the season, and cannot now be expected to yield an averseason, and camnot now be expected to yield an aver-
agas supply and, should ainything occur lo dash the
liopes of he Irish agriculturist, the dearuess of the
 iudced, no cause of alarm exists. The sains which
have fallen up to this time have been most beneficial to the growing crons; and, will respect to that grain,
the best adapted to our climate, which is most extensiveny cutivated among us, the promise is much greater than it was a month ago. Oats, having suff-
ferell from the harsh winds aund fered from the harsh winds and long drought of the
spring, have shot up usprisingly and will, we fully trust, realize an abundant return. Still, the crisisis
full of tunviet English journals of watersponts and inundations in all paris of the sister-country, apprehensions cannot be tholy cepressed as long as our own atmosphere con-
tinues overcharged and unsettled. We have much reason to be thankfal that we have not heen visited
as England has been. The vital produce of our soil
is is unlainted, and it has atready gained such a slage
 hope, without presilmplion, that the extreme dnay is past, and that should the blight come it will fall
with a mitigated severity; but it is an with a mititigated severity; but it is an anxious time.
In sueh a case we cannol, if we would, contemplate
 ger is too startling for even the most selfish
their rest entirey fancy free."-Dublin Mlail.

 will be even shorter than it has been of late seasons; bundalue
The Potato Crop.-The accounts conitinue hopeful, and, so faf there is every reason to believe that he cilieatise, if.tit has at all made its appearince, is so
mited in extent as io be senreely worth noticiug. Sother foitnight, boivever, or eveu less time, wial
eit alidonbls at rest. The Clare Journal eevivel thi morring says :- With regard to this contry, we deem riph io shate, argain aul again, that after minute pal part of thie colunty, and from ourr own personilh ob made its appearance, or can anywhere be discoverut The importance of the sulject will be our excuse for recnpitulating the same sory; fort if the disease did least, the consenuences to this Eontivy wonld be dista rons in the extreme--such,
land being sown with hem.?
 Limerick, il local paper mentionss that one comme cial house in that ciit bas contracted for the supply
of breadstuffs of the French Government 10 the ameuntit of breadstufls to the Fremeh Government to the ammuut
of $\mathrm{E} 250,000$, the commission upon which was $\pm 2,000$. Pures or Whrskex, - A genemal rise of from 2t! to sequently abont fid a a gallon dearer, in addition is col incteased dily imposed by the buyiget and Mr. Glad-
stone than it was luefore we were favered wibl
 province have been in the hablit of supplying to stran-
gers. A Newry paper of tlis morning titaes that as many as thirteen tons of flax were shipped from
Newry hast week for tha Isle of Man?", Any amoutut of flax his country cand praduce will be taken up, and Lambr for Exclanv.-A Westmath paper states hat apwaris of 14,000 hatvestmen have left the sta-
ion an Mullingar for Dublin, en roule for Eugguld ihis The receipts of the six principal railuars (Cinghe),
Midland. Junction, Uliter, Drogheda, and Kingstown)

 and Belfast . wnction Rat way, which he had freguent1y applied for in vain. The collector detained
and passengers unti the money was produced.
Tuis Evecation Quarail.- The recent dissentions ruits, and the opponents of the system of ming the ligious elucation have not been slow in availng re
themselve of an ohporunit of widering the sellisin :themselves of an opportunity of widening the sclism
arising out of the rejection of Archbishop Whateley's arisisng out of the rejection of Archbishop Whateley's
Works. Some intermeddiling gariliaus of the South
St Works. Some intermedding grapilians of the south the coals, while they are yet hot, and, accordingly,
at the ordinary weekly meeting of yestoriay, a resolution was proposelt to this effeet:-"It pprearing to
this board that the Commissioners ot National EducaLian in Ireland have, at the mere bidding of certain
 said commissioners are uniworthy of public confidince,
and the said systern canmot be consideredt ong of uniand the said systern canmot be considerect ons of uni-
ted education, and that therefore the schools of this union be removed from being in connection with the of the said Commissioners, and that turo committees he appointed, one to cosisider uncler what system the
Protestant children shiould be placel, and the other under what system the Roman Catholic children slounld be placed." The resolution was opposed by Cappain
Lindsay the son of the late Protestanu Bishop of Kil dire. Captain Lyydssy was supported by some vither guautlians, but all was in vain for or a division being
riken the resolution was carried by a majority of 17 aiken the resolution was carriect by a majoptiy of 17
in 12 . It was tion arranged that the Protestant guar-
iinns dians shonild be appocined a a committee for the Protes-
tant children, ant the Romin Catholic the children of that persuasion.
The Nation Lit Edectiaion Boand-Trie "Protest-
aNt Secesson."-The Dudin Evening Mal announ-
 Education Board-viz., Dr. Whately, Barun Greene,
and Mr. Blackburne. The "resignations" sol theatening have come at last, and the Mail pompousIy deseribes the proceecting as a " "break upp" of
ihe 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 proper iy called a "break up" of the Baard, because
even if there wele any difficulty, which there will not be, in filling the vacinnt places, the Protestants would yet be very armply represented, being still in the pro-
portion of three Protestants to six Catholics on the Board, whilst in the country, their proporiion is scarce.
lone to six. Indeed, Doctor Whaterys one on six. Inceed, Dotor 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 religitious feelings of the Irish peo-
ple by his shameful libels on Catholic convents and thus shown himself unfit to be entrusted with any in Blackburne should never have been appointed a mem. ber of the Board unless a thorough-going Orange pawtisan were indispensally required on it. We era not
aware to what extent the retirement of Mr. Barot aware to what extent the retirement of Mr. Baron that the loss will not te found quite irreparable.
The Mail and Express affect
of his "Protestant Secession," and the later mater calls upon the "Protestant patrons of National Schools hroughout the country" to imitate the example thus set them by breaking with Board. We do nol krow
whether this exlortation iss aldressed exclusively to he Protestant patrons of Prolestant schools in count thuse Protestanis who, as in the cane of thes Bective National School, recently referred to in this journal,
have contrived to get themselves appointed patrons of have contrived to get themselves appointed pations of
Catholic schools, and thus have acquired a legal powre over the property of heir neighbors, which may be vorable opportunity. We trust that we shall not at aee
many examples of persons "seceling". with the pro-
paty perty of other peoplo under the specious pretexts
religious zeal and conscientious scruples.-Tablet.

Tue banim Trsprmonian- - We are happy to announte that the bust of John Bauim will be every sinn
commenced by the great suip por Hogan. The Rev
 Binim which was painted by an artist numed Foster whio was a relative of Crotori Croker, and alsu, under,
 lacelly as in correect it bust as it is pussible to furnishly ne of 'reland's most geitited writers. The poitrait to which we have alluted is the property of the widow ti

Ministen's Money-Tur Govensment But mongst the guvernment measures standing un thin
House of Commons list of business for this duy fiud "Ministers Money (Ireland)." Ministers' wom-
nes is ney is in freland what the annuity tas is in Sempland






 nothing of any sucth charge. Nothing cain be mune
anequal or indefensible than such a speties of tixa-
 complaints have been made on the sulject to parlia-
ment, and in 1840 a selcet cormmittee was appoint by the House of Conmonsis tinghite and report whe-

 does not in the year recced serne $x 15,500 ;$ but inas-
much as the towns which are tlus specilly taved are
 belong to the aristocratic faith, the folly of persisting in reeping up snch a rause of diseantent amounls it
infrituation. It was clearly pointed out by varions competent witnesses that the stipends now paid out of
Ministers' money might at once be charged upon the general tund at ihe dispusait of the Eccelesizatical com
 this propnsal appears to 'ave recommendell itself
certain members of the committee and it was sus rested that the tax might, under snother name, be amony the congregations professing different creatls, whereby all causses of jealousty andi ill-will would be his proposition; bunt in the mine commity hy whom overuted supported we find the name of Sir John Yonng. The
ight hon. haronet is now Chief Secreliary for Irelam, remedial mensure upon this long-vexed snhiject. Liet uas see what is his plan. Our Feaders will probal.ty
share in our surprise at learning that the povernhent bill neither proposes it get rid of the peocuiniar im-
post nor of its sectarian injustice. It simply provides new machinery for more quieity and conveniently
 of paying so much in the pound to a rate collector athparish, shall herenferfer pay the same, together with the: is part and parcel of, the gencral locill rates, and that Lhe amount so gatherens shall he paid to the Ececlesins-
ical Commissioners, by whom in utur it shall let handed over to the parochial Clergy of lie Establishmay he forled into forrelting what they are paying the money for; and as it is supposed that in unquizet
times the Rev. Incumbents will thereby bo moter much more secure, it is propased to cut of twenty
per cent, of their net average incomes. by way of per cent. of their net average incomes. by way of
equivalent for the augmented security thus afforileti absolutely none; and Sir John Young, who breon yeins ago deliberately hy his vete in the select commitite
already referred to pront already referred to pronounced the present tax wipn
conscience indefensible and unjust, does not hesitate, now that he is in office, to in intronnee a measure the
sole aim and effect of of whic pin liamentary leanse whereby the unfair exnetion sub-
sistis, and so ding nosities by which Ireland's peace tudd improvement hat in ang een rearatect. We are slow to believe hat in a project so unvise and so un warrantable Sir
Johri Young will he abeitel by those of his colleagues who are connected with Ireland. There is not, wo more than ance vnned, when out of office, againgt the perpetuation or Mimisters money, applied as it now cessively overpaid Church in Christendom. Whast heir orsinion gentemen llo now. Have they all changet and will thay vote to strengithen and perpetaze a tax
upon the clijef towns of Ireland, which year afier Year they were accustomed to 1aynt the Whigs for unt
itterly abolishing? The public will cering the proceesidings of men so pledged and so committerl
vith jenlousy and wint with jenlousy and with care.-Daily Neves.
The Resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Na van Union, to exclude the Sisters of Mercy from the
Poor House, has been rescinded. The Soupers are in great wa about it.
The Convict Krnwan.-The Lord Lieutenant has
Wpointed G. W. Creighton,' Esq., Q. C., and Finch



THE SIECLE. THE TMESAND THE GREAT An able article in ine Siecle of the 5 Ih instant, on
 Ireilusd in conmerceial prosperity, has antracted aus in ussal: dergee or publitic nutention, and has fored firem



 in full of this mastelty lifene on of Irefand, bunt the por tions we quote will show sufficien
fureigners respecting the cudition
obligations to her English rulers:
"oreat duhins exuriftrow.
"To the Edilor-:in-ctief of the Siecte. " Dublin, June $30,1853$.

