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CATH CHRONICL

VOL. IV.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

NO. 50

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE FATHERS OF THE SECOND PROVINCIAL COUN-MacCH. OF QUEBEC.

WE, BY THE MERCY OF GOD AND THE GRACE OF THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBICHOP OF AND BISHOPS OF QUEBEC.

Jo all Clergymen, to the Religious Communities of in both Sexes, and to all the Faithful in the said Prosince, Greeting and Blessing in the Lord.

For the second time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec have met in Provincial Council, to deliberate on the spiritual interests of the Churches which Divine Providence has committed to their nastoral solicitude. While to each individually is entrusted the government of a precious portion of the vineyard of the Lord, there are yet stated times and occasions when we are bound to assemble for the purpose of uniting our efforts, and of organising and directing our means of defence, that we may the more effectively repel the assaults of the common enemy, ever directed against the Kingdom of God on earth. On us, in cour capacity of servants of the father of the family, devolves the sacred obligation of extirpating out of whis field all noxious weeds, of sowing in it the good seed, of cultivating it with care, and of irrigating it with our sweat, that it may yield abundant fruits of life and salvation.

Impressed with the truth of the words of the Royal Prophet: "Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam" (Psalm exxvi.),-" Unstess the Lord keep the city, he watcheth in vain that keepeth it," convinced, that, unassisted by the wisdom of the Most High, our labors and vigils must prove sterile and without any salutary result, we, as in duty bound, in the first place, addressed our humble supplications to the Author of every gift and of every grace, to draw down his blessings on our deliperations. We were not unmindful of you in our prayers, Dearly Beloved Brethren but fervently begged: " That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give to you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Him: the eges of your heart enlightened, that you may know what is the hope of his calling, and what are the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints." Ut Deus Domini nostri Jesu Christi, pater gloriæ det vobis spiritum sapientia et revelationis, in agnitione ejus, illuminatos oculos cordis vestri, ut sciatis qua sit spes vocationis ejus, et que divitiæ gloriæ hæreditatis ejus in sanctis."—(Ad Ephes I. 18.)

Assembled together in the Sanctuary dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, we raised up our voices and hearts to her; and begged that she would con-descend to present our petitions to her Divine Son, and also that she would be herself the appointed Keeper of this portion of the Vineyard of the Lord. (Cant. of Cant. 1.5.) Thus placed under the angust protection of the Mother of Jesus, and in presence of the Sovereign Judge, to whom we shall have, one day, to render an account of our Stewardskin, we have endeavored, to inquire into the eyils which afflict our flock, and the dangers which threaten them; our attention has been directed to discover the means of raising up those of our sheep which had fallen, of strengthening the weak ones, and of preserving such as were in the full enjoyment of health and vigor. (Ezech XXXIV. 16.)

We have, dearly beloved brethren, contemplated with dismay, the unceasing and nowerful efforts which "the spirit of darkness has resorted to, in order to seduce and to lead, youth into the paths of perdition, by inspiring them with contempt for parental authoriy and with the desire of submitting to no other control or guidance than their own froward inclinations. We therefore exhort you, Christian parents, carefully to preserve your children free from this spirit of - insubordination so fatal in its consequences, and to accustom them from their infancy to the salutary yoke of obedience. Teach them to respect your sauthority by never acting on the whim or caprice of the moment, but at all times under the influence of *Athenlaw of God, which lenjoins on all children due honor and obedience towards their parents. Place before their eyes the example of Jesus obeying and cation to your children in their early age, all is not submitting humbly to Joseph. Be yourselves their done, your task is not accomplished; you will still models, rendering to God, what belonge that God, have to provide them with the means of increasing and to Cæsar, what belonge that Gæsar. Let the and developing the rudiments of learning acquired at exparental house be a school of order, of virtue, and school, that, with prudent discretion, they may con-

Holy Religion, it is of the highest importance that ledge which is thereby diffused, but also because they triumphs of this Society have been so multiplied and the education of our Catholic youth should be thoroughly practical, and grounded on sound doctrine... With respect to knowledge and information, they should be placed on a footing of equality with our holy religion. We therefore earnestly entreat you, dearly beloved brethren, to provide for your children. the blessings of an education adapted to the exigencies of their intelligence and condition, that by the reading of good books, their minds may be enlightened, their hearts confirmed in virtue, and thus duly qualified to fulfil with fidelity their respective duties of Christians and citizens.

However, great precautions should be taken in the selection of schools, so that your children be only confided to teachers who combine sufficient information with a regular and Christian conduct. The fatal consequences arising from the negligence of parents with respect to this point of vital importance have been to many, in after years, a fruitful source of bit-ter and unavailing regret. The examples and language of a teacher ever leave, on the minds of his pupils, deep and lasting impressions for good or for evil. When the teacher is imbued with the spirit of religion, when his conduct and deportment are regular and virtuous, his pupils will be naturally led on to virtue by his instruction and example. But if he is disedifying, if his words are unworthy of his noble mission, you may be certain that many of his pupils will, one day, deplore the baneful effects of the education they shall have received at his hands. The seed of evil falling on a virgin soil will not always yield its fruits instantaneously; it may, checked, by the influence of Christian parents, remain buried in the bottom of the heart, in a state of torpon and apparent death, but whenever a favorable opportunity? is afforded, the evil impressions hidden in the young heart will sprout forth, and display their noxious fruits to the astonishment of a whole Christian family.

In the meantime, if fathers and mothers are in duty bound to carefully remove their children from Catholic schools, where due security for faith and morals are not to be found, they have reason to be still more on their guard with respect to those schools, where indifference in matters of religion is openly avowed and sedulously carried out, they have still greater reasons to fear Protestant schools where corrupt translations of the Word of God are placed in the hands of youth; where the young mind is induced to frame for itself a code of faith and morals from the cursory inspection of a few texts of Scripture; where every day and under various forms of sophistries, the Christian scholar hears the sacred principles and dogmas of his faith assailed, before he has had sufficient time to learn them or to understand them. What must be the result to his faith from his attendance on such schools? A strange and promiscuous confusion in his religious ideas, followed by a desolating and systematic indifference in matters of and restoring to virtue many wretches who had gone faith. Oh! we beseech you, dearly beloved brethren, astray under the infatuation of this fatal passion. By if you feel the slightest solicitude for the salvation of your children, do not expose them to the disastrous effects of doubt and, infidelity by permitting them to enter those schools where they will be taught to call into question the most positive dogmas of revelation.

You cannot justify such conduct by any reason or excuse whatever, for were even those institutions su-perior in merit to Catholic Institutions, still Faith is between good and evil will hold out to the consumexcuse whatever, for were even those institutions sua blessing which is to be preserved at every cost, and to be prized above all temporal advantages; and besides, our elementary schools are not inferior to the Protestant schools, and as to our Institutions of a higher order, we do not see in those of our separated brethren any excellence or merit which could call on our part for either regret or envy. Side by side with their best Colleges in the Provinces and even with those of the heighboring States, we may rank with honor our Catholic Seminaries; and; thank God, we can presently offer to the studious youth an institution which opens under most favorable auspices. namely, the University Laval, on which we invoke the choicest blessings of the Spirit of Light.

But when you shall have procured a Christian edu-They may learn to love God, to lith! their duties to leaguary instruction without rendering, it progress, and co-beration of the friends of temperante and appearant alleviates her protestant to demand with their superiors, to become dutiful children, of sive and, beneficial, would be not only useless, but order are imperatively required to sustain the triumpli ries of of the people sinsteps the Protestant to demand even dangerous; to attain this happy result; nothing of the good cause; and we are fully confident that, on Pullimhentary powers to obstruct and annoy.

By thus directing your efforts to impart to them, will be found more conductive than the establishment will be found even any of parothal libraries. Many parishes a gleady in effective. Already the Society of the cross rearing these, occasions, in and out of Parothal libraries. Many parishes a gleady in effective, Already the Society of the cross rearing these, occasions, in and out of Parothal libraries. Which they are the injoinent of this alternation, and wherever has a lost, the instrument of the research of the received of the responsibility of the received and only the received and the received and only the received and only

afford a fresh and ever interesting fund of innocent ages and conditions. The time spent in such agreeable and useful reading would probably be dissipated brethren who have not the happiness of professing our in dangerous and coarse diversions, calculated to deprave the heart and to weaken the mind. To such libraries you can resort, with all confidence, for you will not be exposed to meet with those immoral and anti-religious works which libertinism and irreligion scatter abroad with such profusion. With the intention of introducing destruction and desolation into the bosom of the Church of God, the spirit of darkness has endeavored to noison science at its fountain principle of death in one of the most noble gifts, after the gift of speech which God has made over to man. Immoral and obscene hooks, pamplilets laden with abominations and blasphemies, newspapers fraught with impiety and insults to religion, and to the most and which he sows broad-cast in the midst of our cities and even into the bosom of our country parishes. so eminently Catholic, the efforts and attempts of the now forewarned of the presence of the enemy in our on your guard, and use the greatest caution and prudent circumspection in selecting the books and newspapers whether destined for your own private reading or for circulation amongst your family. Do not allow yourselves to be imposed upon by the specious and deceitful garb, under which they oftentimes lurk; and before you introduce into your houses, books of a doubtful nature, consult the experience of persons who are prudent, enlightened, and qualified to detect the wiles of the spirit of lies.

Amidst the numerous subjects of anxiety pressing on our minds on account of the dangers threatening the welfare of our Churches, we have derived a great satisfaction, from the reflection that one of the most potent and fruitful causes of woe and crime has been considerably checked; we allude to the dishonorable vice of intemperance, the destructive consequences of which have involved whole families in misery and ruin, and destroyed so many precious souls, redeemed by the blood of Jesus.

Thanks to the Father of Mercies and God of all consolation, the earnest preaching of the Ministers of the Lord have succeeded in stemming the overwhelming torrent of drunkenness, and in some parts of the country, almost entirely driving it out of the parishes. Associations organized for the purpose of waging war with this monster, and resting on religion as on a sopersuasion, by example, by prayer, they have healed wounds hitherto deemed incurable, and have restored peace and comfort in the midst of families distracted and desolated by the ravages of the foul fiend. But let us not flatter nor deceive ourselves with hopes of |. a thorough and complete victory over the insiduous mation of time; it is only by unweavering perseverance and unrelenting lidelity, that the children of Christ will maintain the good cause, and finally this umph over their enemies. The demon of intemperance, though but lately prostrate and defeated, is struggling anew to rear his standard and to lay hold again of the victims rescued from his thraldom. The sold without licence, have been established in many places, and occasion the most deplorable excesses. This flagrant violation of a law framed to protect, public order and morality demands the most vigorous those who follow this, illicit and ignoble traffic, are

offence and scandal to their brethren of the state tribute not only to improve their material interests, nihilate the work of regeneration so auspiciously companied to the active concurrence, of refuge, or their examples, but especially their spiritual advantage. To diffuse menced, you will feel that the active concurrence of refuge, or the jails—in whatever form the Catholic alguentary instruction without rendering, it progress, and co-operation of the friends of temperand appearance alleviations.

so remarkable, wherever it has been established, that and diversified amusements, appropriate to different we would feel deeply gratified to see its influence extended throughout the length and breadth of this Province. Wherefore, we do invite you, all ye faithful committed to our care, to enroll your names, and to join the ranks of the soldiers of the Cross, that we may all unite to destroy one of the most dangerous enemies of Society and Religion.

With the view of supporting the members of the Society of the Cross, and of giving a proper direction to their laudable efforts, we would wish to extend throughout the Province, the circulation of a paper, called the Annals of Temperance, founded a head, and his wiles and temptations have so far been | year ago, at Montreal. This pamphlet, called into successful, that a great number of Christians find a existence and patronized by the ecclesiastical authorities, has for its object the propagation and defence of temperance, and it relies solely on the arms furnished by reason, experience, and religion. When once it would be circulated throughout the country, it would serve to connect and unite the most remote sacred principles; such are the infernal productions districts of the society, to preserve feelings of charity which the devil wrests from the noble art of printing, and fidelity amongst the members, and to impart unity and co-operation to their views and efforts.

Such are the counsels and directions which we We have certainly reason to praise and thank God bave decined important to be given to you, for the that, in our country, the greater proportion of which is common advantage of all the dioceses of this province, and for the fulfilment of our pastoral charge. spirit of evil have hitherto failed. However, being For to us has been given the injunction to preach the word, to urge in season and out of season, to reprove, midst by his multiplied attacks, you should be always to entreat, to rebuke; and woe to us if we do not openly publish the truth.

And now, dearly beloved brethren, to conclude in the words of the Apostle St. John, " We beseech you not as writing a new commandment to you, but that which we have had from the beginning, that we love one another. And this is charity that we walk according to his commandments. For this is the commandment, that as you have heard from the be-ginning that you should walk in it. Look to your-selves that you lose not the things you have wrought; but that you may receive a full reward." Et nunc rogo te non tanquam mandatum novum scribens tivi, sed quod habuimus ab initio ut diligamus alterutrum. Et hoc est chirritas ut ambulemus secundum mandatum ejus. Hac est enim mandatum ut quemadmodum audistis ab initio in co ambulemus. Videte vasmetipsas ne perdutis que operati estis, sed ut mercedem plenum accipiutis. (2 Epist. cap. 1, vers. 5 and 7.)

This our present pastoral letter is to be read and published at the prone of all the churches of this province on the first day after its reception that the public service is celebrated, and in chapter in all 1cligions houses.

Given at Quebec, under our hand and the seal of the archdiocese, and the counter signature of the secretary of the archbishoprick, the day of Penterost, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four

† P. F. ARCH. OF QUEBEC. IG. BISHOP OF MONTREAL. † PATRICK, BISHOP OF CARRHA, ADMIN. † J. C. BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE. Jos. Eug. BISHOP OF BYTOWN, ARM. FR. MA. BISHOP OF TORONTO. THOMAS, BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS. By Order of their Lordships, of the Landeving Estate Secretary.