 so smilisg, this cipitial and bay so inposing; a syief
 pearances.
$m y$ met in other conntries presenulation mun proforunilly $m$ misera Sie eapials stie mast different in characier have pre-
 tuiny which catin compare to the distress of this couin-
 with the incounprazaly greater misery or Dubia, and "This. people is periect in the art of sutfering, and proach atainst thei oppressors," "peuple martyr," he
 citl nuition ; fier inl the vexitious ofstacles ryised to Munconguerement, with native iesources, they s.ill raise






Ahtire poining out how that ylorions national senti-

 ioni itself, with he imposing develorment wist

 this nobe national fete hive not thought well of pla- plat

 nave been any great harm
Ituring poimud

 "lhes adopeted, th write its "epitithl"" in the shape
 of the siobe, laving neifher inernal life, nor ontward


"Yes, the r rish people, on a soil which iE known to




 laud, possessing neititief the power nort the capinin to
woork the ravy maieriat locked up in it soil. Whose work the raw,
 levers of nations, lias lut England 10 reproach herself
writh destuosing them in Ireandid?
The vast and ble forests of oak vhich onamented the county, and
 rapaciily of the English proprietors, al ways uncerlain of their tenure,"
"of the eleven millions of acres of cultivited land,
,
 Not Lwo millions, Thie remaider, by way of cour
 lands are calivaiet, and what the proit resultiug to The country.
 trade with Europe, from the Hanseatic Cities to Italy,
 ing anecioles of the penal laws, showing the extreme lengths to which England resorted to prevent Irish
Catholics from acquiring either property or education; and having shown how this system of unscrupulous oppressioth has, except in some rare instances, been


Under cuch eireumstances anything like the Great In-
dustrial Exhibition is a fact remidtable in itself, and
which deserves which deserves to be regarded as a proof of the enter the man who has conceived it.
whom belongs the merit of initiating the great in
dustrial exhivitions, confined them within the timil of her own productions. Lughand, in inviting the
world to her great solemnity of 1851 , indulged in he lieve guichly dissipned, of displaying her own supe rionity in the eyes of the universe.. Mr. Dargan on he contrary, the generous and intelligent patrion, who conntrys been desirous of giving a solemn lesson to hik
conving covered it wish a network of a new lif intaving diftused by his powerful agenc ford the facility of contemplating what Ireland hal proluced of iself and by its own resources, to compare these results wilh the patural products of the parisun with, and the example of, other nations more
advanced, more fortunate, or more skilfil than Ire
"This project Mr. Dargan has executed, withou aid from any one-winhout assistance on the part o oyal commissioners to Dublin as it has flone to New to leave all he sarme eventual thenefil of his enterprise to thi Industrial Suciety of Dublin, reserving to himself the
loss alone, should the receipts not cover the capita advanced and the inlerest thereon. Meanwhile, the sums which he has thus disbursed, have, it is said
successively mouned to two millinns and a hall only renompense." sympathy and sratiude are his

Kelis.s Proselytism-Anchineacon Stopford an Atuer Mrevoy,-We observe from the Meath Hel ald, that the controversy betweet Archdeacon Stop
ford and Father MrEvoy relative to the authorship the letters produced hy the former at the Rolundo has, after a vesy formidable series of replies and rejoinders,
which we cannot regret having in rood time saved our which we cannot regret having in rood time sa ved our
readers the infiction of, resulted only in this, that the eaders the infiction of, resulted only ill this, that the
Archdeadon, while virtually withdrawith the clarge he made, or was suppnsed to have made, against Fa-
ther M• Evoy, still persists in asserting that his " let ers"" were the work of some unnamed and mysteri-
us "Priest of Rome." The Archdeacon has ver Cunningly and very skilfully avoiled submitting his Msertion to any practical test, and we think Fathe Tippery a
A number of Claddagh fishermen were amongs
emigrants from Galway 10 America last week.
Storam. - There was a severe storm along the east
ern coast of Ireland on Saturday night andi Sunday morning. There are repots of several casualties to Bay, \&c. The sufferers are chiefly yachis, fishing boats, ald coasters. We have not heard of any lives
being lost. The severe winds of Saturday and Sun. day have inflicted injury upen the potato crop. The
stalls are in many places levellet with the ground. talks are in many places levelled with the ground
This day is calmer, and promises to be favorable. The three convicis who had lately escaped from the Cork by Flead Constable Ciowley; Another who hat enlisted in the 84th Regiment, under the assumed he military authorities at Chatham, to which he had of the mutropolitan force. The latuer was dressed as was he of evading capture that he called at a police
tation in London to make anl iuguiry when he wa rrested-Lemerick Ecaminer.
At the late important trials in the county of Monaghan, it is stated that Catholides, who had been sum-
moned as "Jumsr," were directed 10 "stand by; and that his was done at the especial desire
representing the Crown.- Weekly Tclegraph.
Death of a Ching from Intoxication.-Dr. Kir-
wan, city Coroner, held an inquest at Menth street wan, city Corner, held an inquest at Menth street
Hospital, on Wednesday, on the body of Mars Anne Bishop, a child betweon mine and ten years of age,
whose death was occasioned under the following cirwhose death was occasioned under the following cirof the clitd undertook to conceal a jat of ardent spirits which she had received from a neighbor. The
litle girl, it wolld appear, had seen where the jar
had been deposited, and taking advantage of the abhat been deposinent, and taking alvantage of the ab-
sence of her mother, got out the corls of the jar and wallowed a quantity of its contents. The mothe state of insensibility. Dr. Ryan applied the stomach
pump, but an effusinn of the brain had set in, and in pump, but an effusinn of the brain had set in, and in
a short time after being bought to lorpital, the child asied.
Mr.
viced icted of bigamy Montamery, apothecary, has been conned od bigamy at the Kildare Assizer. He married,
i 1836, Martha Booh, at Cullenswood, and in 152 m blained at same assizes, f200 damages amainst Mr Copperthwaite, for libel, in charging plaintifl with
extortion on the turf.

## GREAT BRITATN.

Ordination of the Rev. W. H. Andenson.-On
Sunday, 3Ist ult., the Rev. W. H. Anderson, formerly Puseyite Minister at Leicester, and an active memher of that party in the Establishment, was ordained
Dencon in the chapel of the Archiepiscopal residence by his.Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of West-minster.-Catholic Slandard.
Convriston.-On ihe 27 th ult., Richard Meady,
Esq., of Cloudesley Lodge, Bitterne, near SouthampEsq., of Cloudesley Lodge, Bitterne, near Southamp-
tort, made his prolession of faith, and was received
into the Communion of the Catholic Church by the into the Communion of the Catholis Church by the
Rev. Robert Mount, at St. Joseph's, Southampinn Mr. Meady is a gentleman of highly respectable con-
nections. His father and brother are both beneficed clergymen of the Established Church. We underMount has received into the Church during Rev. R. Mount has received into the Church during the four
years he has been amongst ts.- $l \mathrm{lb}$. Caroline Sherwood the young wo
illegitimate shild in a field near Brighton, has been convicted of the murder, and received sentence
of death.

Ganeraf. Stmine of the London Canman. -The
following annumement appears in the Globe of Wednesday evening: :-" The cabmen of the metropolis ioll-or rather their three days of no revolution-of ding to another account, in a month) they comnt on reducing the Home Secretary and the 1 mperial Par-
liament io a capitulation. This morning the cabless hament to a capitughtion. This morning the cabless At booking-oftices and hotel doors, parties, prepared reclining on their luggage, lite Patience on a motur neut, smiled on by porters, or with the sole sympally
of boots. Elsewhere carts clatter along the streets of boots. Elsewhere carts clather along the streets
with fairer freights than probably they ever before arried, and even ponderous vans ate seen loaded with avellers as well as with trunks, and makillg way lation. Persons arriving by dailway or proceeding the stations were the primeipal sufferers. The comgency are, however, thaking steps to meet the ener not lnow of 1 be combination and plied
cabs were overthrown and the reins cut.
Angican Difpiculties.-The difficulies suggest not absent from its passage thogoumh Parliament, hicpassing. The position of the Chureh of England in he Colonies-the absolute necessigy of reconciling it
to the aftections of colonists-renders it as absolutely necessary not only to concede self-gavemment adapted
o local circumstances, but to recorgize the laity. In other words, the Church of Eurland must, as to its
manarement, be assimilated to other institutions in manayrement, be assimilated to other institutions in
the free Colonies. But the fact will prove experi-
mentally that the Church can be assimilated to other ingtitutions; an anticipation of evidence which, with Le use that mas be made of in by agitators at home
uggests nitural and grave anxieties to the friends e dit, probably lay at ine root of lightuer objections by but here is no alternative save that of passing a bill f the kind, or abandoning the Colonies ecclesiasti-
ally. The Lords incline to the former; with the Commons probably the latter will have more favor.-
Anghcan Shony.-Mr. Plillimore's Bill to amen he law respecting simony, by extending it to hymen, o any ecclessiastical benefige, proviles:-""That
any person, from the time of the passing of this Act shall or do, for any sum of money, rewara, , iff, profi,
or advantage, directy or indirectly, or for or by reaor advantage, ,itrectly or indirectly, or for or by rea-
col of any promise, agreement, grant, bond, covenant gift, profit, or benelit whatsoever, directly or indirectly,
in lis own name or in the name of any other person persons, take, procure, or accept the next aroidanc dignity, prebend, or living ecclesiastical, ind shall be presentation or collation, and every admission, instithion, investiture, and induction upon the same, shall
be utterly void, frustrate, and of no effect in law, and be utterly void, frustate, and of no effect in law, and imoniacal contract; and that it shatl and may be successors, to present or collate nato or cive or bestow very such benefice, dignity, prebend, and living ec-

It is stated by the local papers that Bishop Philponts has refused to license the Rev. I. P. Shepperd, For-
nerly Curate of the Northshore district, Kiridale, and Secenty appoimed ta the Curacy and Lecturestip of an the dnctrine of baphismal regeneration.
The Cugheffand the Pohes.-On Friday abuut
fify of the $A$ division waited on Sir Richard Mayue. They stated that, however inconvenient, they were compelled, at the risk of being "spolled," or incur-
ring ine dispieasure of their superioss, to gro to church, To whatever religions persuasion they might be. Si he kiud was disseminated during the adminaition of if Mr. Walpole at the Hone Office ; but
it was a matter of option witi the men.
Protestant Miserons.-The Mormons in India.The Mormons are making a desperate eflort just now Thirteen "ministers", arrived in Calcuta from the
city of the Salt Lake, via Californi, weeks ago, and their "bigh pries"" has lately got one
of the newsmapers to publigh his manitesto. This ant likely to do much here. The Europeans laugh semingly theire natives do not understand them-for gali. 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 referen
A correspondent of the Church and Stale Gazette,
signing himself "Presbyter," wites to that journal simning himself " Presbyter," writes to that journal tor the purpose of elicitug a suggestion as to how one
of his brethren shall induce the people to come and he, "and chapels too, thank God, where the Gospe! raths in all their fulness are preached raithfully and
with scrupulous avoidance of ceremnuial. Are the working classes found even there? From observaMacclesfield, and in manty other, of he mangunacturing congrenations may be found, with a fair sprinking of the middle classes of society, sitting as a delighted
andience under the Rev. Mr. So-ancl-So-carriages audience under the Rev. Mr. So-ancl-So-carriages
block up the entrance to the church or chapel-but block up the entrance to the church or chape-
where are the lower classes? There are a few, per-
haps, accommodated on forms in the middle aisle. repeat, therefore, my original question-how con we ancommodate the people? When accommodation is found, and this is not as casy as it would al first sight seem with the present system of pews, how can we how and when can we, finally, best persuade them to come to the house of God to hear those sermons? ?
A woman named Brookes noisoned her two illegitimate children (twins) with landanum, in Birming-
ham, on Friday morning, and made an abortive tempt on her own life immediately afterwards. The
wretched woman is in custody.

Oor Furuar Surpir or Conn.-The continued wet
nd cold weather, the unfavorable prospects of the 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 states-
nen now turn a somewhat anxious ese to the various countries that supply corn, in order to ascertain the
probabilities of bread beinn easily accessible for the majority of the people. The average price this year
is from 6 s . to 7 s . higher than last year, and lience the 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 Hour aro now coming in; and those who remember the im mense quantities we cbltained in 1847-8.9, in conseHot wo wh prepared as now to supply our wants, wil under no apprelension that we shall not now, as se takes place in mices, procure large additiona
Sarah Baker has been convieted at Stafiord Assizes die murder of her child, by throwing it down at
dit-shaft. The poor creature was seduced by retch who deserted her when it was apparent she vald become a mol
heir departure from liverpool for the Austration ming the week. On Saturday the Goldfinder, one o
the ciFox Sine," and the Tasmania one of - White Star Line," cleared out, the former with 576 and the later with 440 passongers. They are boin
inted ont with every convenience, and the whole their passengers have expressed themselves entirely
satisfied with the arrangements made for their accurn modation. The Tasmaria will be succeeded by the ing qualities is saiul to equal the smattest clipper There are now three ships loading at Liverpool for Melbourne, $9,88 \mathrm{~s}$ tons $; 1$ for Moreton Bay, 1,309
 fliject of the receni articles in Anstralia, that it is credibly stated that hipments of Australia, that it is eredibly stated that
he price of ships had been increased fom 5 . to 10 s .

## UNITED STATES

Mgr. Bedini, Nuncio from the Pope, iccompanied y Arehbishop Hughes, have gone to yisit Lake Snperior and the Indian Country, previous to
The Ibish Univehsity Driegates in Phifaded. Church, Kensinglon, will amount to he sum of or upwards; the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sheridan, contri--N. Y. Frecman's Journal.
The N. Y. Freemun's.Journal announce the death
the Rev. Mr. M'Cafrey, Latin Professor at St Mary's College. - . Senator Donglass, of Illinnis, is supposed to be the Member of Congress spoken of is having
A fatal collision betwixt the New York and Philit-
delphia cars, occurred on the Camden and Amoy $R$. R., on the 1 ith inst., by which several persmoy $\Omega$. killed outright, and many wouncted. Great blame is mmediately arrested to await the finding of a Cow mer's Juquest.
The Yellow fever at New Onleans.-The Interments in the cemeteries of the city, fur the week
ending Santulay, July 23 , were 617 , of which 420

Twenty-seven persons died in New lork on the
3ih instant from the eflect of sun strokes.
Fiee Discussion-Free Speech.-There is quit a distinction between freedom of speech, freedom of
discussim, and the abuses or licentiousness thereof. We recognize no right in any person, neither vives on any right in any person or persons to ontrage the feel-
ings of the community or any respectable portio hereof, under the false assumplion of "free speech"
by which to cause riot and blood-shed " by which to cause riot and blood-shed. No. But on for removing the cause that the effict inay cease.. For
instance; would our Cleveland contem poraries aftemp o sustain a fellow under pretence of "free speech;" able portioon of the Forest City ladies-denoncider cast, would uaste? We know some of them it such an attack would soun fiad a coal of tair, a volley of egge or the like, white these editors wouldexclaim,
served nim righ." No, gentemen'; we are the but like the freedom of the Press, we hold all resight inheritantly, in the comm. We also hold the orules, if such are established, 10 abate unisances. and abuse the character of citizens of the country know nothing, they should cilizens of whom the
bail for good belavior. Why if we ted and guage towards a neighbor, which provokes him to strik us, we are guity in law for an assault, and liable to a
ine. Where, then, is the basis for vour claim "f free speech" for B. and $G$. diflerent from my "ffee
spech" to my neighbor, which ontraged his feolings. of the outrage. We do it in a small way, but they by the wholesale. Look at this "free speech" subDemocratric Corruption.-A Kentucky editor, having quarrelled with a Mr. Stanton, a democratic repre-
sentative of that State, in Congress, last session, has penblished letters writen to him by Mr. Stanton, while is If I could stay here a month I could make $\$ 50 n 0$. completing the buisness I came on. I Baw men in New 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 his between ounselves. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 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 lawgers, from taking fees: $u$ pon
private business or any business bet is very much wanted. Large sums are realized as fees, quickens some others beside Stantons.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
 Grinnell \& Co., Liverpoul. HENRY CHAPMAN \& Co
Montreal, March 1853.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONLCLE,


Payable Fralf-Yearly in: Aivance,

## THE TRUE WITNESS

CA'IIOLIC CIIRONLCLE
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1858.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Wilh the present issue the editor of the True Wrixess commences his fourth volune. He feels is munecessary to make any lengthy profession of Hay be known, and may be. summed up concisely as the prinaiples of a Papist. The editor of the True the principles of a Papist. The editor of the True
Wrress would desire to takie this opportuity of thanking lis 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 $t \in r \mathrm{~ms}$ are: "Six months in adrance," Withoul punctwality on the part of the subscribers, it is impossible that a journal can be proper! $y$ : conducted; and the
editor of the True Wrrsess confidently trusts that the Irish Catholics will not be " back wards in coming forwards." Backwardness, at all events, in a good cause is not a reproach to wluch Irishmen are generally obnosious. 'Io 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 Trus Wirness; and in this ouject its editor calls upon Irish Ca tholics to aid him -by their communications of all interesting erents, and by their good offices in endeavoring to procure for lhim additional subscribers. Trusting that this call may not be in vain, the editor of the True nation 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 receired.

## NeWS OF THE WEEK.

The absurdity of sumptuary' legislation, and the impossibility of regulating the price of labor by statule, have been strikingly exemplified in London, during the past week. A Bil was intronluced into Par-
Iiament by Mr. Titzroy, a sloot time ago, with the object of lowering the rate of cab fares; and of giv-
ing to passengers additional security against the exing to passengers additional security aganst the ex-
tortion of drivers. The Bifl was, passed dicarly unanitortion of divers. The Biy was. .passen onearly unani-
mously, but hardly has it come ento - peration ere its molush, but haruly has
ineficacy to reliere the evils compliained of has been demonstrated. On Wednesday, the 27 the ult., by
n rreement amougst the owners of cabs in London all their velicles were at once svithdrayn from the usual stands: not a cab, nor liackney carriage of any description, could be procured for love or moncy. The scenes unatensed painfuly ludicrous. The railway cars arrived rith their loads of passengers as usual, who were put
down at the difterent termini-and then found to their horror that they could get no farther. A rerolution or French invasion, coilla hardy y have occasioned sreater consternation. Sir. R. Inglis called the at-
tention of the House to tiee above facts, and a clause tention of the House to tie above acts, and a clause
in the Bill whereby the demands of the conspirators in the Bill whereby the demands
were acceded to, was introduced.
The Tablet publishes an amusing correspontence betwist the Rev. Dr. Newrnan, and a Protestant th.
P., who will not allow his name to be made public. The latter had circuiateu a cocl-and bulf story abou two priests of the Oratory, in Birminghtran, who, in
the disguise of carpenters, were endeavoring to overIbrow the Holy Protestant Faith. The master carpenter, with whon these Papal, einissisies iworked want of skill, for which he at last dismissed them, some of their brother priests, and the truti at once thashed upon him that they were .Jesuits in disguise2
wise-acre, a member of partiament,--but who, will that retiring modesty so cllaracteristic of the discoverers of "mare"s nests," conceals his name under
the unpretending initials of $\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{D}$. A mutual acquaintance of C.D., aud of the Rev. Dr. Nevman wrote to the last named genteman fer a. contradic-
tion of the master carpenter's legend, which was of tion of the master carpenter's' legend, which was of
course immediately given, coupled with a request for the haformant's name; this request was however de
clined: Prolestant calumniators always afiecting the
incognito. The correspondence las been pull 1 slied in the Birmingliam journals, and will be handed down to posterity as another proof of the dark intrigues of
Papal Rome. . We copied, abont a year ago, from a Canadian Anglican journal, anotlier version of the same story, in which a Jesuit, instead of an Oratorian, figured under the disguise of a bricklayer's appren-
tice, instead of as a journeyman carpenter. But, as the vise man snid long ago "there is nothing nem under the sun.
An extraordinary national movement is taking phace in Scotland, headed uy many of the most insuential of her nobility. and lanitedg gentry, and which
may yet produce curious political combinations. " $\Lambda$ Scotcl agitation" says the Nation truly -" would In proportion to difference betwixt the proprietors of the soil, in Scotdifference betwixt the proprietors on the soil, in socotland and reland--the lorner being the trie nebinty
of tie , country, the descendants. of her hereditary clieftains, and not, as is for the inost part the casse with the Orange landlords in Irolind, "the whiceps of
Cramwellian settlers and Williamite comnissaries"dirty parvenus, whic have despoiled the genuine aris-
tocracy of the laud 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 Egtington, and a. Committee has been forme with the view of uniting all classes of men in one
common object. This Comnittee las put forlh two cominon. object. This commitee has put fornh wo "An Address to the People of Scotland from the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Righbts,
in which the demands of the Association are clearly set forth-" Equality of regresestation-Equality of allowances."
Equa demand" snys a writer in the Time Equality of representation -that the number of re-
presentatives returned by Scotland to the House presentatives returned by Scotland to hic House
of Conmons shall be in the same relative progland. We complain that England returns 12:5 gland. We complain that tingani etw English boroughs return two members each, while return but one mermber 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 elha-
ritable institutions of England and Ireland are assisted by grants frum the public exclequer. No Scotish charity ever received a farthing from this source. The police forces of London and Dublin receive an-
nual grants to the amount of $£ 167,000$, while the police force of Edinburgh has nerer been so assisted gards the former partly, and as regards the latter wholly, maintained by Government. No such allowance is made to Scotland. Harbors of refuge harse ben buil, and he are now in progress on constrinc-
tion in England ; yet there is not one on the striny and rocky shores of Scotlond. Large sums (£181 nance and repair of Englist palaces ; while Holyrood the only habitable Royal palace in Scotland, is in such a state that when the Scottish peers meet to Majesly's Conmissioner holds a levee, the floor re quires to be styported 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 ex
traordinary of dite signs of the times. We fear haordinary of the signs of the times. We fear play, and that mis appear to Scold anconaily, will only expose its promoters to ridicule. Scolland's nationality was finally extinguisbed on the fatal fireld of
Culloden; such of it at least as had survired the Union, and had not perished with the noble and galhe was also "these the last and best of si." Scolnand'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 aughter of Punch.
counts of the reat of the United Kingdom come accounts of the re-appearance of the potato disease
this, together with the long continued rains, nond in clement season, las given rise to considerable appre-
From Paris there are reports of a fresh attempt
on the life of the Jimperor. We learn also that a on the life of the Jimperor. We learn also that a
person named Baynom las been arrested at Southpersion named Baynam las been arrested at South-
anpton, and conveyed to London, to be examined on anpton, and conveyed to London, to be examined on
a charge of being one, of a band of conspirators, eua charge of being one, of a
gaged to murder the Emperor
No great progress has been made with the Easfern question, which is getting as stale almost as the "e' ever heard pronounced was by a friend of ours-" We surnect case!-D —n $^{\mathrm{n}}$ the Gorham case." the sumpect tiat there are many who entertain The real state of this question is that nothing is settled. The allied squadrons still remain of the 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 refural of Russia to comply with the ullimatum, the allied squadrons will adrance tovards the Black Sea, and hostilities will commence in good
earnest. The threatening aspect of public affars las ngain occasioned a considerable depreciation in public securities. It is expected that the Imperial Parliament will be prorogued about the 20 th instant.
The cholera is reported as raging fearfully at $C$ openThe cholera is reported as raging fearfully at Copen-
lagen.