PHASES OF PROTESTANTS. (From the Glusgow Free Rress.)

What a strange incongruous thing this Protestantism is in bow, indefensible, how inconsistent, and how again of the victims rescued from his thraidom. The contemptible. In every movement of Church or taverns which have of late multiplied over the land State it is warring against principle, morality, and no longer satisfy his rage; obscure dens cluding the gospel—clamoring; for freedom of conscience, yet wigilance of the law, where intoxicating liquors are assuming to be constituted the Isole pledige of faith, even to the persecuting of those who differ from it. I mean certain parties who happen to hold political power without any fixed principles of rabripublic order and morality demands the most vigorous cal doctrine. Of this squad are the Whitesides, the repression and we feel in duty bound to declare that Walpoles, the Spooners, the Shartesburys, &c., &c., -men, whordisagrees one with another, as ito any fixity unworthy of being admitted to the Sacraments of the of principle in the Church, who reach makes his own Church, cas long as they continue to afford a cause of Bible faith, and who agree in nothing but to obstruct flence and scandal to their brethren. I will say Catholicism in every stage, wlicther it be in the cou-

that the more she is attacked the more she florishes and increases in numbers and influence To Can they not understand that she is one and that their dear Protestantism is a thing of shreds and patches—the work of man -a thing made by Parliament - and can, by some freak perhaps not very lar distant life unmade by the same authority. The Queen and Parliament can make sat their pleasure a new prayerbook and a new liturgy, for at this very moment they are busy creating a new court for the purpose of facilitating the dissolution of the marriage bond, so as to bring it within the reach of the people. Shame opon the hishops who can in the face of open day aid and facilitate a proceeding at direct variance with the solemnity of their much praised scripture, for I once challenged a rev. Protestant to show me that part of scripture which authorised the House of (Liords to divorce, and he plainly admitted that it was not to be found. But acts of Parliament can do anything; and who would dream of a bishop preferring the precepts of the Bible to the influence of the

House of Lords. Then, we have Exeter Hall and the missionaries amongst the Catholics, and the missions to the Jews and the infidel nations, and we have vast sums of money and vast heaps of Bibles and tracts distributed but get more money -money for the missionaries, money to convert the Papists, nothing can be done without money. For Protestantism is to be bought and paid for in hard cash, or soup, or stirabout, or some other of the good things of this world; and the missionary, too, he must have his weekly allowance, his good clieer, and his travelling expenses; and he must prepare a huge lying report of the extraprdinary success he has had, which reports swell the importance of the annual meetings at Exeter Hall, and pave the way for still greater contributions from the old maids and the lordly higots.

And what is to be the upshot of all this? Truth is looming in the distance; and if the Irish members were to do their duty, when the discussion on Sergeant Shee's bill is resumed, the Irish Church would get such a lesson as would foreshadow what will, in due time, assuredly happen. The eyes of the Dissenters are fast opening to the monstrosity of the Church, the Church rates, tytlies, and other unjust imposts—to the infamy of making the people pay for a Church which, instead of serving, does nothing but revile and insult them; with liberty of conscience on her tongue, she is a perpetual persecutor of religious opinions; and it is one of the most extraordinary facts that the Dissenters, who have no sort of interest in the said Church, should be hoodwinked into a refusal to co-operate with the Catholics; for, were that once the case, they would dictate Church polities to the Houses of Parliament, and the late debates show that such sentiments are gradually gaining ground. In fine, the Church, as a religious body, in no Church, no two of her votaries believe the same doctrine, neither can her bishops agree what to feach even of fundamental principles. The Dissenters are consistent when they aver their right to read the Bible according to their own private judgment; but the Church, with its articles, and homilies, and liturgies, and canons, is a species of mongral Popery, which they cannot get rid of, whilst they want the courage to avow it as such. Hence the perpetual squabbles between those divines who have conscientious regard for said liturgy, and those other latitudinarian divines, who would just veer round to whatever religious opinions were most consonant with the politics of the day.

Such is the dominant Church so long as she can wring from the people, her spurious wealth, and can: maintain a species of political tyranny over the land; course of alterations, the west side having been pulled men and children, on every one of whom the appearant all things have an end, and so will this gorgeous from antenness and to accommodate heart and the ance of poverty and destination was manifest, were for new exposures are constantly making, and the eyes of the people are gradually opening to the ... At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on the 3rd abuses, the insults, and the uselessness of such an Establishinent.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Diccese of Actionay. The Lord Bishop of Achenry the Most Rev. Dr. Durean, has, during the mouth of June, given to the clergy and people entrusted to his epiacopal care, a most edifying and instructive example of heroic labor, piety, and zeal. He heard confessions for many hours each day; he preached frequently with peculiar energy and eloquence, and sometimes twice the same day; the young and the and listened in breathless silence to his catechetical instructions, rendered intelligible to the weakest intellects by the simplicity of his language, the clearness of his ideas, and his singular talent for illustration by means of most familiar examples. The parishes in which his lordship held confirmations during the last mouth, and the number confirmed are so follows: - Kiltemagh, 500; Bohola, 520; Curry, 1,000; Banada, 1,020; Caracastle, 700. In his own communion to 370 children of both sexes. Since this time twelve months, when more than 20,000 knelt in the open air and repeated aloud after Father Rinolfi their haptismal vows, Ballaghaderrin has not witnessed a sight more solemn, more imposing, or more edi-tring to true Christians than that of the first communamion of the children on Saturday last.

College of All Hallows.—On Salurday, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the Very Rev. B. Woodlook, D.D., was elected president of this college, in comfol the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who has gracing cuely consented to remain a director of the institution, beerliege church of the Feast of Saint Peterland Paul

eastern district.

the last of his course of lectures on Science in the John Russell has just declared it impossible to make Mayorally Rooms. The subject reserved for the occasion was the interesting one of Light and Heat, and even the present paltry pittance was executed with the consummate doled out with the usual grudge.

The arrangements consequent upon the passing of power, and withal that simplicity and ease of manner; the arrangements consequent upon the passing of the room of the consummate with the usual grudge.

The arrangements consequent upon the passing of the room of the consummate with the usual grudge.

The arrangements consequent upon the passing of the room o

The Rev. Mr. M. Carthy, of Mayhooth, has been convict prisons, and plading the entire under the conelected to the Professorship of Scripture, after distinguished answering. It is one of the most eligible State of the County Longronp.—At the last asoffices in the College, observes the Munster News. The rev. gentleman is a native of Kerry and a member of a family distinguished for intellect.

Enniskitten.-At a meeting held in the chapel, June 25, it was unanimously resolved-" That our approaching sessions and assizes will, we are happy ics of Enniskillen to John Boyle Kernan, Esq., of for his liberal donation of £25 towards the rebuilding of our chapel, and for his benevolent contribution of £17 for the relief of the distressed room-keepers of and could do much more wondrous things if we could this town, without distinction of class or creed." A meeting of the Catholics of the parish of Enniskillen was held in the chapel on last Sunday, to take into consideration the establishing of schools in this town, under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers. As an inducement to the people to proceed and forward this most useful institution the pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Boylan, opened a subscription list with a munificent offering of three hundred pounds to build a numery in the grounds at he East Bridge. The large rooms of the parochial house, at present occupied by the Catholic curates, will be fitted up for male and female schools. Another meeting will be held on next Sunday to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this work, and to appoint a committee to wait on the Right Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher, who will be in this town on Tuesday, to have his approval of the undertaking.— Fermanagh Mail. 💈

Right Rev. Dr. Vanghan has had a rather sudden and alarming attack of illness at Nenagh, brought on by over exertion and exposure to the open air at Roscrea, where his lordship attended at the impressive ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new convent church. Dr. Burke, of Killaloe, was called in attendance on his lordship with his usual medical attendants, Dr. Tracey, and by vigorous and energetic treatment his lordship is near, we are happy to state convalescent.

OBITUALLY. - Died at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 2d inst, at his residence, Clara, the Rev. Michael Phelan, P.P., Pitt, Kilkenny, aged 48 years. The death of this excellent clergyman, so universally esteemed and deservedly regretted, was caused by fever which proved fatal after a few days illness.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON DILLON, P.P., BALLINASLOE. -With deep regret we have to announce the death of the above estimable and much revered clergyman, which melancholy event occurred on Monday the 3rd inst., very suddenly and unexpectedly. Flis loss is deeply and widely felt, and we are all filled with unutterable grief at being deprived of our heloved pastor, whose place in our hearts, we feel, cannot be easily supplied. - May his soul rest in peace. - Tuam Herald.

The Inisit Militia. - In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 4th of July, Lord Palmerston said it was the intention of the government to take steps to embody the whole or part of the Irish militia. There was a difference between embodying and training, as embodying means keeping the men under larms, the whole year. If the number of men enrolled was sufficient, the training would take place, but he did not think there would be a sufficient number for the crops this autumn. 🤫

The barracks in Great Ship street, Dublin, are in

instant, Alderman Guinness yielded to the entreaty of Mr. Hutton, to withdraw his name for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year. The question of Mr. Hutton's nomination is therefore postponed.

THE DUBLIN HOSPITALS. - In 1848 a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the character and condition of the Hospitals, executed the task (much to their own satisfaction, we presume) without examining a single witness con-nected with those institutions or with the city; and their labors resulted in a recommendation to diminish the grants gradually, and finally to abolish the Hospitals altogether. This decision failing to give universal satisfaction, however, another committee was, some months ago, intrusted with the same inquiry; but instead of imitating the example of their predecessors, these gentlemen included in their list of witnesses the parties really competent to give information upon the subject-niedical and clerical gentlemen in Ireland, for example, Hospital and Poor Law Commissioners, taxing-officers, tax-payers, &c. The result is, that, instead of recommending the abolition of the grants, the Committee suggest that they should be forthwith increased from £12,900 to £16,000. For, it has been proved to their satisfaction, they report that those hospitals afford to the medical school of Dublin "the requisite means of instruction in the several branches of medicine"—that they afford " a large and efficient system of medical relief to the sick poor", that their objects are unattainable without "extraneous assistance", and that the only available fund for the purpose is a donation from the public purse. It is not upon utilitarian arguments alone, however, that the committee rest the claim of the Hospitals; these institutions, they affirm, were estaand to visit it as his duty may permit. His lordship blished to supply the poor of Ireland with that medi-capplerred orders on the following candidates in the cal relief of which they were deprived, when Cathocal relief of which they were deprived, when Catho-Tonsure and the four minor orders on Mr. Patrick the British Government:—From the year 1188 till moment. We have now before us reports from every by the Rev. T. Eliseus Mulviail, of the Order of afforded to the poor of Dublin through the medium of fact, that the late heavy rains, succeeded as they were Calced Carmelites; Rev. Laurence Smith, diocese of St. Jahr's in Thomas district of the province, all concurring in the cheering afforded to the poor of Dublin through the medium of fact, that the late heavy rains, succeeded as they were calced Carmelites; Rev. Laurence Smith, diocese of monastic institutions, particularly that of the priory by genial warmth, have left the farmer literally no-Taitle Rock; United States; Rev. Michael O'Hara, of St. John's, in Thomas street. When religious thing to complain of. With no crop is the improve-Arckland, New Zealand; Rev. Thomas Martin, Sal- houses were generally suppressed the property be- ment greater than with the early sown flax, some of

The Very Rev. Dr. Carilly Drocked —On ample endowment of those noble institutions." But, Thursday evening the Very Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered despite the recommendation of the Committee, Lord the last of his course of lectures on Science in the John Russell has just declared it impossible to make

by the rank, and wealth, and intelligence of Drogheda to be the chairman. Next year Sir John Young is to and its neighborhood.—Drogheda Argus. bring in another bill, consolidating the county and

sizes and quarter sessions the Lord Chief Baron and our (Longford) Assistant-Barrister respectively congratulated the assize and quarter sessions grand juries upon the peaceful state of the county Longford. The respected chairman, the Very Rev. Deau Boylan, be to say, exhibit calendars as light as those which requested to convey the sincere thanks of the Catho- earned, upon the occasions we have mentioned, for Longford the marked commendation of Chief Buron Capta Lodge, Carrickmacross and Kinard, Galway, Pigot and Mr. O'Hagan: The unceasing efforts of the Catholic Bishop of the diocese and his clergy have mainly contributed to bring about the present most gratifying state of affairs-agrarian crime, every species of crime of an aggravated character is unknown in Longford .- Midland Counties Gazette.

> At Oughterard Quarter Sessions there was not a single prisoner indicted for a criminal offence. The Nenagh Quarter Sessions was one of the highest, both with regard to criminal and civil business, ever held in the county Tipperary, and is the first instance in which a prisoner was neither transported nor sent to penal servitude.

The report of the Thomastown Quarter Sessions (says the Kilkenny Moderator) will serve to exhibit clearly the decrease of litigation which is going on at present in the local civil courts, it being ascertained hat a civil bill officer who, in 1848, served nearly 2,000 processes, on this occasion had but two entrusted to him for service. It is also most satisfactory to observe that criminal cases, and those violent altercations and disagreements once so prevalent amongst our peasantry, have undergone a corresponding decrease. This is fully exemplified by the fact that, for the last three months, no petty sessions has been held for the Limerick district, a single summons not having been applied for to the petty sessions clerk.

ORANGEISM AT NEWBLISS .- The subjoined report of another exhibition of Irish Orangeism is furnished by a respected local correspondent :- " On the eve of the 1st of July this town and neighborhood exhibited the usual displays of the Orange and Blue. A procession started from the lodge in this town, led by the music of fife and beat of drum. It wended its way for a small distance on the public road that leads to Contebill, returned again, and the flag was suspended from one of the spires of the church of Newbliss .-The whole party amounted to about thirty in number. It should be remarked that the sergeant of the constabulary was looking on, and from inquires he made on the spot, his anxiety seemed chiefly to be, not whether the Orange procession was illegal or not, but whether there was a probability of the 'navvies' coming into town. Whether this officer of the peace did his duty, or acted upon particular instructions, the government can best judge. Another flag drooped from the spire of Killevan Church, distant from Newbliss about a mile. A procession formed from the rector's house at the beat of three drams, led on by a servant in the employment of said rector; this same individual was cast into bridewell by the police next day for drunkenness. The law church, true to its institution, spreads hatred, and ill will between, man and man; it fosters and keeps alive party feeling, and strange to say, notwithstanding such conduct, it aims to make perverts in this parish; but in every instance unsuccessfully. When it can't pervert, it will annoy."-Nation.