DRAM DRINKING AND PROTESTANTISM.
One of the most striking; and at lin smine time the tus, is the rapil transter of the soil of Irelanel from he lands of the native Jrish io those of strangers Those inllux is at the same time altended with moral consequences still more deplorable-ns manifested by the rapid and alnost incredible increase in the consuinption of ardent spirits in Trelami. A feir yeaps
aro, before the "Potato Rot" had smitten the fonil ago, before the "Potato Rot" had smitten the fonit,
and " Jumperism" lad polluted the morils, of the people, Jreland with a natise and alinost exellisirely Catholic population of upwards of $3,000,000$ con-
sumed only $5,290,650$ gallons nnnually. To day, with a population of only $6,500,000$, made up, howere in great part of foreigners, and composed of a far larger proportion of Protestants than at the former
epoch, the consumption lias risen to upvards of 8 . 000,000 gallons, and is steatily increasing, as the By mopor 1 and
By mems of erace the rogress of the Protestank Drenness is an trace the progress of the Protestan, Reformation in Irelanil.
perance and dint the population, in the decline of Termoreigncrs. "The altars of the Calholic Church hare been deserted by thousands, in Connaught and
Kerry" says this Naution. We can heliure it , when re see hove the Sheberiz houses hinve heen recruited
 Way, in 1850 says ine Report of one of the Soluper nor, if we may rely upon the testimnoy of Sir F. B. Head, a single prostitute, not an unnarried ninther,
scarcely a drumkird. To-day, the snma Rëport scarcely a drunkard. To-day, the same Reierort
boasts that there are no less than 6,000 who hare abandoned the Chureh; wih what. effect upon the morals of the combly, the above statistics amply
show. This decrease of temperance, is the strongest proof we have as yet seen of the partial strcesss of the Second Reformation in Ireland: and would al most appear to bear the cimes out in its bonst harat-"
"in fifty fears Ireland will be Protestant to a nana."God forbid! So shat her women be like the women of those Protestant countries of which the Morning no longer be said of them that their maidens are given in marriage." That this is not an idle fear may easily be shown hy referring to the constant re
sult of Protestant missions. We do not cite the Sandswich Tstands, that Sodom of the Pacific, alone as an instance: for we can find abundant, and most missions particular, without soing so far from home. II we
only look at what is aikine phee in those parts of only look at what is taking pllace in those parts of
the British Tslands where the principles of Evangelical Protestantism are most widely disseminated, wo 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 knowa that many Non-Catholic preachers be-
sides the Anglicans, are earaged in the Trish missides the Anglicans, are engrged in the Irish mis-
sions; and that the most actire amongst them are the arents of the Methodists. Let us see then what forthodism and Methodist Missionaries, have done hold of rampant Metholism, and pertiaps the most le. cidedly Evangelically Protestant partion of the British dominions. We quote from an article in the
Edindurgh Review, of April last headed the Church of England in the Mountains: the write is treating of the Methodist Missionaries:-
"The great mass of preachers are utterly illiterate, and the most popular are those who can ralke up
the expiring ernbers of entlusiasm into a blaze by violent stimulation Thus we have a residuan or
much flame and litle heat, the contortions of the sibyl.without her inspiration.' Such preachers espa-
cially delight in calling forth that dispusting exhibicion of folly and fanaticism which has disusgraceil the very name of feligion in Walaes-the pracicice of $j$ jume
ing. excitement, leaping anit shouting in concert, and profaning the most scacled names by frantic' invocations To cannot wonder that these banchanalian orgies enc Lotypes, for such fervor being purely of the He fest, is
easily turned into the carrent of mere carnal passion. Moreover, the doctrine of the preachers who stir up
such 'revivals, is fiequently of the most such ' revivals,', is frequently of the most "antinomian
tendercy. Hence we must crotain the melandity foct

 murality o the prople. In no oither country has solarge a
portion of the popula ion been instructed in conirveversial
 a grealer prevatence of unchaste hatits among ihe poor.
Such, at least, istie unanimous evidence of the numerous winesses examined by te Government Corn-
missioners. The missioners. The general resull of this evilenece may
be summerd in in lie words of one witness Rep. it
 Or, is perhaps still more correctily stated by another, a
magistrate ot North Wales: Forvication is inot regard-
 fear that this punanimpus testimony of so many wit
in nesses of all ranks and sects is not shaken by sir T.
Phillips's arguments. He has proved, indeed, that the number of illegitimale births is not greater than the evidence given, thal al large proporition of the poor
women in Wales'are pregnant some months before marriage."
We fear that, when the theological altainments of the Trish shall be on'a par with those of our Evan-
gelical We lsh Protestants, their norality will be much on a par also ; and that whlen the period anticipated by the Times shall have arrived when-"Ireland
shall be Protestant to a man"- no future Sir $\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{B}$. Head will have to put on record his surprise "at the extraordinary chastity of the Irish isomen," a virtue
of which-"in spite of their porerty, no human pow-
er can deprice them." So be it-so will the Irish women be secure : against the arls of the Soupers and Ireland proof against prosely tisn. . No nation,
no people were ever thoroughty Protestantised untif no people were ever throughty Protestantised until
their norals hal been thoronghly corruptell. nor untii they had been deprived of their virtue." If "no human power" can rob the Irshwomen of their chas-ity-which we fully believe-no human power will Jreland to the sondition anticipated by the Tzimess and realised fully in Protestant Wales.

The Pilot of this city teserves the thanks of every honest citizen for the able namner in which he
las shewn up the conduct of Stierif Sewell of Queheec, and his understrappers, in the late jury-packing bisiness. Alone, amongst the Protestiant press; of his city, of Quevec, and of Upper Canada, has he de-
nounced llis conduct and enteav ored to draw the attention of the Executive to one of the most bareface? tlempts to tamper wilh the dre addninistratinn of justiee, on recory in the annals of he criminal jorisand have not attempted, filie some of one subjer: temporaries, to distort the facts of the case, or orth hash them up altogether. But the Pilot nlone bas had the conrage to sprak out, and to demmul a searching sisestigation into the conduct of the agents io that disgraceful business, which it byhores every honeef
nan-Protestant or Cathotic-to repudiate ; but which, so far from repidiating. or denouncing the majority of our cotemporarics have endeavored cithe: to palliatc, or to conceal. This says but litte for
the tone of publie moraly in Canadh, or for thic independence of its Protestant press.
A great wrong has heen perpetrated, and this press throws its agis over the perphtrators. The
Jury panels hare been falifited-putlic oficials hare Jury panels have been falsified-puth ic officials hare
been detected in offering hribes to hush up their been detected in offering hribes to hush ap their
misdecus-and, with scarcely an exception. the Pro-misdecus-and, with scareely an exception the Pro-
testant press is silent, or aftects to pass the mattier over as a r ridling indiserection, as something to make merry about, as an exceeding rare jest! Whence ames this silence? Are pur cotemporaries approver of, or indifferent oo, the crimes of Jury-packing aurl pered juded, that there are corent reasons for this silence-that "this effect, defective, comes by cause." -It is rimmored thal-well-" God help us, 'tis a
 trature go well together; and when Deputy Sherify be many an "s itching palm" that wants scratching.
Still, in spite of ile efioits of the Protestan press, this aftair of jury-parking and attempled
bribery cannot be bushed ap. Slurif Sewell it duty to himself, is bound to demand an inrestigatimu He swears that he never ofiered, or commissionet any one else to ofier, a brbe to purchase the silence:
of the "sAdrocate" who detected lis errors. Bhat ee cannot be ignorant that the bribe came from $h$ it olise, that it was offered by his. Deputy, Mr. Von Exter, and that under these circumstances people
will talk-will think what a finny thing it is that a Deputy should so casily part winh his money to purDepaty thoulu so easily part aith mins money to pur-
chase the conceniment of an error for which the principal admits limself to be both morally and egally responsilhe. That a bribe was ofiered is will draw their own conclusions. We say that Sherif Sewell wust know that thr licly came from his onice, because it has beent pulnot been contradicted " a Lawre" writing in the $p^{\prime}$ ilos under date of the 114 inst., affrms that:"This Mr. Von Exter, when delected in his error deliberately went the the office of the Advocate, by
whom the discovery was made, and lendered him, indeed phacel in his hainds, anure of rex rounne,
Mr. Sherifl Sewell makes affidavit that he was not a Mr. Sheriff Sewell makes alfidavit that he was not
a party to this most nefritions act, but he alludes
 of the arowed perpetratio
And br lis silence Mr. Von Exter almits the
truth of the charge. How far his principal is therebr implicated, it is not low far his principal is therebr draw his own conclusions.
We have also received a communication from Quebec, which explains the reasons of the "Adro-
cate's" silence-and whict, fully corroborating the statement of "A Lawyer," assures us that, from the beginning, it was the intention of the "Aid vocate" to prosecute the Sherin for attemyt to
bribe, an intention which he also known to his clients- -the accused of having taken part in the Gavazzi riots. This fully exonerates the "Advocate" from all suspicion of improper if Sevell, is bound to demand a rigorous and searching investigation iuto the whole affair.

On Mondyy last, three rowdies were brought before the Recorder. on a charge of having grosily in-
sulted a soldier of the 26 R Regiment on duty one or two of his comrades who clanced to be stand"iriends of free speech" applied the most opprobrious epithets to the soldiers, and very candidly in formed them that "they were not to leave the city
safe." The parties werc finel 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
as there is in Her Majesty's service. Hans of Iceland as there is in Her Majesty's service. Hans of liceland
vowed the destruction of an entire corns, for one of vowed the destruction of an entire corps, for one of
them laving shot his son on a preditory excursion. them having shot his son on a predatory esceursion.
So our Hans and Huns of Montreal; hounded on by

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the rabid and ferocions howlings of their low and rulgar mouthipiece the Gineette, are, it senins, remated of bullies-" riends of free specili," of course St. Pemmitered a mur
We regret to say that the abore are by no menas
 turdny, the Band of the 26 th, which, by the Commanding Officer's kind permission, had been allowed oantend at the theatre for the aransement of the
citizens, was inviteal so the officers who happened to be present were obli of to guit the building, although the cowards who inwhled them must hare been well a ware that the Band the 26 ths conld not have been implicated in the 4 donntreal again to he at the mercy of the ruffians who destroyed our Parlianent House, and oultraged he homes of our best and worlinest citizens? Or put down this olitios alterapt to revire in our rindst Bob Lav? These are grave questions, and if not
xieetity rusolved the conequences tuyy be mor t trasievedity resolved the consequencess may be most tra-
pic ; for sodtiers sill not, cannot, allow themselyes ant Iher romrades to he matreated with impunity. The oljemet of the instigntors of these oultages upon the suldiers of the 20 ith is obvious. Anticipa-
inng a judicial investigation into the events of the of tlese soldiers vailing that the testimnny of many of these sidiers will not be larorable to then, they
desire to set riul of suall troublesome evilenee ah togetier, hy the remoral of the regiment from Niontreal. Ant to gett the repgiment remored fronin the
city, rullinas of the lorest class, the very dress of soldiers, in order that from of violence ayainst the soluiers, in order that from the ensuing disturbances, ters nay be represented as dangerious to the puitic uppraachiug Criminal term, would be an act of gross injustice to crarts the parties against whom, at that nelancilioly events of the 9illon, mule, will be brought hecause by this removal they would be deprivell of the testimony of wituesses which will go far to exonerate thein fron the claryes brought arainst them.
We trust therefore that the oovernanent wilt not We trust, therefore, that the government will not
allow iself to be dictated to in this matter, or pernit rufian rabble to decide upon the proper difpositio of Her Minjest's troops. The forbearance of the
men of the 26 th refiment, considering the cruel at tacks to which they tave been exposedt, speals higgh If in their faror, and is rery crectitable to the discip-
fine, and moralc of the reginent. No one can doubt its courage.
A reverend num-skull, who signs himself "Grand Chaplain i. O. A., Cauada East"- (wlint these ex-
traopdinary initial mean, we know out, and care not enquire, but we fancy itis some tomlaotery connect the melium of the Gazatte, the benefit. of his scriptural experiences, and his opinions respecting the man-his organs of vision evidently slighthty distorted by the overtighthess, and orerstarchediness of lis white choker-sces clearly the workings of the "mys-
Lery of iunuity"-sce second Eristle of St. Paul to the Thiessilonians, second chapter, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh verses, in which the Mayor of Montreal,
the Jesiits, the privates and non-commissioned officers of H. J. N. 26thith, the regives and non-cominissioned officer's "- Wre clearly pointed out under the parable of the Yteles"-whose coming is according to the working
of Statan, in all power, and signs, and lying wonders ""cujus est udventus securndum operationens $\mathbf{S} a$ ana, in omni virtute, et signis, et mrodigis men-
ancibus."t was a "Jesnit in disguise," who knocked the sol Tor's cye out, in the bar-room of the public house. to be as one of the ungodly. Thus reasons the as the Transcript insinuates: thoughl from a canerul consiluration of the premises, the Trur Witress he "Grand Chaplain" to a defectin wisdom, rather than to any excessire religious zeal; and to write the reverend gentleman down an ass," as "pretty a
piece of donkey flesh as auy in Montreal." Howver we perfectly the "Transcript that the "Graad Cliaplain of the $I$.
O. A."-(we like to gire the-" deril" we were almost going to say-reverend genileman his due) would be " much better enployed in reading his bible than in writing fustian for the Gazette. We hare earil sometling of the said reverend gentleman' sermons" and can testify to their "composing" edative qualities.

## 

loosess one-halr the "compasing" virtues of one of bis more than forty parson powser of dullness, he leb domadally iufficts upon lis much endiring congrega tion. Why then should our "Grand Chaphain" not content himself with setting people to sleep on Sun days, without striving to set them by the ears all the rest of the week? We exlort him, in the words of the Trunscript, to compose Sermons, and so com-
jose the troubled minds of his "Dearly beloved."

Somithing worth Knowine.-For the knowIclige of the following singular fact in Ecclesiastical History, we are indebted to the learned Fathier Garazzi: it will be found recorded at $p .129$ of the
edition of his Loctures "corrected and authorised
or himself"-and concerring which a Protestant contemporary remarks, "that they go over the whole
field of religious controvers, more remains to be soil. No Protestant," our coemporiary conclades, "can passithy peruse these very lectures without being startlet.". We should rather think not: we must confess llat we
little stantled ourselves at reading as fonlows :

## litlle startleal ourselves at reading as follows

ment the time of the emperor Theodnsiux. Gamanion,

We wonder how such a remarkatile fact has so Thy managed to escanpe the attemion both of Miss
Tickletoby the learned editor of $P$ Puncl's "Convi Histors," and of our friends of the "Apostate Priests' Society" in Irelani. However, hetter late Chan never, and as we find it, so we publisis it for the
Gencfic of the Mrs. Gimps and Mrs. Hirrives of the conventicle; murl pood may it do their thar old
hearts. Scolters there are wha swill be imalined to treat the matter as a joke-to indesate that (Garazzi was ony poking fun nt bis "intemtive inatienceintellectual calibre, anal informantinit of lis anditory, was merely tring to what extent he cond do perenorts at gulling, and nating foois, of then: Ex haprumary as this liypipithesis may appear, it is per Batt's preceptor the cotemporary of the Eupero aud sends the High Priest to a Jewsish Rabbi for whority to canonise St. Stephen, "Chistian mar
tyr. We shall expeci "t more light", to he hrown on this interesting passage of Ecclesiastical Eistory by our ertuite cotemporany of the Montreal wit him to be looked up to as tice oracle of the "Old Woman's Dejartinent.

## ST. PATRICR'S SOCIETIES

On Wednesday we lad the pleasure of arailing
urselves of the tenpting offers lield out br thes ourselves of the tenpp ing offiers held ont by these
ister socicties to atl men to come and enjoy themselves, for one day, uniler the "greenwood tree: nd so, glathy turning our backs upon the hour on board the Jacques Curtier steamboat, bound or a day's pleasiuring, and no mistake.
So great was the number of persons who throngel the decks of this elegant boat, that it was found ne which was lashed alongside and received a portion of the pleasure-seekers, who, from an earif hour, crowied on board. Bands of musie were in attendance sonn a space was cleared for a dance, and Irish jigs
Scotch reels, and quadrilles became the order of the diaj. The weather was charming, the arrangennents
excellent, and entitle the Committee of Mangement o great proise.; for to them, in a great measure, wa hae sutecess of the day oring. Arrived at Lavaltrie and its glorious woods, the company dispersed to dinner; soon howerer to rennite in the pleasures of the ers of "Ould lreland," and her stalwart sons, with cal anments intermission, untin hleir return to Montreal; where. after a day of real enjoyment, they ar-
fived about 8 p.m., sorry to part, but hoping soon to meet again.
On pasing the soldier's barracks, both, going and re by way, of sioowing the disgust with whicl the rasct conduct of the perpetrators of the late assaults upon the men of this regiment, is regarded by Trish Ca tholics. The Band at the same time struck up the insiriting strains of "Garry Owen," whictr have so soldier upon his foes; this compliment was no doubt appreciated by those to whom it was offerei. We trust that, while scrupulonsly abstaining from every leand to a brend inom every expression calculated to tizens will be careful to slow that they have no sympathy for, no connexion with the dastartly ruffinas, Those prowess is only slown in altacking, and beat-
ar single, and unarmed men. We trust that some ng single, and unarmed men. We rust that some
of the black gunds will yet catch a Tartar. The proceeds of the irip are to be deroted to the St. Tatrich's Orphan Asylum; we have not as yet handsome, judging by the numbers who were of the excursion. Ins needosss to add, mat the urmost thar-
mony prevailed throughout, and that nur Irish friends mony prevailed throughout, and that onr. Irish friends ional, and irresistible lore of fon within the limits of he strictest propiety. here another asplion of a he mocies the season closes ; we know not if this be true, bat if it be-" more power to then."