THE CRIME OF POVERTY .- A large number of wofront entrance, and to accommodate head-quarters and brought up at the police office this week, in custody the offence charged was varied by their being described as "placing themselves to beg," loitering for the purpose of begging," &c. The constables, on being sworn, stated the description of offence, when and where committed, whereinon the prisoners were in every case sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment each !- Nation, July 8.

We understand that most valuable iron mines have been discovered on Lord Carew's property in the Queen's County .-- Ibid.

It is said that an order from the Court of Chancery requires the immediate removal of the ruin of Randail MacDonnell's Castle, from which the picturesque little town of Ballycastle derives its name.

A witness in the libel case of O'Connor v. Fisher stated, in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, July 3, that Mr. Dargan had £170,000 vested in the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

It has been astertained that since 1847, the value of farm stock held by agriculturists located in the five counties of Connaught has averaged from £3,628,268 to £5,100,000 in the present year. In 1850, the breadth of land under flax in the county of Galway was only 211 acres; last year the area so occupied reached 710 acres. Mangold Wurtzel (a fine root for cattle feeding) extended to 49 acres in 1847; last year the same crop occupied upwards of 1,000 acres.

Cases of interest to agriculturalists having reference to the compositions for non-charge in lieu of tithes, were tried before the Assistant-Barrister for the West Riding of Cork, at Clonakilty sessions. The appelpellant were successful in one instance, having got the rent-charge reduced by £273 per annum, the average of wheat being lowered from £1:12s 10d to £1 6s 51d per barrel.

THE WEATHER-THE CROPS.

ANTRIM. - A finer promise of abundant crops never

meadows exhibit a similar change for the better Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, also continue to look remarkably well .- Northern Whig.

GALWAY. The weather, though changeable for some time past, has, on the whole, been favorable to the conner, present a most lexuriant aspect. Severalefields of oats in the neighborhood lave in full ears one field in the front of the asylum is in a forward state. The late sowings of flax are coming forward rapidly .- Western Star.

Roscommon. - The crops continue to look remarksbly well, a considerable portion of the wheat being in full ear, and the oats present a most healthy appearance. The potato never looked better. Altogether the prospects of the farmer are cheering in a high degree .- Weekly Messenger.

... WESTMEATH .- The weather up to Tuesday morning has been unusually severe for midsummer; torrents of rain have lallen, accompanied by a ligreh boisterous wind, which we regret to say, has had a visibly injurious effect on the early potato crop, the fine stalks of which may now be seen prostrate on the earth, and in many instances broken beyond recovery .-However, it is doly a very small portion of the general erop that has sustained injury. Farmers think there have been more than a sufficient quantity of rain for the turnip sowing. Oats and grass crops are luxuriant beyond former years; and as the weather now looks cheering, it is to be hoped the effects of the late inclement wind and rain will be remedied .- Westmeath Guardian.

FERMANAGH. - The earth has been so well saturated with rain since our last publication, that some weeks of continuous sunshine now would impart a rapid growth to vegetation, and crown the country with an abundant harvest .- Mail.

WEXFORD, JULY 1. - The crops are very much improved for the last formight. Potatoes are growing rapidly in general; Oats and barley offer to be a very

WATERFORD JUNE 30 .- We had to-day a large market of new potatoes, which sold at 1s to 1s 6d per stone. Those who had old potatoes on hand, are now running into the market with them ; so that, between the old and the new, we may soon expect something like a glut in the market. - News.

Ennis, July 3 .- From saturday evening until this morning (Monday) it has been ranning more or less, though not to that extent as to injure the vegetable world. The potato crop, throughout the length and breadth of this county, shows, with the exception of a lew fields which were sown in the dry season of April, and which rotted in the ground, universal luxuriance. Not the smallest sign of blight has yet been discovered by the most rigid observer .- Claic Jour-

BELFAST, JULY I .- The face of the agricultural world seems to explt in coming abundance. Never, at a similar period of any season for half a century past, did the treasures of agriculture give such pro-mise of fulness. High farming has been greatly extended in Ulster for the last three years, and its effects are very prominent at this season. At the commencement of the past month very serious apprahensions were telt about fodder, as many of the oldest farmers feared that the turn out of grass lands in 1854 would fall far short of that of last season. Early mendows were indeed very light, several not having produced more than half a crop. Very different, however, will be the turn out of meadows now nearly ready for the scythe. Many of those seem one-fourth heavier than the average of last year; and it favorable weather for winning sets in ten days hence, we may anticipate an ample bulk of excellent hay.

Flax is greatly improved. We do not recollect having seen such a change in any crop in so short a period. So far as can be conjectored at present, it would appear we are likely to have nearly an average yield. The wheat will, in all probability, turn out above an average crop; oats have seldom shown a greater luxuriance, and bailey appears to be superior to any season's growth for some years past. Of course, much of the ultimate yield will depend on the weather of the present and next month; but, taking that into account, we feel assured that the harvest of 1854 will prove much more abundant both in extent and brought up at the police office this week, in custody acreable turn out, than any experienced for ten years and charged with begging. In very many instances, past. Of the potatoes, early, planted lands are very well forward, and the late rains have proved most advantageous to the fields finished in May, During the present week several lots of the season's crop were disposed of at £14 per ton. The description already raised is considered fair for the last week of June, and there has rarely been found any sign of disease. - Banner of Ulster.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION IN HIGH LIFE .- On Sunday afternoon the Sabbath peace of this good town was interrupted by the arrival of an express at the police-office, and the immediate marching of a large body of constabulary under command of Sub-Inspector Fosberry. The cause of this extraordinary movement soon found 'vent, and was wasted through the town-an abduction in high life had been attempted. For some time past Miss Athuthnot, daughter of the late George Arbuthnot, Esq., of Elderslie, Surrey, had been on a visit with her sister, who is married to the Hon. George S. Gongh, the son and heir of the hero of Sobraon, and who resided at Rathronan House, distant about two miles from Cloninel. This young lady, who is reported to be the possessor of a large fortune, has had several admirers in this part of the country: to none of whom, rumor says, has she given any countenance. Amongst them was John Carden, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Barnane. Templemore, a gentleman of considerable property; and hold in general esteem throughout the locality where he resided, and he, too, is said to have shared a similar fate—a fact that seems corroborated by the sugular and extraordraary proceedings with which he subsequently became connected. On Sunday last Mr. Carden was on a visit in this neighborhood, having broakfasted at Hearn's Hotel in this town; proneeded to Rathronse Church, where he attended service, at which Miss Arbuthnot and her sister, the Honorable Mrs. Gough, were present. From the demeanor of Mr. Carden during the performance of the customy no cive could be had to his intentions, as we have heard he was most attentive and collected during its continuance. While the congregation were in church, a groom was observed leading al very handsome pair of Hotses along the road—a carriage, too, was stationed a short distance off, to which a dashing pair of thoroughbreds Acckland, New Zealand; Rev. Thomas Martin, Sal- houses were generally suppressed the property us- ment greater man with the early sown that, some of were narraesed, and six strains and property described anything lottering about, having apparently, no particular businessed. Rev. John O'Neil, Cape of Good Hope, that of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas, in London but healthy a few weeks back; now, however, these less in the neighborhood. Miss Arouthnot and her eastern district.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the fact of a shower of rain having fallen, and to the eare of her coachman, who returned to Rathroan House for a covered car, may she attribute her escape from being horne away: hy her disappointed admirer. When church service was at an end Mr. Carden was observed to walk lowards the horses, and to carefully examine their bousings, &c., looking to the tightness the girths, and the freedom of the reins. At the same time the strange men were observed to draw near to the church-yard gale, and in a short time Mrs. Gough's car maile its appearance. In it there were but the two sisters—the Honorable captain Gough being at present in Dublin. Most fortunately for Miss Arbuinnot she san farthest in the car, which; when passing Mr. Carden, was stopped by one of his men, and he himself rushed to the door and attempted to seize the lady. She screamed loudly and strug-gied hard against him, and her cries immediately brought to her assistance several of the congregation including some of the retainers at Rathronau, who sturdily hattled for the sister of their lady: A determined and serious conflict then ensued. Mr. Carden and his men were all armed with pistols and skull crackers—the defenders with sticks, stones, and such other available weapons as chance threw in their way; most fortunately, no shot was fired in the encounter, and some severe bruises are the only mishaps resulting from the affray. While Mr. Carden held Miss Arbathnot in his arms he was struck down by a blow of a stone inflicted by a young man named M. Grath, and then seeing they were becoming overpowered by numbers, which were every moment increasing. Mr. Carden's men covered his retreat to the carriage (Captain Gough's car with its fair inmates, who were half dead with terror, having in the meantime driven off to Rathronan), which he entered, and two men having mounted the saidle horses, the party set off at a speed that seemed to dely pursuit, leaving the defenders to wonder at the during which prompted the attempt, and fortunate escape of the young lady, whose liberty was thus threatened. Measures were now taken to secure the fugitives, and despatches were at once sent off to this town and to Cashel; J. G. Goold, Esq., R. M.; W. Fosbery, Esq., S.I., and a party of police proceeded in all haste to Rathronan, and Mr. Fosbery departed with some monited con-stables in pursuit. The steward at Rathronan had given information to the Cashel police, and Sub-Inpector M'Cullagh had given chase, before Mr. Fosberry had agrived in that city. This officer, with three mounted police, galloped at top speed for a dozen miles without drawing bridle rein; but such was the rate at which Mr. Carden's carriage proceeded, that although it had not more than an hour's start, its would have distanced its pursuers if the pace had not told on the horses, and the bad state of the roads contributed to tire them. However, when nearing Farney Castle the officers came in sight of the object. of their search, and the Sub-Inspector with his men dished forward. Mr. M. Cullagh at once seized the were inclusive of all Evangelicals Christians, have horses' heads and run them into the ditch, while the since become, some avowedly, and others virtually, constables strew their swords and prepared for the en- denominational. counter. Two men jumped from the dicker of the carriage, and showed light, but one was immediately knocked heels over head by the blow of the flat edge of a sabre. Any resistance on the part of the nursued was speedily terminated by the fact, that a police Barrack was within a stone's throw of where they were overtaken, and the lorce having turned out to the aid of their comrades. Mr. Carden and his men shrrendered, were disarmed, and marched prisoners back; to Cashel. A six barrelled revolver, a double-barrelled pistol, and a life-preserver were taken from the person of Mr. Carden, who now proceeded quietly with his captors. When the carriage was turned back to Cashel, one of the horses, a beautiful mare, worth £150, dropped dead! The most extravagant rumors of the affair were circulated in Cashel, and the greatest excitement prevailed there. Mr. McCullagh arrived with his prisoner late in the evening, and having lodged him securely, he was on Monday morning conveyed to Clonmel, and brought to the police office, where he was committed by Mr. Goold, R.M., to stand his trial for attempted forcible abduction. Mr. Carden was conveyed in his carriage to the county gaol, where he was given into the custody of the governor. he leaped lightly from the vehicle, and walked with a firm step into the prison. A large crowd was collected round the prison door, and the as one who loved "not wisely, but too well." Every eare has been taken to provide for the comfort of the unfortunate gentleman. He is located in the room occupied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, when a state prisoner on Cloninel, in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, where he will receive every attention that his condinion requires. His portmanteau, being first opened in presence of the governor, was directed to be given

NEWSPAPER DEBTS .- Before the Assistant Barrister at the county Limetick Quarter Sessions, on Monday, July 3, Mr. Connahau, proprietor of the Munster News, sued Mr. John Ryan, of Tough, near Kilfinnan, for £6, amount of three years' subscription. The defendantipleaded that he only received the paper for 12 months and had refused to take it out of the Post Office, but could not give evidence that he noticed the proprietor to cease forwarding the journal. The barrestor gave a decree for the full amount claimed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS AT STOKE NEWINGTON. - It gives us extraine pleasure to tecord the conversion to the Catholic Church of the Rev. T. A. Pope, incumbent of S. Matthias, Stoke Newington, England, who resigned his preferment on Friday, June 30, upon the ground of his submission to the Church. Mr. Maclead, curate of S. Matthias, has also resigned; and five members of the congregation were publicly received into the Church at S. John's, Islington, on Thursday evening immediately before Renediction. -Other members of the congregation have also been received into the Church. A conversion so important has naturally excited a great sensation in the neight 2nd and 4th Drugouns will not be formed into a separ-Dorbood, and its, full effects are probably still unknown. - Catholic Stundard.

THE SIECE OF CATHOLICTY .- It is so consistent religion of Catholics in a state of continual, siege!moved from the Consolidated Fund to the annual estillery, staff, commissariat, &c. Each of the infantry dimates, under the provisions of the new bill now regiments is now, at least 1,000 strong Last week

to deny. "It was impossible that the grant could do any good; and he did not think it proper that a Protestant unition should be called upon to pay for the idulatry of others." Mr. Newdegate, of course, supported the motion, in one of his dreariest harangues; quoringe the evidence of that veraciona traveller, Sir Francis Head, as to the present condition of Maymonth, and defying any representative of a Protestant constituency to vote in favor of the grant. Mr. Gardner, in a speech somewhat more remarkable for his mor than consistency, supported Mr. Spooner, because he regarded that gentleman as "an instrument raised up by Providence to bring about the destruction of the Protestant Church as by law established in Treland. It was only because he was opposed to the principle of an Established Church, and in particular to that most detestable of all church establishments—the one existing in Ireland-which he considered the present mation jeopardised—that he should vote with the hon, member." There were only 196 members present There were only 196 members present when the House divided, and 90 went into the lobby with Mr. Spooner, leaving a scant majority of only 16 between the fanatics and Maynouth. - Nation.