The Transcrift in noticiug some remarks of the Irue Witness to the effect that it hoped that Cathoiic members of the Legislature wauld oppose the medi-
taled "secularisation" of the Cleray Reservesthat the cry for hat measire hail originated, not witl
Catholics, but with ulta-Protestants- seems inclined o contest the wruth of our assertions. "It was $h$ ho Ro-
 in support of ancite that the acitation for the "secularisation" of these Reserves has been throughout the work of the democratic Protestant party. "It is quite frue" says the Lender that the apitation TThe secularisation commenced with the ultra-Protest
ant $p$ ortion of the community $:-$
The in this agitaion they have no desire to disarow; but are on the contrary ansious to assome. The position
of the True Wirness, in connection with its appais to
the facts of the agitataion, direeclly confutes a calumuy
circulated ty the opponentwof secularization, in Upp


 hon; reffed as it has been over and over asaill, stin contives to re-appear witi an much pertinacity
as if it were an uuquestioned tuth. The agetiation on work of question has, from the filat, been exelusively tho And the "s seconlinarizalion" Of of these Reserves-if that
 unconitenancesi, by the Catholie members of Lowe
or of Upper, Canada. An alliulue belwivi Caltholieit and Protestant demoeracy js a pulticical mecoltian ive of many a miselfirf, to the former: nor eould $C$ Thites, it the present jancture, be gemity of a morer ab rolestinn ecclesinticil wopty with suth alles Georred Brawn, and his facijon, whoose real atjeet in ended Sulsequentil ont havith upon

## sinsticeil property of Lower Canarta We fiti! hore-aud wa

our hopes whe withe have reason to kuow tha our hopes are tot without gum fornitation - that whe ment will be at heir post, prepareel to oppose the proIr. Drummortl was reeknning without his host, whe in his speeeth at the Woodstock festival, he pretenders
os be certain of their co-operation. Wee think willount pretending to the qift of prophecy, that we may pro-
nise him that when that "division" takes place, real of these Catholic menvers will be found veling against him, and his colleacrues. But whatever
 lestunt "is a anpecies of Romish aggression on Pro We have been frank with the 7 ronscript ; will ho deal with us sin the same spirit in repling to a que
 nadit would be "robbery"-by what name shonli
we designate the restumplion of the grant to May nont in Iretand? Or whys shond it be lyw fult to resume an
grant made for religiousp purposes in the one eases, and 101 in he other?

Owing to a mistake, this letter was crowded ou
To the Editor of the True Withess.
Sir-On Tuesday, By Briown, 30th July, 1853.
If ite young ladies int the seltoots of the Sisters of Charity took ,1ace. Ont this occasion, his Lordshi priests from the country were preceant an well ns the parents and guardians of the pupits. Although 1 hav in Canada, I deem it my dury to state that I neve preveeding. The elasses apmeared in regular grada innt, begianing with the firit step of elementary edu-
cation in French and Eurlish. Gocul sjecimens of cation in French and Euylish. Good specimens o tanght is excellent. Tlie progress in At fithmetic wa rery cousiderable, some of the young laties, ten yenrs
of ace, seemeal faniliar with the most practical rules of vulgar and decimal fracions, and the revolutions of Geography, the see of the Globes, and Geonetry, faction of the autdience. The Euglishl Grammarelasses requitted themselves most creditably; in parsing and
correcting Galse Emrlish, they exhibited an accurata Enuwledge of the Rules of Synax. In fact, I believe they statid alone in this department in this part of the o be competent judges, that the pupils excelled in

Spectator.
The office of Chief Justice has been offered to, and accepted by the Hon. Mons. Lafontaine. This aphas eorferred it, and will give universal satisfaction to all men who desire 1 gec our laws honestly and
tisely ardminiseres.
We require Judges
Hike athe rom the foul stain cast uron it by the conduct of the Sherif of Quebec.

The Herald sars that the Altorney General has relertike thictions rom the Governor General, to M Loranger has insitutued actions for libel.

The destruction of the present Mayor's portrait hav ing been allowed 10 pass by unheeded, a similar out Mre has heen perpetrated ou that of a former Mayor air riect away. We have thus, out of two portraits of Mayorg, only the top ot one, and the botum of the
oilter, left. By uniting them, the purriait of a Mayor, But this, however desirable poilitically, is, we fear, ws ihetically ympracticablie.
It is impossible to say who the guilty parties are in
lit piece of blackguardism; but we sincerely hope
to justice. The cutting of a piece of painted canvas is no great thing of itself, but it ind icates a contempt
for law mand orier which must be put a stup to, and the sooner the better.

## (: Of bis porrmit we meana.)

Enucation.- We would direct the attention of parents and guardians to the re-opening of he Monling of the papils attenuing this School, and must cer tainly say that we have never seen such improve-
ment. Mr. Doran as a commercial and mathematieaaher is unsurmased. He possesses a thorougt Enowledge of the different branches of science necessary to qualify the pupil for any mercantile or engineering depariment. We wish lim that success,
whicl he so justly deserces.

The, Quebec Chronicle says ithan an extruordinary
term of the Court of Queen's Beuch is to be hetd it Qnebec on the 15ih Sepeenber. On the same authority commissioner to euguire into the conyplailla amaius the conduct of Mensis. Maguire and Sj mes, in coureclious with the Gavazzi fiots.

Mr. Deummone, in his speech on the adjoirrued dobate on the Numpery Bill drew a very acecirate pic-
ture of tho state of the Governmemt chureh, whith, as comng rima oeption of Sir R. Inglit, Mr. Spoouer, aute une or two
others, the siaunchesi Amti-Catholic in the House, is
 estoration of the Catholio Hlexarcly of Engliand-in
 cpate now existing
Alcis of Parliament.
iHe
He would fgo further, and would say, that see. isthops and clestical prineiples abambunal by the il the recognitiouris of erything else that was esisential to the ex-
steuce of the church given up, testouk, with mit chaned dolight, have seen the strenghening of a Dese shings. He shond have rejowed, ather my hond 0 bishops an a blow, to know hat hene were bishops
beiug establishod in this aity and all over Euggat.?

The election of a Comaissiner of Schats at St. Constint, in place of a M. Brumem, in consequence of een freely commented upon by the Nut-Catholic press, as anillegal act, and as tha tmbut mberferenco ive the true facts of the cuse
at St. Constan, for the last Live yars, the Protes-
 has beed under the control of hee Cathole commis i'y. Oue of the thater, a M. Brancian, lately becama Non-Catholic, and im coinpliame with the request of the Catholie electors of si. Cuntant, bated wo
bulieve Le Mons. Mellieur's interpreition of the
Sutioo Law, resigned his situdion the olfice of compis ins siltation, ats cistiantied for In this perhaps, he letter of the law was not adther
ed to, for the fact that M. Hrupeal tive Catholic, did not legaily disquantify hime fored the ofiice a gives to Psotestants the right of having Protestau favor of that interpretation which insigns Calluhic 4. Bruneau beeu a man of any dubie:t' of stmime:n
 ed fegal right to reaomace his religima-iati would not
ane waited to bo called apon to do so by his constituents.

The regutations for tho guidance of the male and
emale students of tha Nommal sollool, issuad by tho Chate students of tha Normal Sellool, issued by the
 and in the holydays, at :at one another-brother with sister, ur cousian wiht coin-
in, either by word of moulh, or by fitter. The nail sin, either by word of moulh, or by letter. The inalo ance with young women not of the Nurmal Sultool no ucquaintance with any young men of the city.he promulgation of these edicis bits aroused aty.earm by the flamillon Spectator, given vent, as wo udignation, by teaning down the motices contitinis! hem, as soon as they were posted up on the wrifls.-
Without impugning the motives of the frumers of regulations, we: must eay that if hie motality of it Nor mal School cannot be inaintained without them, the
sooner we get rid of Normal Schuols the better. Mr. Ryerson's legislation might have suited the orop
eared Paritans of Counecticut, but is will nuver submitted to in Canada.

The "Fisherf" Dispote betwist Great Brilain atact cation. A third party, claiming the exchasive vindit cation. A third party, claiming the exvlusive rightr
of the contested "Fisheries" is in the iield in the person of the soi-disant Earl of Slirliug, whose trial for perjury some years ago in Edinburyh, may still be
fresh in the memories of some of our readers. The chims of this gentleman were, after a starching in eestigation, prounounced to be utterly unfourded, by inglon, and bns made over his rights-much as they arc-to the contestod "Fisheries," 10 aut A merican company, who intend teating the legality of this trans-
fer by immerliately despasching one of their vessels fer by immerliately despatching one of their vessels
o the fishing grounds; and, of course, if iuterfererd
with by British cruisers, tho eompany will demuld potection of their own be called upon to adjuctieate upsol the validity of the pretensions of the claimant of the homors and privi-
Ieges of the Eardom of Stirling. Though some of the American papers speat very largoly about the

So great bas boen 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 ingl. Sereral dealhs from the same cause have occurred in this city

A SIZAR OF T. C.D.


## FOREIGN INTELLIGENGE.

## france.

In France things are going on infinitely better than could have been anticipated in a coiuniry where so many anarchists and maniacs are ever re
ztrow the wlole frame work of society.
The trial of the parties for conspiracy, connected with the secret society called the Commime Rero-
futionnaire, was brouglt to a close on Friday. The lutionnaire, was brought to a close on Friday. The
trial took pliace with closed doors, and there was no jurr. Those guilty of belonging to a secret societ
The correspondent of the MTorning Chronicl says :-"It appears that the reports with respect to
the "interesting situation" of the Empress are withthe interesting situation of the Euppress are with
out any foundation. Nothing appears to be precisely fixed with respect to the risit of the emperor and for the journey are maile.
AUSTRIA.
The American Charge d'Afaires at ConstantiCosta oires no allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, and that the imprisonment of that person after he had "is not only a very regretable violation of interna tional lave, but an act of disrespect, which will not soon be forgotien.
At Vienna some forty or firty persons bave been
arrested hut whether they are accused of compassing arrested, but whet her they are accused of compassing
the deallo of the Emperor, or whether their crime is that of carrying on a criminal correspondence with the revolutionary party in South Tyrol, we cannot
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 difffew days has much occupied the attention of the better classes of society. Absut a forthnight since you were informed in a couple of words that many arrest is my intention to say as little as may be on the subject. It is beliefed that a conspiracy las been dispicion (principall J J of the persons pecta ble classes of society. It is to be feareu that the ramifications of the conspiracy are extensire, as been attempted at Isclil in the course of the summer Such are the things which, with pallid cheelss, people
whisper to each other; for their correctness I carnot answer.

## prussia.

Conlentz, July $22 .-$ M. Usener, who is known fets, has just been arrested in this town. He was on liis way back from Russia.

## ITALY.

The Bologna corressondent of the Chronicic
rites on July 18th: "Disturbances lave broken writes on July 18 th: -"Disturbances have broken out annong the people in consequence of the dearness
of corn. Sereal 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. resigned. their functions in a body. The Austrian resiggeed hieir finctions in a body. The Austrian
garrisons have been increased at Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancolia; and the rigors of gna, the police have within the last fes 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 per sons in both cities have been arrested. Eleren of the prisoners convicted of having taken part in the political assassinations of 184.9 are to be shot the who have been put to death before.
The Parlamento of 'Turin of the 20th quotes the following from Florence of the 16 th :- "The Grand Duke, taking into consideration the prayers of $P$. sentence of imprisonment for life into banishmen from Tuscang 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, ho:*ever, is conditional. Giuerrazzi ond The pardon, howerer, is conditional. Guterrazzi and to reside in Italy. They are to be embarked at Leghoru in a stemer and accompanied to Marseilles
by Gendarmes. The Grand Duke, in pardoning them performed an act of humanity as well as of soun much longer in prison; ań Petracchi woud hemaine come 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

## ROME.

His Holiness has approved of the election of Fa ther B
Freych Colimgeat 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 vencrable Albé Liebermann. Its situation is near the Roman College, and it is

RUSSTA.
The Paris correspondent of the Times soys:bian principalities, sut particularly in Moldavia, ar of such a kind as to lead one to imagine that the Emperor Nicholas has not the remotest intention of how that instead of a momentary it is a permanen occupation he means as will enable him wilb facility to add these vast districts to his possessions. Large bo-
dies of troons continue to penetarte into the provinces dies of troops continue to penetarte into the tronces, most in advance of the Pruth. Jassy, Tekoutch Bucharest, and oflier commanding rositions, are be nd one $j$ dispensable articles are contracted for a erin of nine months.
Jass\%, July 15.
Jasss, Juy 15- 40.000 tropps and 144 nieces of artillery have already passed through Jassy, and
proceeded by forced marches towards tle Danube.
An official gentleman has reccired a letter from Bucharest. It says:-"We have not less than 75,00 Russians close to this town. They are fine looking
fellows, but we should wish to see their backs turned Cellows, but ",
towards us."
The Cholera in Denmars and RussiaBoth Copenhagen ond St. Petersburg are just now visited by the cholecra, in the latter in a milider form tian in the former. In St. Petersburg there are
about 160 neve cases every day, of which, on the average, forty are fatal; while in Copenlagen, with so much snaller population, the number of dail) July, from forty-nine cases witk thirty deaths to 350 cases and 137 deallis.
turkey.
On the 16 th, the fieets of Great Britain and France
emained in the positions they occupied on the 11th n Besika Bay
The latest accounts from Constantinople state that a proclamation from the Ottoman gorermuent to all rmaments continued with the same activity. The contingents of 'Tunis and Trijoli, calculated at 20,000
men, were expected. Abbas Pasha had placed at
 of which are steamers], $15,000 \mathrm{men}$, nud a sum
amounting to $25,000,000$ of piastres. Thlree Egypamounting to $2 \overline{2}, 000,000$ of piastres. Miree Eyyp-
tian transports had arrived at Constantinople with part of the troops. The Porte liad decidedly refiused he offers ot service of he refuges, a
Ministrerial Crisis.--On July 10th the whole Turbish ministry was changed. Ali Pasha, the late Affairs, in the place of Reschid Pasha ; Meliemet Reschid Pasha to be Grand Vizier, in lieu of Mustafa Pasha. The cause asserted tor these alterations was the unvilingnness of Reschin asia of an intended modification of the ministry. As soon place, the ambassadors of the great powers met in he selection of ministers decidedly hostile to Russia It seemed to denote immediate war, with or without European support. Lord Redclife was requested
o speak to the Sultan, and anter an hoor's inter-
jew will Abdul-Medjid succeeded in obtaining adjournment of the modification of the cabinet.

## india and china

From Burmal the intelligence is, that no adrance is to be made on Ara unless our troops or civil servants are molested, and our present position
o be maintained. Many officers have died. The enpire of Clina is divided, and Nankin is in dependent of the Thrtar dynasty.
Great anxiety was entertained for Canton, and
ising was daily expected there ising was daily expected there.
The American journals contains some additional in
 a banquet was given at the Faneuil Hall to Mr. Mea-
gher, at whicl Mr. OOonoghe alloo altended as a
Onest Whe the healt on e commenced returing thanks, reading his speach forrupted himsthing. Thig words ensued: then angry comel. We copy the following details from the Bostor
Ccurier. The prosecution of Mr. O'Donghe has
"
"High Lite Bejow Statrs-A now among the Phe United States, a set of of oyster-1tonse polititicians,
without without a habilation or a name, -cliefly ioreien "pa
riots, " who live by spenlating on the credulity of in this city, whose drunken acts during the past few monthe have kept our naturally industrions and well-
disposed ars" mostly congregate in dingy rooms in obscure ho ters, and there raise issues among their simpie colnh
tymen, as ot he impropiety ol being "priest rid
den den";
is diseg
made made to sulfer a hingher penally than was ever in inicl
ed by "inquisition" or any lerrible court, secret ppen. The " "eaders" have noocccupation, and the
ive mainly by arrangiug nvations for some great " ive mainly by arranging vations for some great " p 2
triote" soon to arrive, and the business is said to quite profitable. The "patriot" who, in many case cepting profered banquets, comes to town-is receiv-
ed in regal syle and ushered into the city by a company of soldiers beariag his name upon their crest
One of the emply pageants took place in this Wednesslay everings, and we propose, brielhy, oo state Ine incident on the occasion.
It will be recollecceded that a public dinner was giv-
en at Faneuil Hall $i n$ bonor of "Thomas Francis

 guest. Late in the evening, Mr. Trainor offered a ful
some toast in lonor of his friend O'Donoghue, the sincerity of which, we shallentiow in a moment. Mr.
O'Donoghue took from his pocket a large roll of manut script, and was proceerling to read his apeech, -afier
the fashion of Mr. Meagher and Mr. Savage, who had he fushion of Mr. Meagher and Mr. Savage, wbo had preceded him, -but being unable to make himself
heard, Mr. Trainor alvised him to foreqo any allempt to spenk, 0 'Donogluelregarded Trainor's course as nnIo spenk, and woute to him his oninion to that effect uring the night. Trainor, who claims to be a Cap,
tain ut a Company called the "Mengher Rifles," feigned great indignation at the contents of 0 'Donorhistoric name of Mulcahy, and tilled Major, wilh a message to the ofiending O 'Donoghtue, to the eflect ffight. Mr. O'Donoglue would not conemitio apolorise or fight either. Thus ended matters on Wednes-
day night.
an Thurday rerular challenge from Trainor to 0 DDonoghte asking diay morniug. 0 DDing, 1
 to the arrangement. He was somewhat tardy in his
answer, howevel, and anotler letter came to him sy ing that if he did not cone up to the "scrath", -1
nse the language of the ring-he would be poster as a
coward and what not. Finally he consulted with a
friend, who advised him of the nature of our laws upfiend, who anvised him of the nature of bar haws ap
on the subjent of duelling, and the severe punishment
vhich be would have to undergo if cepting a challenge. He repented and promised take no notice of the war document.
On Friday morning, upon bearing that Trainor, with
his second Mulcahy, had sone to New Hamphire, ODDonogho began to be forry for the tame course he laad pursued: and he declared that he would follow
them in the "first train." To pevent him from so ding, his riends had him a was taken heforge of ac-
 hation on Fiiday next. Mr. Donoghue the proprieto
of the Pilot, came forvard, and gave the requisite bond for the subsequent aprearance of his unfortunat
amesake. The Chief of Police, in the meautime
 aahy, If they are arrester and convinted, haier "Irain-
ng days" will be over, for the laws of this state are rather stringent upon the subject of tuelling. They with any deadly weapon, although no homicicide ensue or shall chanlenge auother to fightit such dinel, or fhall
seni or deliver any writen or verbal messare, purrporting or intending to be such challenge, although no duet ensue, shall se punished by imprisonment in thi xceeding $\$ 1,000$ and imprisonmentit in 1 he county jal cap more than three year years, and shall halding or of oing elected or appointed to
capy place of honor, profit, trust, , tnider the Constitution any place of honor, profit, trust, under the Constitution
or laws of this common wealith, for a term of twenty years afier such con vicion. The law in relation to
accepling a challenge is also quite severe. Judge Edmonds of the Supreme Court, U.S., comes
 a letter auncouncing the fant of his conversion, and his
intention to pubblish a boot- containing a full reveha
 rapid progress this, the latest developinent of Protest
antism is making in the Unitedl tates, the writer
ays:-" Scaresely more than four years have elapsed says: "Scareefy more than four years hape elapsed
sine the "Rochester R Rock ings" were first krown
among us. Then mediums could be bounted by units, among us. Then mediums coold be counted by unitis,
bun now by thousands then believers could be num-
bered by nundreds, now by tens oi thousand. 1 it believed by lle best informed that the whole numbe in the United States must be several huadred thou
sands, and that in this aity and its vicinity there mus be from twenty-five to thity thousard. There a ten or twelve newspapers and periocticals devoted to
the cuase and the spirital Library embraces more have already attained a circulation of more than te thousand copies. Besides the ondistinguished mulli-
tude there are many men of high slanding and talent tude there are many ment of high standing and talent
ranked amonsthem doctors, faw eers, nad elergymen
in great numbers, a Protesiant bishop, the learned and in great numbers, a Protestant bishop, the e learned and
reverend president of a college, judges of our higher courts, members of Congress, foreign Amba
and $e x$-members of the Uuited States Seuate.