Established Chunch. - Archdencon Wilberforce has thrown down the gauntlet to the Hull clergy, and challenged them to bring him into the Ecclesiastical Courts, if they think his doctrines on the Encharist heretical. However, the Hull clergy do not seem inclined to take up the gauntlet, because they "cannot conceal from themselves the fact that they (the ecclesiastical flaws) are less definite than might be wished."

THE "MISSION OF THE HUNDRED."-There is much difference of opinion in Evangelical circles in London, as to the wisdom of a renewed "Mission of the Hundred." The Dissenting denominations, by whom the first experiment was originated, seem to question the property of a second attempt. The Patriot says:-It is not only a question, whether the repetition of such experiments every summer is the best way of seconding the labours of the ministers and missionaries who are always on the ground, but it is also a question, how the interests of existing societies for missionary purposes, at home, in the colonies, or in foreign lands, would be affected, should the practical result of the Evangelical Alliance to be set in motion a series of evangelising operations analoguous to those which, by way of experiment, have been first attempted in Ireland. That the Gospel should be more extensively preached, whether in foreign countries or on British ground, is, doubtless, matter for congratulation among all Christians; yet in establishing new agencies, it will be well to bear in mind two facts :-First, that every evangelical domination already has its machinery for this purpose; and secondly, that several of the most efficient institutions for foreign, home, and even Irish missions, which, in their origin

The following, from the Clerical Journal are some what curious :- "Wanted, a Title for Holy Orders.-A: Gentleman, unmarried, who has been a Dissenting Minister, is earnestly desirons of obtaining a Title for Holy: Orders. As the Bishop of Exeter has kindly consented to ordain him Deacon in the event of his being able to meet with a Title, that diocese will be preferred. He can produce most satisfactory testimonials from the parish in which he resides; and, having had much experience in parachial work, he is willing and anxious to devote his whole energies to the service of God in the Church of England. He has a loud voice; and is not afraid of any amount of hard work. Stipend, though important, yet not a primary consideration. Address, 'A. B.,' 15 St. David's-hill, Exeter, London."

THE STRIKE AT PRESTON .- Messrs. Richardson and Whitworth, the secretaries of the associated masters, in a report on the above strike just issued, estimate the loss of the employer during the 36 weeks at £165,000; of the operatives on strike, £250.000; of the contributors to the working people's strike fund, loss to the community of £533,240. [The only in is unparalelled by any period of the same length of jury sustained by the community, comments the Li-time in the history of navigation on the waters of the done to individuals. There was not less cotton spun women especially expressed their sympathy with him, or exported in consequence of the strike, and the foreign trade of the country suffered no abatement. If less work was done in Preston, more was necessarily done in other places. When will newspaper writers cease to publish nonsense?]

More Troops for the East. By the London Observer of the 4th instant we learn that the following regiments were ordered to embark immediately for goons, 20th Regiment of Foot, 21st, 34th, 46th, 63td, 1st Battalien of the Riftle Brigade. Every one of these regiments is prepared and ready to embark at a day's notice. Each regiment of infantry will embark 1,000 rank and file, besides officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, hand, &c. The rifle battalion will be 1,200 rank and file. The infantry will form a fourth division, with a general and two brigadiers, the the latter to be selected from the senior colonels of the regiments. No general of division is yet appointed. It is not unlikely that Sir George Cathoni (who is daily expected) may arrive from the Cape of Good Hope in time to take the command. The whole of the troops will go out in steamers, and will proceed direct to the Black Sea, without making any stoppage by the way. The Himalaya, which has just returned to Southampton, in eleven days from Varna, whi-320 horses and some 500 infantry, is now quite ready to convey another cavalry regiment, horses and all, and a large portion of infantry besides. The other cavalry regiment will probably be taken out in the new steamer of the Peninsular Company, which had just been tried in the Southampton waters, and ordered to be fitted out for the conveyance of horses. The ate brigade, but will she added one to each of the cavalry brigades already with the army. The two cavalry brigades in active service will then consist of with the British identif religious liberty, to keep the live regiments, instead of four regiments each. The entire British land force in the Black Sen will now

mosity. That his object was to get rid of the grant | 1. The soldiers wives who have followed their hasaltogether, this benevulent senator did not condescend | bands to the camp at Varia; complain of being unfeelingly, indeed, inhumanly treated. They have no tente, no quariers, no conveyances. They are not even recognised as the wives of the soldiers. The married women of the 8th Hussars are especial objects of their cruel disregard.

The Scotch militia are to be called out for training at the end of August: The officers have received circulars from the adjutants of the different regiments, requiring them to be prepared to join and do duty.

FEAROUS O'CONNOR'S SISTER. - After the disposol of the night charges, which were very numerous, a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, introduced to the notice of the sitting magistrate, Mr. Broughton, a middle-aged respectably attired female, of forforn appearance, whom he stated to be the sister of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The lady, under feelings of much emotion, said that she was now residing at Bayswater, and that at the present period in extreme distress. Her name was Harriett Bernard Brown O'Connor .-Her brother, upon whom a commission de lunatico inquirendo had been held, was confined at a house in Ch swick, and in consequence of his being improperly detained there, as he was in his proper senses, and "as quiet as a lamb," she was reduced to the lowest state of poverty, inasmuch, as he was thereby kept out of property to which she was entitled. She was willing to release her brother, and have him under her care, and but for the trickery and chicanery of certain lawyers in the matter, her object would, no doubt, ere this have been attained, and she would have been in such a position as to have rendered it unnecessary to come forward, as she had been compelled to do, with a tale of distress. Mr. Broughton, to whom numerous letters, one of them from the Rev. Baptist Noel-were handed by Miss O'Connor, had some conversation with her in the clerk's office, and our reporter understood that the worthy magistrate afforded to the lady some pecuniary assistance, which he felt satisfied, she so much needed .- London Paper.

Amongst the "wares? recently sent out to Melbourne, a Liverpool firm shipped a cargo of coffins of different sizes, fitting into one another like pill-boxes.

UNITED STATES.

Cholera is raging at Chicago. The Western Tablet of that city mentions the deaths of four Sisters of Mercy in the Convent of Mercy. The names of these religious were Mother Agatha (Margaret O'Brien)-Sisters-Mary Bernard Hughes-Mary Louisa Connors-and Sister Mary Verenica Hicky. "The death of Mother Agatha," adds our cotemporary, "leaves now but one, namely Mother Vincent, of the original band of Six Sisters, who founded the Order in this Diocese."-Requiescant in pace.

The corner stone for a new Catholic church in Lykenstown, (Bear Gap). Douphin county, Pa., was laid on Sunday, July 2d. This is the third church which has been commenced, and the corner stone laid by the Rev. Mr. Eagle, the zealous Pastor of that district, although the Rev, gentleman has been but two years on the mission. .

During the past week, three Protestants of this city, on their death-beds, sent for Catholic clergymen, and were received into the Church of Christ. Thus, in the days of persecution does God make amends to his Blessed Spouse by these triumphs of grace. - Cin-Cinnoli Telegraph.

Three conversions of the same kind took place here, during one week, in a parish of this city.-Ed. Boston Pilot.

An attempt was made to burn the Catholic Church in Clinton, Ms., last Friday. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done. A reward of two hundred dollars has been offered by the Selectmen for the detection of the rascal who did the deed.

A private letter from Chicago, according to the Gazette, states that nearly 6000 persons have left that city within a week, to great is the fear of being attacked by the cholera.

The St. Louis Republican publishes a list of steam-£97,000; to shopkeepers, £21,250; making a total boat disasters, during the first half of the year, which considerabl one impulsed, involving a loss of little short of \$2,000 000 of property, and resulting in the destruction of more than three thousund lives.

FOOD FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS .- A Worcester paper makes the following appropriate remarks relative to the recent conflagration in that city:-- When the flames raged the fiercest, what native American or Know Nothing was there who felt any easier to Turkey, to reinforce the British army in the Black scoll at the sons of Erin who plied the axes, passed the Sea:—"2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys). 4th Light Dra- the water, and gave their broad shoulders to the heaviest burdens that could be put upon them, to be borne to places of comparative safety? And what son of the Emerald Isla or other distant country was there that stopped to inquire whether the property he was saving belonged to friend or foe?

Governor Baker of New Hampseice, has taken a very decided stand against the prohibitory system .-It is very evident that no Maine law bill, should one such pass the Legislature, can receive his signature.

A PROTESTANT'S OPINION OF THE CONFESSIONAL The Newburyport Herald has recently published a series of sound acticles upon intolerance, from one of which we make the following extract:-" On the subject of licentiousness our northern community is not so pure as to be entitled to cast stones at the south. According to the testimony of those who have the ther she had carried the 5th Dragoon Guards, with best means of knowing druggists, physicians, and others, there is a fearful and increasing amount of it at the North. To say nothing of the higher class of society, where as one says the pollution is covered by a thin crust of decorum which keeps it out of sight, there is among the lower classes in both city and country, a fearful amount of this vice; and honor to whom honor is due, there is reason to believe that were it not for the Catholic Confessional, which holds the great mass of foreign females, who compose so large a portion of the community; in check, it would spread like a horrible cancer in society, and eat out its very vitals. There is satisfactory evidence that the Catholic females in our country, are, as a class, Mr. Spooner's latest comp upon the Papacy was an consist of something like 30,000. Before this last among the most chaste in the community and when attempt to have the Maynoth Crant of £30,000 re-addition there were thirty-one regiments, besides artion is considered, this can only be attributed to the powerful influence of the confessional. Occasionally

A NICE KNOW NOTHING. - A correspondent of the Bee who writes from Providence, against the Catholica was engaged in the riots in Glasgow, Sootland, in '48 and was convioled of stealing, watches, &c., for which he was imprisoned for two years. He makes a capital Know-Nothing .- Boston, Pilot.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHES OF THE CITIZEN, AND JAMES A: MIMASTER: OT: THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL.

The vicinity of the intersection of the First-avence and Sixth-street; was the scene of not a little exchement yesterday afternoon, occasioned by a meeting between Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Cilizen. and James A. McMaster of the Erreman's Journal.

The first statement taken was that of Mr. McMaster. His statement was, that during the forenoon of yesterday. Thomas F. Meagher called at his office. with a whip in his hand, and inquired for him. Hewas expecting an attack, and therefore sent to the Police for protection. Mr. Meagher did not again make his appearance at the office, but about five o'clock he started, with the purpose, of going to his dwelling. On passing the corner of Sixth-street and the First-avenue, he was set upon by Thomas F. Meagher with a whip, and struck over the head several times. He attempted to defend himself with his cane; when Meagher pursued him, overtook and seized hold of him. He (McM.) drew a revolver and fired. He was then knocked down, jumped upon, and kicked.

Thomas F. Meagher, did not deny the main facts. The Justice inquired if Mr. McMaster had any complaint to prefer. He replied that he had no com-

Justice Wood, after a few words reprimanding the parties for making such an exhibition of themselves. and the statement that there was, in the absence of any criminal complaint; no ground for any further proceeding, he would hold the parties severally in \$500 each to keep the peace.

Mr. Meagher appeared rather finshed and worried, as though he had gone through a pretty unpleasant job; but Mr. McMaster seemed very cool and collected, although a slight flesh wound or two about the head, and some spots of blood on his coat, might have led one to anticipate not a little concern on his part. It is thought by their friends that this will be the last

of this helligerent contest, between these gentlemen. The following is the article which is understood to have been the immediate cause of this "attempt of

distinguished gentlemen to take the law into their own hands."—Freeman's Journal. " Poont John Mitchel, in his crazy sheet, The Citizen, has been publishing a series of articles written hy Thomas Francis Meagher-he of Australia and the clock that ticked in the Bastile. These articles began with the high-sounding threat that before they were finished the Catholic press of this country would be shivered to pieces. The articles have come to an end, and they have produced but one effect—that of impressing on the minds of a public that was ceasing to recollect that such persons as Mitchel and Meagher existed, what very silly and bad and contemptible loys they are. We have refrained from any notice of The Cilizen since the first month of its existence, because the erratic and foolish course of zig-zag blun-

ders which alone distinguished it, proved to us that nothing could prevent it from bringing on its own destruction and speedy end, except attributing to it a character of importance, by making it an object of apposition and attack. Its base and inconsistent career is now fast and inevitably winding up, and its conductors thinking, like many others, that mere noise is enough to give lasting vitality to a paper, set up a loud yelping at the Catholic press throughout the United States, as if by begging from them the alms of a little notice-no matter how unpallatable in kind. For an occasional dash of unaffected irreverence, whether towards Christ or toward His Vicar on earth, of whether toward the Catholic Hierarchy or toward O'Connell, the glory of Irish statesmanship through? out the world-John Mitchell would have been the one to furnish it. But for a set and studied effort at vituperation of Catholic principles and interests in Ireland and in America, Mitchell has had the good nature to call in the services of his bombastic and time in the history of navigation on the waters of the shameless compeer. The latter, in addition to his verpool Journal, was indirectly through the injury West. The number of accidents, caused by collisions, being a sham, and framer and utterer of shame in ess as a qualification for the task the malice of the apostate and the spite of the truant.-But he has done his job in a very meager and feeble way. No one will be weak enough to think his idle words deserving of a rejoinder. The only consolation we have to offer to Messrs. Mitchel and Meagher for the misgo of their attempted onslaught on the Catholie mess, is the very consideration that it was not possible of late for either of them to have injured himself in the estimation of the public. Irishmen here took on them as part of the vain, blustering set of brag-garts that did so much to spoil the work of O'Connell. and to make Ireland a laughing-stock to the world .--We of this country (except those of us who are narrow-minded enough to judge a nation by its repudiated obteasts) look on them as two of the very worst specimens of an excrescence or false growth of the Irish soil. Sponters, without industry to work for their livings, without modesty or prudence to keep themselves out of scrapes with the police, without courage to strike a blow when nabbed in the very midst of their bing, without brain to understand or else fortitude to abide by the condition they accepted in the convict colony, and without shame to make them hang their heads in silence, instead of vaporing and blowing, and, making a noise in a country where. from their first arrival, they have been understood. and quizzed, and sneered at, and despised, even by those who, (either for the fun of the thing; or because humbugging the last new comer is "an American in-

> Rev. Mr. Balm, of Chicago, (III.) inserts a praper of his own, in the Olive Branch of that city, which

> stitution," or for whatever other reason) for a while

made mock-heroes of them.

O, Lord! have mercy on our special rivalist preachers!' In mercy and goodness, we humbly beseech Thee, keep them from taking ladies who become converts on their knees, and folding them in their arms, and kissing them !!

Herevis another, out from a Protestant hebitoma lel in Na York: unto the sea Sant

An Awrul Assertion -We heard a clergyman last Sunday boldly assert from one of our city pulpit-that; a majority of church, members are but buplised. passing through Parliament—thus proposing to sub- 450 men and 12 officers of the Guards were embarked some break through this barrier; and then the testil infidels! Phe Reverand gentleman did not even expenditions at Varna, 150 men to mony off police officers and other observers is that the cept his own denomination from the borrible charge and open to another annual source of sectarian and case battalion, to bring them up 1,000 men each."

ATHERIEUE WHINESS) AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ARMITTANCESTO-ENGLAND TREEAND) SHORT SIGHT BILLES from One Pound upwards, regotions of the Pound upwards, regotions of the Pound upwards of the United Kingdomy are drawn on the Bank of Ireland, which is the Pound of Pound of Stotland, National Bank of Scotland, Published Stotland, Published Stotl

MALL UIB, MANIE "HENRY CHAPMANAG" Co.30" STALL & WANTED TO STASHCREMENT Street Montreal, Pebruary 9, 1854. AMERICA TO BALL.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY TRIDAY AFTERNOON, Tatal the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. agen and all the TERM Sip turmetels elle

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"The Pacific steamer, though bringing later dates from Europe, adds nothing to our knowledge of the state of the war. "When is the fighting going to hegin?"—men ask—" and is there going to be any fighting at all?" The Baltic fleet, after exchanging a shot or two with some of the defences of Cronstadt, had, according to the last accounts, withdrawn from before that fortress. In the Black Sea, the talk is of a grand combined naval and military expedition against Sebastopol; but to many it seems almost impossible that the Allies should manifest so much activity in the prosecution of hostilities. In Sea-and the Russians have not evacuated the Principalities. It may yet appear that the Allies were a little too liasty in singing their Te Deums for Turkish victories at Silistria. Certainly, nothing that has occurred since then has tended either to ameliorate their position, or to weaken that of the enemy. The plain state of the case is this—that the season is rapidly advancing, and that nothing has been done.

From Spain we learn that the insurrection has been suppressed, for the time; but the disaffection towards the unhappy Queen is general and deep seated. In France, and throughout the rest of the Continent of Europe, tranquillity prevails.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We purpose continuing our enquiry into the causes which have hitherto prevented the development of separate Catholic schools in the Upper Province; and, by contrasting the respective clauses of the Tipper and Lower Canada School Acts, we trust that we shall be able to show, how false is the assertion of Dr. Ryerson, that the law, as at present existing, secures to the Catholic minority in the Upper section of the Province, " all that is granted to the dissenting minority of any Municipality in Lower Canada-all that can be equitably asked by such minority in any Municipality of Upper Canada."

We have already shown some of the obstacles against which Catholics have to contend, in order to get their schools established. But when, in spite of Protestant Chief Superintendent, Protestant Local Superintendents, Protestant Municipal Councils, and Protestant authorities of all kinds, they have set their schools a-going, they still find themselves harassed, at every turn, by another set of annoyances, imposed upon them by our equitable and liberal Legislature. We will cite a few; and, in that similar restrictions are not imposed by law upon the Protestant minority of the Lower Province, we may logically conclude to their injustice, and rightfully call for their immediate and total repeal.

Let us first remark how carefully, in Lower Canada, the rights of the Protestant minority are protected from the possibility of any interference on the part of the Catholic majority. Any Protestant minister, though destitute of any property qualification, may be a School Trustee .- 12 Vic. C. L., Sec. VI.; and all Catholic clergymen are prohibited from visiting the schools, or in any manner whatsoever interfering with the affairs of the Protestant minority.

No Priest, Minister, or ecclesiastic shall be entifled to visit any School, belonging to any inhabitants not of his own persuasion, except with the consent of the Commissioners, or Trustees of such School."-9 Vic. C. 27, Sec. 25.

No such provision exists in the Upper Canada School Act. The Catholic minority of that section the Province are denied that protection so carefully, and equitably, extended to the Protestant minority in the other. Nay! as if to make the injustice more glaring, and the sense of inferiority more galling, a Protestant minister, member of a sect no-torious for its hatred of Catholicity, is appointed Chief Superintendent of Education, and is invested with absolute control over all the Catholic schools in the Province. Nor is this all. One tyrant is bad enough; one such an enemy, invested with absolute power, is sufficient: but to make matters worse, every Local Superintendent in the country, of whom many are Professant ministers, must have his finger insthe pie; whilst all clernymen, of every denomination are, ipso facto, School, visitors in the Townships, Cities, Towns, and Villages where they respectively reside; vide, School Act for Upper Canada;

the Province; are compelled to address themselves; Ministry had no power to interfere that they had no every occasion; to the Projectant minority of a burden from which the Projectant minority of he had no power to interfere that they had no power to interfere the power to interfere that they had no power to interfere the power to ent, and torreceive direct from him their fair share of the School Funds, In noticing this grievance of the Catholics of Upper Canada in his official report, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson remarks—that, to grant the request of the complainants:

Would be placing separate schools in a different position from any other schools, would virtually exempt them from all inspection, and their returns from all enquiry as to correctness; for it is impossible that the head of the Department can know anything as to the fairness of such returns; nor would it be possible for him to devote the time and labor to perform these duties of the local superintendents, were he even able to investigate and judge of the correctness of the returns made."

In other words, Dr. Ryerson is but too glad to devolve the duties and responsibilities of his office, upon his subalterns; and thus, at the same time, he contrives to gratify his love of ease, and his dislike to Catholic separate schools. But the futility of his reasons, assigned for not allowing the separate School Trustees to communicate directly with the head of the Educational Department, is obvious from this -that, in Lower Canada, where, as we have shown, the separate School Trustees communicate directly with the Chief Superintendent, no such evil results, as Dr. Ryerson predicts, have followed; and that Dr. Meilleur finds it quite possible to devote the time and labor requisite for the proper fulfilment of all the duties of his office. What can be done by Dr. Meilleur in Lower Canada, can be done by the Chief Superintendent of Education in the Upper Province; provided, only, that the latter functionary be equally competent, equally zealous, and equally the meantime, the Allied troops are doing nothing in impartial; or, in other words, provided he be not Varna-the fleets are doing nothing in the Black an unscrupulous and illiberal partisan, like the Methodist minister to whom our liberal Government has entrusted the educational interests of the people of Upper Canada.

It would be impossible, within the limited space at our command, to specify one-half even of the annoyances to which the Catholics of Upper Canada are exposed from this necessity of corresponding, on every trifling subject with the Protestant Local Superintendents. These gentry, " clad in a little brief authority," miss no opportunity of asserting their importance, and, if they have a chance of insulting a Catholic priest or Bishop, take care to avail themselves of it; for well they know that they can be insolent with impunity. As it is to these Local Superintendents, that application must be made by the Trustees of the Catholic separate schools for their share of the school funds, it may easily be imagined how difficult it often is for Catholics to receive from their unwilling hands the sums to which they are justly and legally entitled. The Trustees may appeal to the Chief Superintendent; the Chief Superintendent refers them to the Local Superintendents; and so, betwixt one and the other, they are tossed of getting justice done them, Catholics, however sustain their separate schools, as utterly hopeless.ists of Upper Canada have to contend.

the Protestant Board in Toronto. But the application was rejected, and an election of Catholic Trustees refused, upon the pretence, that there was a Catholic teacher in the Common School for that posed to the claims of the Papists, was at last comthe Board at Toronto to comply with the demands of the Catholic Trustees; and yet, in spite of that decision, up to the present day, the money due to the Catholic Separate School of St. David's Ward has not been paid.

Every one who has ever had any thing to do with public Boards, must know that the surest way of expediting business, is to communicate at once with the heads of departments. There is, besides, another reason, why it is for the advantage of our Catholic brothren in Upper Canada, that they should be alallowed to communicate, on all matters, directly with | nation of its editor, thus assures the public that, to the Chief Superintendent of Education; instead of being compelled to undertake a long, and almost invariably bootless, correspondence with the Local Superintendents.

The Chief Superintendent is a public officer, holding his appointment from the Governor ; and is therefore responsible for his acts and decisions. If guilty of injustice, or oppression, towards us, we can at once apply to the Executive for redress; and the Catholic vote is too important for any Ministry to come to an open rupture with the whole Catholic population. We have, therefore, to a certain extent, a guarantee against any glaringly iniquitous conduct on the part of the Chief Superintendent.

The Local Superintendents, on the contrary, are entirely independent of the Executive. They are appointed by the Protestant Municipalities, upon whom they are dependent for the payment of their salaries; and well they know that the best way to ingratiate themselves with their masters, is, to exert sec. 32.

And liere is one of the grievances, of which the Catholics to complaints? The Inspector, or Attorney, General, with the Methodist Chief Superintendent treats their countries of Methodist Chief Superintendent treats the Methodist C

porters of separate schools in the Upperisection of terest, would assure the unhappy complainants that the Local Superintendents; Local Superintendents will in their turn, refer us to County Municipalities, and Protestant Boards; whilst the latter will very probably give the reply that was given at Toronto to the Catholics of St. David's Ward-viz.,-" That they"-the said Protestant Boards-" were altogether opposed to separate schools, and that therefore Catholics should not be surprised, that they sought means to put them down."

But: this is enough for the present. We have shown that - whilst in Lower Canada, no Catholic ecclesiastic can, upon any pretence, visit, or interfere with, the schools of the Protestant minority - in Upper Canada, on the contrary, every Protestant minister is a school visitor, and may claim the right, by law, of impertinently meddling with the schools of the Catholic minority; and that the entire and absolute control over all schools is given to a Protestant Methodist clergyman. We have shown too, to what annoyances the Catholic minority of the Upper Province are subjected from being. by law, compelled to correspond with the irresponsible Eocal Superintendents; whilst, in Lower Canada, the Protestant minority have the right to correspond directly with the Chief Superintendent - a responsible Government functionary—and to receive direct from him their fair share of the school funds. We conclude therefore that what can be done in one section of the Province, can be done in the other as well; and that—as the Catholic minority of Upper Canada have the right to all that is enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Lower Lower-we have the right to demand, that Catholic schools be exempted from all visits by Protestant ministers—that the situation of Chief Superintendent be no longer conferred on a Protestant ministerand that Catholic Separate School Trustees be allowed to communicate directly with the Chief Superintendent. We shall return to the subject next

Our thanks are due to the Toronto Leader, for ointing out, more clearly than we had already done the ruinous consequences to Catholic separate schools in Upper Canada, which must ensue from Mr. Hincks's Bill for secularising the "Clergy Reserves."

We had said that, from the composition of the County Municipalities-to whom Mr. Hincks proposes to hand over the funds accruing from the "Reserves"-and from their well known hostility to Catholics, and Freedom of Education, it was morally certain that, of the funds at their disposal, and devoted to school purposes, the Catholic separate schools would get little or none; but that the whole of these would be devoted to the building up of a system of State-schoolism, condemned by the Church as "altogether dangerous," and from which Catholics therefore would find themselves altogether excluded.

We had merely said that the County Municipalibackwards and forwards, until at length, in despair ties would not give of the funds at their disposal for the use of Catholic separate schools. The Toronto Bill, that it has been carefully drawn up, so as to ren-We will give an instance, which we have from the der it absolutely impossible for these Municipalities highest authority; it will enable our readers to form to give one penny thereof to Catholic schools, even some idea of the obstacles with which our co-religion- if they were so disposed. Every farthing, devoted to and Catholics to vote !! educational purposes at all, must go to the Protestant Last year-1853-the Catholics of St. David's schools, which will thus be enabled to defy all compe-Ward, Toronto, were desirous of obtaining a share tition. The following is the article in the Leader, of the school fund for their separate school. Appli- which we beg our friends to read attentively; recation, in the prescribed form, was by them made to membering that by "sectarian," are meant Catholic Leader—the Ministerial organ of Unper Canada separate schools. It is headed:-

" MISREPRESENTATION OF THE RESERVES BILL.

"When the Clergy Reserves Bill, now before the electors, was first mentioned to some of the Liberal Ward. Dr. Ryerson, though at first strongly op- members, they enquired, what safeguard it would contain to prevent the Municipal Conneils from appelled by instructions from the Government, to direct plying the funds to sectaman purposes, if they would so determine? The simple reply was, that the prohibition to make such a use of the monies was contained in that provision which restricted, their use to the purposes for which municipalities might legally raise money; that these purposes were none of them sectarian, and that consequently there could be no sectarian application of the funds. The answer was satisfactory. Subsequently a like question was raised, in a more dogmatic form, in certain resolutions of the Episcopal Methodists. And now this statement, erroneous as it is, is passed off by the Examiner as undoubted truth. That journal, descanting upon the thousand villainies which beset the disordered imagivote for the Reserves Bill of the Government, will be to vote for giving the money to sectarian schools: " But even were we able to regard the Bill as the

proposal of honest and patriotic men, still we should question the wisdom of some of its provisions. It is, for instance, proposed to place the Reserves' money at the disposal of the Municipal Councils, to be applied to any purposes for which local taxation can be now enforced by them. Now, among these purposes, we find the support of Common Schools; and so far as this is concerned, all enlightened Liberals would rejoice in such an appropriation of the money. But hanks to the treachery of our rulers, both Tories and Reformers, there are also Sectorian Schools, Popish or Episcopal, which claim Municipal support, and which might demand a share of these funds, so perpetuating under another shape the very evil and annoyance so

long and so justly complained of.2 false. If the writer had taken the trouble to look at the statute so learnedly interpreted, he would have large and substantial measure of justice which they seen that no money raised by municipal assessment can were emitted to demand?—and was not the TRUE be applied to sectarian schools. The fourth section of WITNESS, for so doing, severely taken to task by the Act of last Session, Supplementary to the Common the Canadien and socidisant Catholic organs of the

serves Secularisation Bill provides that the Municipal Councils, among whom the money is to be distributed, may apply the funds to any purpose for which they can legally raise money ... The Supplementary School Act provides that municipalities cannot raise money for sectorian schools."—Toronto Leader.