THE COLONIAL SUPFRINTENDENTS AND
THEIR NEW MINISTERS.
There is no course or conduct more easy or more When a man has oute enterell upan this he requires an extraordinary visitation fram willoutt to recal him
to a sense of his just obligations. It is painful to b roused from sleep, still more so from a cherishled dehasion. hens but seldont, and genecallity when it it is too latee. Thus at this moment the poor Anglican Superiutendents are carrying on in the House of Lords their usual
dream, that hey are something or somebody different from their companions in that august and grand as sembly. They us in this country that they represent the Apostles, und that they have the true end real powe enich. The successors of the Aposiles rere meant ate the true heirs, "Romanism"
Dissent being equaly Dissent being equally aberrations from the right roaid In consecuence of this claim, and by the powers of
an ancl of Parliament, they have multiplied their teemblances, and sent them into diverse colnnies an countries within which her Majesty's "writ runneth."
Unfortunately the new copies are not equal to the ol originals. reople treat them a a a new and cheap
edition of a new book, but still hanker after the origi hese moderi copies. The consequence is very naturat, the colonial Superintendents, being no Saints
dislike contempt, and in order to slow how little they deserve it, vegin to practice a hitle tyranny over thei cipal that they are course all this is cone on the prin geraons with spiritual nowers. It is, no doubl, an ut It sems, int the case of the colonial Superintend
ans has been taken into
mestic ones. These latter protess to treat the former
as their equals, but everybooly knows and feels lint here is an overwhem ming difierence between the two, And that 110 one is more conscious of this fact than the governs its neighbors by the zerrors of a prueess in
Doctors' Commons, but the colnual magnantes have no snch help. They therefore proposed, at least soms of them, to go back to first principles, and start anew
in the world as the sole surces of andhority misguided ailherents. So they invoked wie over their aw of the Church, talked of Sy nods, and sketcleat canons, but the spirit of the British constitition Wus he Pope, thought it; as indeent it is, na infinite folly to submiit to Bishopss, und wouid allow the Superimendiin is for themselves.
Aceordingly all act of Parliament has been prepared
by which they alleged spiritual powers of the Bistup re to be wielded accorrdingly to discretiont and suocd advice of their lay suljects, and this is to be lempered
by the more solemn course of what they Ers. In sloot, the new constitutio: of tlip Colonitil

century. way from the disabuilitites unter whicll they remaiu who sit in the House of Lortls. They are to bold sy-
notls, diocesan and provincial, but laymen are to have as much authorily in these conventicies as the so-call-
ed Pricsts. Tlus the grand prerogatives of Alys icaninn come down to be a miserable eopy of infidelity:
It is avowedly, however, on's the Anuerican Episcopalians who furnish this new model of oculesiastical egislaion, ,utt in troth, it is nothing more nor less
thin the application of English parliamethary theorics
 rines unless they be allowed to defiue them for themworld why a colonial Superintendent should imposes
his opinions on the gold digger, any more than the
self. The Anglicans in the colonies have been from time
To time riviiug araiust the usurpations of the Pope our the just righlys of bishlopse, , bul more particularty co the
just righls of Dr. Angustus Shorl and olticrs. We ave heard and read protests against the jurisidiction of the Holy See, and ngainst the sipposed enicroach-
ments of a foreign polematat. Well? what is the end to which we are come? The very men who said heir rights were invaled by the Pope are now peii-
iuning Parliament and the Government to give liymen power over them. They are degrading them-
selves, subjecting themselves to the control of laymen in things which ihey sny are spiritunl, natd in which
the interference of the Pope is wrong, beanuse it is at: atack on the inalientable rights of the Episcupate.
There is a set of men calling themselves Bishops,
 vally withiil the limits of their jurisdiction, and pro-
testing against his anthority on the ground that they are as gooch as he, and, at the same time, in the most respected pon Parliament to make them a olaymen what hey are. Tho not alloy are toendy the to give upe. They
oranfer to them that very authority which is in transter to them tat very authority which is in is dis-
pune; and of their own will deliberately recounnis in
Parl prelend comes to them withont reference to the Pope. Hers in Eugland the Queen in their supreme jondge:
but in the colonies there is to bea " liouse of Iayment; with as much prower in spiritualithings as he Superiu-
 live in peace, are chliged to share their powers with have the audacious impertinence to alluse the Pope for preserving his own rights, and to tell us that their
powers are more than human, and not derivalue under na act of Parliament. If this delusion be really still
held by any of thein, it is perfectly rlear that this at
leas least is supernalural, foc no act of Perliament contld
ever produce so singular a belief in any reasonalle ever $\begin{aligned} & \text { en } \\ & \text { man. }\end{aligned}$

There is something really grand and imposigg in
Ile sleady march of Russiau dominion since Peter tha The steady march of Russian dominion since Peter thit
Great first concolidated bis empire into a substantive
stave On lis accession in 1689, its Western boundz. Y was in longitude $30^{\circ}$, and its Southern in latituld
$2^{\circ}$ : lhese have now been pushed to longitude $18^{\circ}$

 Caspan: she hat now access both tutlie Ballic aut
lie Eusine. Her population, mainly arisius from
 at the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1762, it
was $25,000,000$; at the accession of Paul, in 1799 , it
was $36,000,000$; at he accession of
 han hall the kingdom of sweden ant he he command
of the Gnff of Finland, from which before stie was
 ncguired terriliory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian empire. By various wars and traties with
Turkey, 1774,1733 , znd 1812 , she robbed her of tertiories equal in extent to all that remins of her EA-
 England, and from Tartary a territory which ranges
 owards Constantinople, 630 miles towarus Stockhoim,
700 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1000 miles
 pushing towards it, eariestly desiring it, and feeling bition, the possession, namely, of Constantinople and Roumelia; which would give her he most admirable
harbors and the command of the Levant, sud woult enable her to overlap, surround, manace, and embarenable her to overlap, surround, manace,
rass all the rest of Europe.-Economist.

Tine Turhisil Pasha and the Sisters of Chamty. -The folluwing interesting account of the late severe i hness of the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, and of ti:e
attention paid to him by a Sister of Charity, is tiken Com the Parisian correspombence of the Times:-
"Yely Pasha, He AmJassadar of the Porte in Paris has only last recovered from a rather smat nttack of
fever, which has confited him in his bed or his room fever, which has confinel him in his bed or his room
for the last fortmight. M. Dronya de Lhuys has been o visit him several limes. Sume surprise has been Pastesa was attended during his illmess by dhat the Canaity, and some doubt was enternined as to the
trith of the slatement. That a Chistian slouth be ratched over, and receive the assistance of these pi Tas ladies was nothine wonderful-but a Mussulinath Then sickness requires their aid they know ma dis nction of religion. Their assislance and consolation are equally given it the palace as in the hovel. It by his bedside ome of this religious commmity, aligion, with attention and respect. Yely fasbed he son of Mustapha Naifi Paspha, the present Gram Vizier, who is gerematly eegarded as the best guaransubjects of the Sultus. Musizpha was resident in
 we re spent in repustexng the devolutionthry movement and during twent-one jears he croverned the iste,
and, as have on a fomer wemsion mentioued, his findness towaris the Ciristims secured hin the sym pathy and alfeation of niat poputation. Vely yasha dhe the orders of his gither, anm, duwing the alsene rection of affairs as his Liempenan; amp, if I may trus of the island, he alwarys exercosed the most impartial astice to all, without hes slightest distinction of race

Britisir Modestr.-It is saill that the British Amassador at the Porle, joined his solieitations to those or the release of fisth, "hat he name of humatity, Suyrna. Well done! Shartand asts Austimito re iease a politienl offemder who, after going to Ameriea,
returns to the neighborthood of his former inisurbances he asks Austria to let him go again in the nume humanity. But, "in the mame of humanily," why
iloes she not allow Mitchel, O'Brien, Martin, and 0 "ihes she not atlow Mitchel, O'Brien, Martio, and $O^{\prime}$
Dustry to esctape from the cruel captivity in which Dubery to escape from the cruel captivity in which
she hides them, out of pure hatred, as she knows full well they womht never rellurn to alistub her on her

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purchased one botle of DR. M'LANES VERMIFurchased and bothe of DRE of LIVER PILLS, which she assed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that she bassed a large quantily of worms, and thinks that on Her name and residence can be learned by calling on
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ant tike nome but DR. M'IANES VE VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PISIS. There are other Vermifuge and pills now before the poblic, but all comparatively
worlhless.

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 orun is reguired. Sudents showd limins with theng WANTIED
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G. D. STUART,

Moutreal, Decenber 16. Opposite the Holdel.Dieu Clurch.

## (Corr.)



CORPORATION OF MONTREAL. No. 233.
PUBLICNOTICE TS HeReby given, that according to the requirosubjoined Py-1raw et the Council of the Ciy of Mon-
real, No. 23, to authorize the Corporation to take 1real, No. 233, to authorize the Corporation to take
Stock in the Montreal and Bylown Railtrad Company and to issue bonds therefor, read at the meeting of
Councill Leld int the City Hall, on Monday, He 1 st Aus., 1853 , wiil be suimitited to the qualififed electors
of Ine City of Montreal, for the approval and adoption thereof, by a majority of the apaid Eicectors, by heir heir
vies thereon, in the CITY $A$ ALS of Yoies therenn, in the CITY HALL of the said City of
IMontreal, between the houra of TEN o ${ }^{\circ}$ clock in the
 the FIFTEENTH Day of SEPTEMBER next, both
days inclusive; and ALL QUALIFIED VOTERS of days inclusive; and, ALL QUALIFIED VOTERS of
the snid City of Móntrail-are hereby notified, that Cortinicates of their qualificastions to vote, for the adopand may be had on application at the Office of the un-
diersignad, in the City Hall, between the hours of $T E N$ dersiignad, in the City Hall, between the hours of TEN
ocelock, A.M., and Four $0^{\circ}$ elock, P.M., ench daj from and after Thurgday the first, until Thurgday the 15th day of Septembei next, both days inclusive. J. P. SEXTON,

(Copy.)


CORPORATION OF MONTREAL NO233
BYE EL A W OF THE COITNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL
TO AJTHONZE THE CORPORATON TO TAKE
STOOK TN THE MONTREALANDHYTOWN RALL
ROAD COMPANY, AND TO ISSEE BONDS THERE-
YOR. WHEREAS a Rail Rond from the City of Montreal to Ry-
town, in the Olawn. District oi Canada West . which














 the said Monireal nud ditown Railfoad Company, and the in-
teretithereon as he sime nay be required so pe paid, from
time to time, by insalments or ollurwise, ns the comstrution
 ney to pay purpose or boid subrowing the said suln or sums of hio
nefiestin and the interest thereon as


 sums, notesceedinginall, ithe sum of One humdred arad awent
five thousand pounds currency, the said bonds to lear intery

 o berow money or issue Bonds or Debentures of the sai
Corparaion theretior, in the manner provitud for, in and

 2nuly.-That a
 Bytown, and good sufficient security shall be given 1o the satis-1
fiction of the Counci of the said City, for the fulfigment and
Execution of the soid Co
 Mountain of Monirent, and that the sadd road shall hate a ter--
minuus within the said City North of Sh. Law rence Strect, und
below or East of the Cote a Birton therein.

 ad for, under this Ly-Law, shall be payable, at the option of
the said Counti of this satd City, cither in money or in Monds
or Dolbotuns




 poralion. That the ssid Moutreal and Bytown Railond Com-
6aty,
pany, bind nad oblige theuselyce, that if ever they form a junc-
 other Railroad from Quebec, ord tlyy other place, wro with or the
Island of Montral, suth junction sithall be made within the


 by the votes of the snid Electurs, to bece inken in the ascememad

 next, luib days incluyive.
(Signed).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Sigued) } \text {. } \text { (True copy) }
\end{aligned}
$$

charles wilson,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Mayor. } \\
\hline \text { True copy) } \\
\end{gathered}
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tory nud Irisf charanter. The New Lights are, the converts


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Lilles, Clerk, Editor