This sets the question at rest, as to how far Cat tholics should be aiding and abetting in the passing of a measure, which, as interpreted by its authors will have the effect of placing large funds at the disposal of the common, or Protestant schools of Upper Canada; but which, at the same time, carefully and effectually guards against the possibility of Cas tholic, or separate schools, receiving therefrom a single penny; although if the "Clergy Reserves" be secularisable at all, they are public property, the property of Catholics, as well as of Protestants.

We thank the Leader, too, for his frank and explicit exposition of Ministerial policy. We have ong suspected that all Ministerial professions of liberality towards Catholics were but sham; now we are fully convinced of it, and recognise in Mr. Hincks's Bill a cleverly prepared measure for the overthrow of Catholic separate schools. To have attacked these schools openly might have been hasardous; and would certainly have lost the present Ministers the support of every honest Catholic voter, both in the Upper and Lower Provinces. But, by this "Clergy Reserves" Bill, these schools will be as effectually crushed, as if they had been prohibited by Statute; whilst the Ministers trust to escape that odium which they would have incurred by a more direct attack, upon our rights. The dodge is certainly very clever, if not very honorable.

Amongst the reasons assigned by the TRUE WIT NESS for opposing the Ministerial plan of dealing with the "Reserves," its ruinous effects upon our Catholic schools have always occupied a prominent place. Always have we treated the School question and the Reserves question, as so intimately connected, that, for all practical purposes they may be considered one and the same question. Secularisation of the Reserves means, in fact; the destruction of Catholic separate Schools; and the virtual repeal, of the XIX. section of the School Act, and of the IV. clause of the Act Supplementary of last year. This is so palpable that none but an idiot can fail to perceive it.

Whatever tends to strengthen the common, or Protestant school system of Upper Canada, must, to the same extent, tend to depress the Catholic, or separate school system; unless the latter be allowed to share in the advantages conferred upon the former. Now, as Mr. Hincks's Bill gives over, to the County Municipalities, the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, with power to devote the said funds to purposes, only, for which they can already legally raise money-and, as by the 27th section of the Upper Canada School Act, these Municipalities are authorised to levy money for common. or Protestant school purposes; but are not authorised to levy money for Catholic, or separate school purposes—it is clear that the effect of Mr. Hincks's Bill will be to exalt the former, at the expense of the latter; and thus to deprive our brethren of Upper Canada of the last shadow of Freedom of Education. And it is for this measure, so fraught with reluctantly, are compelled to abandon the attempt to Leader shows, from the wording of Mr. Hincks's danger to our Catholic institutions in Lower Canada. so certainly fatal to the Catholic schools of the Upper Province, that the Montreal Freeman, and other soi-distant Catholic journalists invite Irishmen

It is curious to note how, in treating this question of "secularisation," our cotemporaries carefully avoid all allusions to its effect upon the Catholic school system. The cannot deny our premises; nay! the not only admits them, but earnestly insists upon them, as reasons why the opponents of Catholic separate schools should abandon all opposition to Mr. Hincks's Bill. Neither can they contest our conclusions, for they are too patent, too self-evident to be denied .--To what then shall we attribute their rancorous hostility towards the TRUE WITNESS?

We have but this to add—that every man who is; at heart, friendly to Catholic separate schools-that every man who is indeed a Catholic, and not a hypocrite-will do his best to oppose a measure, whose object is to pass over to the Municipalities of Upper Canada, large sums of public money, which they may, if they please, devote to common, or Protestant school purposes; but of which they are prohibited from giving one penny to the Catholic, or separate schoolse This being, as the Toronto Leader clearly shows, the main feature, and in the eyes of the Protestant Liberals of Upper Canada, the chief recommendation, of Mr. Hincks's " Reserves" Bill.

Writing on "Our Separate Schools," the Toronto Mirror of the 21st instant says :-

"The sophistry and craft that insidiously imposed on Catholics the present insulting and oppressive School Law, have, on several occasions, been ably and unanswerably exposed by His flordship. 22

By, whom would we ask the Mirror-was the " present insulting and oppressive School Law insidiously imposed on Catholics?" Was not the School Law, as at present existing, imposed, at the recommendation of Dr. Ryerson, by the present Ministry, and in spite of the opposition of the Catholic press? Did not the True Wirness, when the Bill was in discussion, warn the Catholics of Upper Canada against accepting such a miserable substitute for the

long as Catholics will be content with fair words instend of solid deeds, and more intent upon their prifice, than to obtain the recognition of the rights of at Oxford clearly shows. their fellow-citizens, and co-religionists, so long will thay be treated with contempt by the Ministry of the day; and their demands will still be met with the turbance at Kingston, on Sunday, the 16th inst. It

There is but one way for Catholics to obtain justice; but one policy, which, as good Catholics, where the Mayor placed the City Hall at his dispoevery Government which does not at once grant broke up the meeting; and it seems that the Rev. every one of their demands; no matter by what cont Mr. Orr, was obliged to seek elsewhere a spot in term the said government be designated-Tory or which to indulge in his foul insults against our reli-Reform, Destructive or Conservative, Red, Orange, gion. Blue, or Yellow. This is the policy advocated in men like Duffy, Lucas, and the most distinguished Catholic Statesmen in Parliament. If Catholics ever

must purge our ranks of the fearful, weak hearted and timorous. If there be any amongst us, looking after official salaries, or who hunger after government appointments-if there be any Ministerial backs, any, in short, of the Jack-in-office tribe-let them at once withdraw, and cease to weaken by their treacherous advocacy, a cause to which their avowed and active hostility can do no harm. When once the and insulting their clergy. Ministry of the day shall be convinced that we have in our ranks none whom they can buy-none whom they can intimidate by their frowns, or corrupt by their smiles—our demands will speedily be complied with. Till then, it is in vain to hope for justice from any Ministry. One is as hostile to us as another; and from the best we shall never obtain anything but what we can take by force.

The Catholic Citizen of Toronto gives a report of the address, lately delivered by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, before the Catholic Institute of that city, on the subject of the "separate" School Law. We are sorry to say that we cannot felicitate our blamed for resenting the injustice ? generally accurate cotemporary on the fidelity with which he has laid His Lordship's views before the public. The report, as printed in the Catholic Citigreedily fasten. It is for the sake of anticipating these carpings and cavillings at the Bishop's admirable address, and not in any captious spirit towards our esteemed Catholic Citizen, that we allude to the subject. The errors proceeded no doubt, from the difficulties which the present unhealthy season has thrown in the way of obtaining a sufficiency of liands in the printing office.

THE ELECTIONS.

conduct of a handful of his supporters.

There never was, perhaps, an election in which so little interest was taken by a great portion of the people, as that which has just terminated for the City of Montreal. There is at the present moment but one question before the country, involving any great pringiple: we mean the question of the "Clergy Reserves;" and on this question, the successful candidates, and the Ministry, agree. The former do indeed profess themselves anti-ministerial; and it is against, or personal antipathies to, the members of the administration; but in politics, and above all, on the one, the only, important question of the day, the members for Montreal will be found firm supporters Ministry. Though there may be many cliques, with any party contemplated." private ends to serve, and paltry interests to gratify, there are, in Canada, but two political parties, properly so called—the Secularisers, and the Anti-Seaularisers; the first being the Ministerial-the second, the anti-Ministerial, party. The members for of the Montreal elections, as a triumph.

At Quebec, the Ministry have also been successful; the Ministerialist members having been returned by great majorities.

Mr. M. Cameron has been opposing Mr. George Brown, but without success. Mr. Hincks of Oxford is likely to carry the day; though not without opposition. We perceive by the report of the proceedings, as given in the Montreal Herald, that Mr. Hincks has had the impertmence to drag the names by the occasion. nection with the secularisation of the "Reserves." At this we do not wonder; for were it likely to se- cotemporaries make great complaints of the filthy Hincki would willingly ally himself with the most rities. I many of an above communication contains a fair sample Mar Andrew Stevenson; Printer, brother of one of the amount of the amo care his tenure of office, we have no doubt that Mr. state of the City, and the spathy of the civic autho-

and its was never intended to be anything more. So violent anti-Catholic fanatics in Canada... Only so e eliştiğişleriş ili meyliği seri

The Kingston News gives an account of a dis-"sophistry and craft," which dictated the provisions seems that, after leaving Montreal, the somewhat of the present existing School Law.

of the present existing School Law. as the "Angel Gabriel," proceeded to Kingston, and bonest high-minded men, they can adopt; and sal for the purpose of blackguarding Catholics .that is, the policy of Independent Opposition, to all and Naturally indignant at such treatment, some persons

We are no advocates of physical force, and con-Ireland, by all Ireland's best and ablest patriots: by demn all resort to violence, no matter by whom, or against whom, exercised. But, if the story as published in our Kingston cotemporary be true-if it expect to obtain justice for their Church, either in be the fact that the Mayor of that City was guilty Canada or in Ireland, they must at once, and forever, of such disgraceful conduct as to give the use of a give up all hopes of obtaining anything for themselves. public building to an infamous fanatic like Orr -- a When Gedeon mustered the thousands of Israel, fellow so vile, that even our Presbyterian and Meere going up to battle with the Madianites, he pro- thodist ministers of Montreal declined receiving claimed throughout the camp—"whosoever is fearful him into their pulpits—knowing, too, that the sole lishers, and timorous, let him return." So must it be with object of the preacher was to insult the faith of a great portion of the owners of that public building oppressive laws which the sophistry and craft of our | -we can only say-that, whatever blame may attach present rulers, and—alas! that we should have to to the rioters, no language is too strong to apply to add it—the treachery, and base subserviency of too the conduct of the Mayor of Kingston—and that, many amongst ourselves have entailed upon us, we lif in the row to which his gross dereliction of duty gave rise, he had come in for a sound thrashing, he would have got no more than he richly deserved.—
Catholics have no right to interfere with Protestant ministers so long as the latter keep within their own churches, or private buildings; but they have the right to insist that their public buildings shall not be gave rise, he had come in for a sound thrashing, he right to insist that their public buildings shall not be employed for the purpose of blaspheming their religion

The British Canadian (Protestant) thus speaks of his co-religionist, the Rev. Mr. Orr:-

"He is an individual of very limited education deficient of even common decency in his address, and particularly vulgar as a public speaker, and would not be tolerated in any pulpit in America for a single

Now, is it just that such a man-of whom even Protestants are ashamed—whom his brother Protestant ministers will not even admit into their pulpitswhose address is "deficient in common decency"is it just or decent that such a man should be accommodated with the use of the public buildings of Canada? And if it be not just, can Catholics be tholic separate schools were rejected: the manner in

In noticing the disastrous fire in St. Roch's suburbs, Quebec, on the 19th instant, by which prosen, contains several gross typographical errors, upon which no doubt the enemies of Catholic schools will perty to a great extent was destroyed, the Montreal Herald calls attention to the fact, that the fire ori ginated through some boys throwing crackers. Of these, some happened to fall into a hay loft, whence the flames rapidly spread in every direction.

But a few weeks ago, a similar cause nearly led to serious fire in this city. Careless boys, throwing their crackers, set fire to the roof of a house betwixt Little St. James, and Notre Dame Streets; and but for the prompt exertions of some of the neighbors, Montreal might have been visited with a far more ruinous calamity than that which brought desolation The City election terminated on Tuesday. The to so many a hearth in 1852. We called attention result of the two days' polling, was, the return of to the facts at the time; pointing out how dangerous Messrs. Dorion, Holton, and Young. Every thing is the custom of throwing fire-crackers about the passed off tranquilly, if we except a brutal attack streets. As yet we do not see that the Police have taken any steps to put a stop to this most reprehenarty, on M. Beaudry's friends. It would, of course, sible practice; but we trust that what has occurred he most unjust to hold M. Dorion responsible for the at Quebec, and the animadversions of the Herald, and which had, before the separation in 1846, been may have a salutary effect upon our civic authorities; used as the section school house of the three sections, and that from henceforward no one will be permitted, 15, 17, and 18; which then, together, formed but one, on any pretence, to discharge fire-works within the section, with one shool house. limits of the City.

The Herald of Saturday last calls upon us for our authority for a certain paragraph, relative to a discussion in the House of Lords, on the subject of the had begged to have their school sections united accorsecularisation of the "Clergy Reserves," betwixt Lord Derby and the Duke of Newcastle; in the possible that they may have some private grudges course of which the latter was represented as saying:-

him?—the Duke of Newcastle—"that there was not separate schools be demanded and established—(so the slightest chance of such a misappropriation of eager are our people for Catholic schools)—were it of Mr. Hincks's Cabinet. It is then simply ridicu- funds specially, as they considered, set apart for the not for the difficulties which the Law, and the knavery loss, on the part of our city cotemporaries, to claim maintenance of religion; and that both of them would of our Protestant Municipal Councils, throw in our the result of the election as a triumph against the use every means to prevent it, should it ever be by

The above paragraph was copied verbatim by the TRUE WITNESS, from the Commercial Advertiser of Monday, the 17th inst.; although-owing to one of those oversights, which, in spite of every precantion, will sometimes occur in a printing-office-Montreal belong to the former; and the Ministry the paragraph was not, as it should have been, cresection of the Province. I sincerely hope that the
may therefore congratulate themselves on the result dited to its proper source. For this unintentional time approaches when justice shall at last be done omission on our part, we tender our apologies to the us; and when we shall be able to demand our schools, Commercial Advertiser; to whom also we would Commercial Advertiser; to whom also we would now so often render our applications useless. Then, refer the Montreal Herald for further information on the Rev. Mr. Ryerson shall no longer have it in his the subject.

> .The Iron Duke still continues her pleasure-trips : offering to all our citizens, at a moderate charge, a pleasant deliverance from the heat, smoke, and dust of the City. We recommend our friends to profit

The Cholera has broken out at Toronto. Our

Her Majesty has intimated her design of conter- for from the Goudty Municipalities. 3 And it is to long as he thinks that he can get something out of ring the well merited distinctions of the Baronetcy, these same bodies that Mr. Hincks proposes to hand Papists; or that the Irish Catholic constituencies are on Chief Justices Lasontaine and Robertson. We over the proceeds of the Triclergy Reserves," with feel convinced that these gracious intentions of our powers to appropriate them to educational purposes; rate ends, than the good of their community, more worth conciliating, will be conceal his real feelings feel convinced that these gracious intentions of our eager to get a trilling post in some Government of towards us, as his indecent conduct on the hustings Sovereign will meet the general approval of the country. We are further informed that Her Mujesty has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of-William H. Draper, Esq., one of the Puisne Judges of Canada West-of Robt. Baldwin, Esq., and Edmund Campbell, Esq., as "Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the

> The Cholera statistics continue to manifest a decided decline of the disease. For the week ending the 16th inst., the deaths from Cholera were 278 whilst for the week ending the 23rd, the total mortality from the same cause was 167, showing a diminution of 111. The number of deaths from the commencement of the epidemic, up to the 23rd inst.,

Census of the Canadas-1851-2.- Printed by John Lovell, Quebec.

We have received the first volume of this carefully compiled, and most useful statistical work. It is handsomely got up, and does great credit to the pub-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Andrew's, D. McDonald, 12s 6d, J. McPhanl 7s 6d; Howiek, J. Garry, 10s; Toronto, Hon. Mr. Elmsley, £1 5s; Lenoxville, E. Mahony, 12s 6d, P. Sheeran, 12s 6d; Lapraine, Rev. Mr. Gravel, 12s 6d; Edwardsburgh, P. Kirby, 6s 3d; Vankleekhill, T.

6s 3d; J. Farrell, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. P. G. Cierk—Valcartier, J. Corregan, 6s 3d; Stoneham, W. Corregan, 6s 3d; J. Enright, 6s 3d; R. Coady, 6s 3d; H. Flanagan, 6s 3d; J. Cowan 6s 3d; P. Murphy, Jun.,

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir, - I trust that you will not consider me as intrudng upon your time, if I call your attention to the following statement of facts—as strongly corroborative of your remarks on the "School Question" in your last issue—and as illustrative of the chicanery to which our Liberal Protestant neighbors resort, in order to deprive us poor Papists of the benefits of separate schools. In this Township of Augusta two applications for Cawhich this was effected, I will explain.

In the Throoptown Catholic mission, our church is built at the junction of three separate school sections-No 15, 17, and 18, in the Township of Augusta. It may be as well to remark that up to 1846, these three sections formed but one section with but one section school-house.

In section No. 15, the population is mainly Catholic; there being only seven Non-Catholic families-one Anglican, two Presbyterian, and four Methodist. The school teacher in this section is, and always has been, a Catholic.

In the other two sections-17 and 18-the great majority of residents are Non-Catholic, the population in both being composed of Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Methodists; the latter sect predominating. Now, in the month of November 1852, twelve Catholic heads of families, in each of these two sections, petitioned the Mnnicipal Township Council—as required by law—for leave to establish the separate schools, to which they were by law entitled, and which their duty to their religion required them to establish.-Unfortunately, they petitioned at the same time for leave to unite their two sections, in order to avail themselves of an old school house creeted at the junction of the three school sections above aimqeq to

Well Sir, you will hardly believe it-but it is truethat the Municipal Council, composed of one Catholic, and four Non-Catholics viz., two Anglicans, and two Methodists-rejected the petition for Catholic separate schools, and for no other reason than that the petitioners ding to another clause of the School Act which confers on the Municipal Councils the power of uniting two or more school sections.

Sir, I am from experience firmly convinced that throughout this Province, wherever twelve Catholic "That both Lord Elgin and Mr. Hincks had assured heads of families can be got together, there would way; were it not for the vexatious, petry fogging opposition offered to our patitions which are thrown on one side because of some trifling detect of formality, or because a word happens to be misplaced. We demand justice from the ministry: we demand fair and equitable laws from the Legislature about to assemble: laws which shall give us what has already been given to our Protestant fellow-citizens in the Lower without any of those embarrassing formalities which without any of those embarrassing formalities which now so often render our applications useless. Then, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson shall no longer have it in his power to boast that Catholics have but 18 separate schools in all Upper Canada; then he will see that it is owing, not to our apathy, but to his and his colleagues injustice, that the separate school system has not extended itself into every school section in the not extended itself into every school section in the

Hoping that your patience, and that of your readers will not be too severely tested, I remain, Sir,

and Catholics themselves are called upon to assist the Ministry in putting such powerful weapons against Catholic schools, into the hands of our bitterest enemies! We trust in God that there are few, if any amongst Catholics, silly enough, for unprincipled enough; to comply with such at monstrous request.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, CONDON, C.W. ... a land for beginstly no kondon, July 18th, 1854.

in sit of To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen. Taken Sir-In consideration of the timportance which the Catholics of London attach to the obtaining of a proper School Bill in the next session of Parliament; and being of opinion that the present Ministry have not done their duty to Catholics by giving them an intelligible and defined School Act, a meeting was held on yesterday at the Institute Rooms, when the following Resolutions were passed, which you will please give insertion to in your part issue.

give insertion to in your next issue,

Yours truly,

Corresponding Sec., L. C. I.

C. Colovin, Esq., President, in the Chair. Moved by Mr. E. Hillan, seconded by Mr. J. Dun-

Resolved-"That we vote for no candidate at the ensuing elections who will not advocate for us the right of educating our children according to the dictales of our conscience. That in voting, we give the preference to a Reformer, but if the Reform candidate do not support our views on the education question. that we vote for the Conservative candidate who will." -Carried:

Moved by Mr. H. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. J. Nevin :--

STRANGE CONDUCT.—Some women, soldiers' wives.

attached to the 26th Regiment, and who came down from Montreal with that corps, were left out on the street on Tuesday night." They would not be allowed into barracks, and the report having been spread that there was cholera among them, the poor people were denied admittance into houses in the neighborhood.-Through the instrumentality of the Board of Health. some provision has been made for their lodging. Queliec Chronicle. CHOLERA AT CORNWALL.-We are sorry to Jearn,

that cholera has been raging at Cornwall. It is said that the greater number of the lock tenders have been carried off, with many members of their families, and the others have deserted their places through fear, so; that vessels have to lock themselves through the canal. Among the deaths, too, we notice that of Dr., Phelan, a graduate of McGill College. In two or three days, thirty-one persons were carried off. The disease was said, however, at last accounts, to have abated, and nearly disappeared altogether. - Gazette?

CHOLERA IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS .- We understand that there had been eleven cases of Cholera at Richmond, Shipton, up to Wednesday last, nine of which had proved fatal. It broke out in a boardinghouse in which a large number of railroad laborers were crowded together. The victims are reported to have been addicted to the free use of liquor.

Within a fortnight past there have been a good many cases of cholera morbus in Sherbrooke, but all of them have readily yielded to medical treatment.-Sherbrooka Gazette, Saturday.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA. - We learn from a gentleman who lias traversed Canada from Loudon to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada will far exceed that of any other year in its amount. It is estimated that a third more was sown last year than the year before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. This year it is calculated the surplus will reach 12,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only \$1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers \$18,000,000 for wheat alone, for a foreign market .- Rochester American.

Died.

It is our painful duty to record the death of the very: Rev. Thomas Maguire, Vicar General, and for many, years Chaplain to the Ursuline Convent of Quebec., This much beloved and amiable ecclesiastic and citizen, was universally esteemed and honored by all classes and creeds. Projectant and Catholic, rich and poor, Canadian or Enropean, all admired and loved! the fine old man, who, at the age of 76 years, was so distinguishable for his Christian virtues, politeness of manners, amiability of disposition, and powerfully vigorous intellect. His loss will be deeply deployed, and will create a void in our community difficult to replace. May he rest in peace. The Reverend gen-tleman did not die of the prevailing epidemic, Quebec Canadian Colomist.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Elizabeth Ross, youngest child of Dr. Howard, aged eighteen months. In this city, on the 19th inst., Misk Bridget Clarke,

a native of Ireland, much regretted as a generous p kind hoarted and good Christian. May her soul rost

in peace.
In this city, on the 22nd instant, of a decline, Mr.
Themas Kelly, aged 47 years
In this city, after a few hours illness, at one o'clock."

on the morning of the 25th instant. Miss Mary Anne Hurley, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, lat a

afterm few-linurs tillness; John Anthewensen, ageden 28 years, a mative of Received, Arrabice, Scotland. 1 Deceased was a brother of one of the proprietors of m

The above communication contains a fair sample.

Whith the Sun.

At North Georgetown, Chaleanguay, (whither he had gone on the previous day for the purpose of recounting his health) of Sunday morning the 23rd inst.

The above communication contains a fair sample.

Mr. Andrew Sievenson Printer, or other of one of the bound of the Sunday morning the 23rd inst.

FOREIGN HINTELUIGENCE TO

bugge of expansing exactly the trail employees direction of an example of the property of the second of t

PARIS JULY 6 General Baraguny d'Hilliers will leave Puris on Friday July 7 he embarks with a division of the army under his command for the Baltic. England will provide vessels for transport. GERMAN POWERS

The correspondent of the Times has transmitted the following despatch, dated Vienna, Friday night, June/80): 400 NOW ATTUTERED

Plantassured that Baron Meyendorff received his letter of recalithis morning; but it is not believed a short time another of a similar description, upon a that diplomatic relations with Ressia will be broken still higher point of celevated ground a little lower offiniconsequence Cour of Banks, noticed a story of

IMAUSTRIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes on the 30th elt: "In England, where large standing armies are comparatively tinknown, people can hardly form an idea of the tremendous preparations for war which are being made here. We are ignorant where the when the conflict became general. The English troops, artillery, and munitions of war come from, ships moved in a circle at their approach, directing but not a day passes without several heavily laden extra frains quitting Vienna for the north. Either on Monday or Tuesday last no fewer than nineteen extra trains quitted the Vienna terminus of the Northern Railroad."

edi sel ol atmovim SPAIN. Go e gomen de come o INSURRECTION AT MADRID. A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the nights of June 28th and 29th. All the caralry in Madrid, with General Dulce, inspector-general of that arm. at, its head, and two battalions of infantry, with detachments of other corps, under Brigadier Echague, colouel of Principe regiment, marched out of Madrid by the gate of Alcala, and proceeded on the Alcala road, haulting at the Venta del Espiritu Santo, and proceeding afterwards to Canileias, a league or so, in that direction. They were joined by General O'Donnell, Conde de Lucena, and also by Generals Mesina and Ros de Olano. In order to add a popular to the military character of the movement, the corporation of Canilejas was assembled, and that body proclaimed the constitution of 1837, which appears now to be tee rallying cry of the Progressistas and Liberals generally. The vivas given were, "Viva la Reina!" "Viva la Libertad !" "Mueran los Ministros !" "Mueren los Ladranes !" or long live the Queen and liberty, and death to the ministers and the robbers. Some officers of the Principe regiment who refused to join in the movement were shot on the spots A proclamation was distributed by the insurgents, in which they inveighed in bitter terms against the government as having "broken through the constitution of the state, trampled on all rights of the citizens, been wanting to all the sentiments of decorum, scorned the national representation, closed the tribune. enchained the press, sacked the treasury, corrupted consciences, and sowed a profound perturbation in the country ?" "

"On hearing of the revolt, the Queen immediately resolved to return to Madrid, and at ten o'clock nim. the hells of all the churches of the capital announced the arrival of her Majesty. Instead of entering by the gate of San Vincente, the royal cortege proceeded by a long circuit to that of Atocha, and traversed the entire city. The Queen was escorted by the troops of the garrison, and by the regiment of cavalry of Villa Vincente, which had just arrived from Araninez. Her Majesty was received with enthu-

siasm by the troops and the population.

ITALY:

* The Moniteur says :- " Some Russian journals, doubtless desirous of deceiving the country as to the | marsund to Gelaby. opinion of Europe on the policy of their government, have stated that Pope Pius IXI has openly expressed his wishes for the success of the arms of the Emperor Nicholas. We shall confine ourselves to stating that his Holiness, having had occasion about two months ago to speak of the government in connection with the affairs of the United Armenians of Constantinople, expressed himself in the most flattering terms of the Sultan. In a more recent circumstance, on the day of the anniversary of his accession to the Pontifical throne, and while receiving the homage of the ambassador of the Emperor, the Pope renewed to him the assurance of the interest, with which he followed all the acts of French policy, and the expression of his hopes for the successful issue of the war in the East. The feelings of the court of Rome could not be doubtful in a question wherein morality and policy are so completely in accord; and, when the Russian press thinks proper to misrepresent facts in order to support its cause, it should at least give them an air of probability."

THE BALTIC.

From all the other chief points of interest our despatches are of an unusually exciting character. In the French Fleet, and it is believed that his operations will be no longer limited to such equivocal be changed twice the same night. As he is known the Allies were drawn up in battle array before Cronstudt, on the 29th of June, and a general engagement was expected on the following days In the Euxine, a collision of some importance has certainly taken place near Sebastopol—eight Russian vessels having, sailed out of that harbor, attacked three isolated sinps of the Allied squadron, and again returned, in safety. If this result fail to precipitate their long threatened expedition against the Crimen, the forbearance of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin is milaculous, indeed. From the Dobrudscha and Bul- that all objects formerly known by English names are garia, also, there are some interesting reports. On re-christined, either from aversion on the part of the 22n I and 23rd of June the Turkish van-guard their owners or from a desire to protect them from Manifold were the subjects set forth in those papers.

of 25,000 attacked the Russian rereguard, and popular passion. The grand shop of St. Peters-drove it precipitately over Trajan's Wall: and about burge at which even the Imperial family make their the same date a brisk commondate is reported in the purchases, hitherto-called the English Magazine, tire body of Roman Ecclesiastics between Cancer (as we find by the placards) six weeks at a stretch.

direction of Schumla, whithen and important movements of the Allied force had previously tended .-Nalion . served I the sale colon subline is a

Acorrespondent sends the (Times) the following account, received from Stockholm, offithe bombardment of Bomarsund:

"On the 21st of June the Hecla, Captain Hall the Valorous, Captain Buckle, and the Odin, Captain Scott, paddle steamers, undertook the difficult south erly passage between the Aland Isles towards Bomarsund. About five olclock a large round tower appeared in sight, situate upon an elevated position with two-thirds of its guns in the casemates; and in down, join the same shore, a semicircular for with eighty guns mounted thereon, of which two-thirds were also casemated. Sidewardslay a third tower, on the extreme high; point of the island of Posto. The Heclas opened the canonade against the fort, which returned it after a quarter of anchour's delay; their shot and shells with great precisions . About six o'clock a small battery, placed on, the border of a wood to the left of the fort, and mounting six guns of the horse artillery, supported by sharpshooters, opened a hot fire upon the steamers, which was answered with immediate effect. Several bombs fell close in front of this battery, which upon two occasions was descrited by the artillerymen in consequence but fresh troops continually rushed to the guns with great courage and determination, while the riflemen maintained a constant fire . A bomb with burning fuze lit upon the deck of the Hecla; a young midshipman, named Lucas, with great coolness, caught it up, and threw it in the water before it exploded.

"At seven o'clock this battery was silenced and descrited by the men. The English vessels then cast anchor in the roads in front of the fortress, and continued their bombardment of it and the lower on the opposite side. The fire was replied to at short intervals from the forts; but almost all the Russian balls fell short of the vessels. About ten o'clock p.m. fire in the inagazine, in the further part of the fortress, and within the fortress itself, appeared to have broken out, and was hailed by three loud cheers from the ships' crews. After the lapse of half an hour fire was seen to the right of the first-named place, which appeared to extend itself quickly; at the same moment a shell from the Valorous passed through the roof of the fortress, where it exploded, upon which Captain Hall threw out the signal 'Bravely done, Valorous,' which was answered with a

"At one o'clock a.m. on the 22nd the British ceased firing, weighed anchor, and passed through the southern Rhine on their return. One man on board the Hecla and two on board the Odin were slightly wounded, but none killed. Each of the vessels was hit several times by the shots of the enemy, one of which went through the paddle-box of the Hecla Another report mentions four wounded, and that seven shots had hit the Hecla, and that all the magazines in Bomarsund had been burnt down. Captain Hall received on the 22nd an order to join Admiral Napier, from which circumstance some decisive operation is supposed to be contemplated. A fisherman who had managed to escape from the Aland Isles to the Faro Sound Shears, stated that on the 21st he had heard a canonade in the direction of Baro Sound. and seen a conflagration on the Finnish coast."

Bomarsund was again hambarded on the 26th and 27th June. The fortilications were half destroyed. The Russians were transporting the stores from Bo-

A letter from Copenhagen says:-"A severe blow has been struck at neutral trade by France. This Power has renewed its Reglement Muritime of 1778. Hereby all vessels of the enemy bought by neutral subjects since the declaration of war will be captured as illegally, transferred, and will be de-clared good prizes. The object is to put an entire stop to pro forma sales. I understand that this step is strennously resisted by the Swedish Cabinet, which declares that its regulations are so stringent that pro forma sales are almost or quite impossible .-The Danish Government has not such precise arrangements, but it also objects. However, they must submit, with a good or had grace; and another sten is thus taken towards making the war a real one. have not heard whether the English Government will ioin that of France in this demonstration; but as they have hitherto gone together, the probability is that they will."

A correspondent of the Times furnishes the following from Berlin:-

"The Emperor has in the last five months grown older than in the preceding ten years, and wears an expression of laggard care both in his countenance and bearing. The heir to the throne, Alexander, is the Baltic, "Old Charlie" has been at last joined by in a rapid decline, and is at night afflicted with such heavy sweatings that his bed-linen has frequently to achievements as that of Gamla Karlaby. In fact, to be averse to the present war, even to such an extent as to have prayed his father on his knees to desist, plenty of Russians are found who hint darkly at the singularity of his being attacked with symptoms dissimilar from any that his family have ever suffered from just the very time when his known sentiments are at variance with those of his family and the people. Delicate allusions to some antecedents in Russian history suffice to make the lint intelligible even "to the meanest capacity." The revulsion of Rus- the Cordial Balm of Syriacom, the Ecclicic Antia- sinn feeling to the prejudice of the English is so great proditi Panacea, and such like, was over-layed and

style themselves purveyors to the Emperor & The English quayeis in future to belcalled Ouaveofithe Annunciation. Young Nesselrode was snowballed in the winter by the populace, who mistook him for the present garrison of St. Petershing having been for, some time, exhausted, there are but, fely houses which have not Tartars and Cossacks and other military country cousins billeted on them. 2025 Minima

. S. General, Schilders has idied from the effects of the amputation of his legal. The loss of the limb has for the time to the absorbing topic of the war in the been followed by the loss of life, but the greatest connection with prophesy. Nortis it to be wondered loss to the army, in addition to that of his distinguished talent, is destruction of that charmed life that he himself, as well as his men, believed himself to bear. He was a man much addicted to fantastic notions of the invisible world, and who conversed much with spirits 5 white and gray 3, consulted the Asycograph, and has at length met his death from two great confidence, that his life was bomproof The Russiane they are on their proposition which exercises their cause in this Oriental struggle seems destined to form a parallel to the last portion of General Schilders' career—at the outset over-confidence, subsequently reduced to a very unsatisfactory footing, and, as Ttrust, soon to be left without a legitoe stand on."

to the commanders of the allied squadron in the ishing condition. . White Sea to establish, from the 1st of August; and effective blockade of the Russian ports in those

WAR IN THE EAST:

The allied army are all assembled at Varna, and further troops are proceeding from this country and France to Turkey, with the intention, doubtless, of attacking Schastopol, and wresting the Crimea from the grasp of Russia. Omar Pasha is represented as tainly of a few fittle matters, such as commerce, free in pursuit of the retreating enemy towards the Russinu frontier. On the other hand, the Austrians liave entered the Principalities, from which the Russians do not mean to go quietly. The Czar consents, it is said, to withdraw from Wallachia; but Moldavia he means to hold as a "material guarantee." Such, 'tis said, is the substance of his reply to the Austro-Prussian demand that he should fall back within his. own limits. If so, there must be a collision with the Austrian troops; and, in that event, the fate of Russia, not only as a first-rate, but even as a great Power, is sealed.

A late despatch of the Moniteur modifies very materially the meaning of the retreating movement of the Russian army in the principalities, of which so many accounts have been transmitted from Varna .-Kimping, where the Russians are now said by the Moniteur to be establishing themselves, is not behind the Pruth, nor yet so much behind the Screth, but in Wallachia. The corps which is ordered to occupy that commanding position may be composed of from 60,000 to 70,000 men, and may be supported by the reserves that the Russian commander is accumulating at Fokschani. The corps of General Panintin which has lately marched into Moldavia, reinforces the Russian army by about 40,000.

The Monitour, which, a week ago, announced that the whole Russian army was on the point of retiring beyond the Pruth, thus presented the position of the Russian forces on Saturday last:-" Yesterday, July 1, we published a letter from Jassy which mentioned that the preparations for the retreating. movement of the Russian army were of a date which is already remote, and which coincided with the presence of the allied troops at Gallipoli. The evacuation of Little Wallachia was the first step in this di- selves by that pulpit where the Orator speaks under rection, and we have seen that in the middle of the the influence of his quizzing glass, and where the month of May the corns of General Linrandi, in scented hankerchief is waved in a perforation that month of May the corps of General Lippandi, in quitting Krajowa, forwarded its magazines to Fokschani. Then, however, this retrograde movement was partial and uncertain, and was effected in a sort of tentative manner. In fact, it seemed as if the Russian army, avoiding a war, which it could no longer sustain on the Danube in presence of the An- clothes personified; while others go so far as to assert glo-Gallic armies, united with those of Turkey, was turning back into Bessarabia, there to wait, until it was attacked in turn. The decided attitude of Austria obliges the Russians to modify their first plan, and also to give their plan a stricter character. Thus, having hesitated for a time between Fokschani and Jassy, at a point for their new centre of operations, they turn towards the west to Kimpani, at the entrance of the pass which which commands the communication of Wallachia and Transylvania. At the same time that it renounces its line of defence on the right bank of the Danube. Russia assumes an attitude of defiance and hostility with reference to Austria. This last movement of the Russian army on Kampani does seem to presage that a favorable response will be sent from St. Petersburgh to the note of the cabinet of Vienna.

PROTESTANT SAINTS.

The most careless individual who has walked the streets of this metropolis during the last twelve months, cannot have remained in ignorance of the fact, that the ministers of the Established Church have been exercising an unwonted amount of genius in the different lines of their business. He has had but to pause for a moment at any dead wall or scaffolding where the bill-sticker ordinarily exercises his vocation; for there, instead of the usual objects meeting his eye, he must have discovered that the public space usual ly occupied by notices of Dr. Flam's Vegetable Pills, the Cordial Balm of Syriacom, the Ecclictic Antia; monopolised by quack advertisements of another character—to wit, notices of sermons on the part of

bears now othe Imperial larms, and its iproprietors and Capricorn, to meet the Rev. Blazing Balderdash at the Rolundo, by one o'clock on Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing everything, in general—Sometimes the Rev. Soyer Soupkitchen proclaimed its intention of preaching on Thursday, in support of the Faith and Feeding Fund; and very often there an Englishman. The barrack accommodation for was an appeal from the Rev. Mathema Erebusto his Catholic countrymen; world with the most furious mildness, and entreating themoto doose no more time, left, particularly in certain quarters; of the town; but come to him- Erebus-not later than Saturday, and be saved. But, although notices or time sort are, still to be met with in the papers, on dead walls, and the back of the placard carrier; the careful observer will perceive that all other subjects have given way at. when we consider how fruitful a subject for speculation this is, and how large a field it offers to the fancy of ingenious minds whereon for no the rig of interpretation. Notoriety must be obtained at any cost, and the rev. gentlemen esteem one subject as good as another, provided they can make it available in keeping them before the public. And I have said the back of The warras we have said, is now the topic which

neument and so engrossing is it, that even the destruction of the Papacy, is touched upon merely in the light of a corollary. Pitiable, indeed, but not the less ludicrous, are the efforts to which Anglican Charlatanism has recourse, and fantastic the jugglery which is adopted to convince the world that the Esinblished Church of England-the "sick man?" among THE WHITE SEA .- Orders have just been sent creeds at present is still in a very lively and flour-

> It has always struck us that the Anglican ministers, of Dublin are quite equal in depth of mind, variety of views, and general power and appearance to their brethren laboling in the more immediate neighborhorhood of their formain of orthodoxy at the opposite side of the channel; and we are confident, that how ever we may differ from them on other questions; there will join us unanimously in this estimate. England has obtained many advantages, which this country does not at present possess; she has robbed us cergovernment, and Religious Rights; but there is an inherent comicality in the Protestantism which she has imported in lieu of those trifles of which fate cannor deprive us; she leaves us the great chiefs of her creed to amuse us; and although we hear, from time to time, that our Theatre is going down, and histrionic performances are at a discount, yet, we cannot repine while they remain.

Let us glance at a lew of these shining lights.

There is the Rev. Blazing Balderdash to whom we feel mediaed to award the first place. He, indeed, is a very remarkable man, as they say in America - nor in this city, we believe, can Protestantism; whether in pulpit, press, platform, or soup-kitchen quite a more illustrious name. Who has not seen the advertisements of his contributions to Lutheran Literature ?-His "Apoenly pse Unveiled," or "Darkness Visible, " we need only mention in passing; and, indeed we doubt it in any work of the many-sided Dro Cumming, the divine has ever been more profoundly ununtelligible. His "Bible Bolster, or Pillow of Salvation," is on the tables of all his subscribers, whilst his "Papist's Scourge, a Charity Sermon written to convert, all Ireland," has been pushed under doors, and shied into broken cabin windows in most parts of this island. But it is in the pulpit he shines especially, and must be seen in the flesh to be thoroughly appre-

A man of a different mould, though equally popular, in his line, is the Rev. Frederic Filagree. young Lutheran Lady in this town has not heard of him? We have heard such is his reverence for the powers of the female mind, that he permits the young unmarried ir embers of his flock to indite those charming discourses which they have the delight and benefit of listening to each Sabbath, delivered with all the graces of a consummate Actor. Indeed, it is rumored that the younger and fairer portion of other flocks have quitted their accustomed seats-under the Rev. Silas Solemnjaw, for instance-to range themdelicately languishes away, like the curtesy of a full blown belle. The Rev. Filagree has his enemies; but what man, whose popularity is supported from such a quarter, has not? Some say that this Apostle, (to whom St. John in his leathern girdle certainly dies present a startling contrast) is a mere suit of that he carries a looking alass in his hat. We, however are certain that this latter rumor is altogether withour foundation-nay, a malignant calumny, as any one who has had the good fortune to meet him in the streets, must at once have perceived that he had quite exhausted the assistance of the mirror before stirring abroad. It would, of course, be away from the subject to specify the doctrine which he preaches; suffice it to say he draws the most fashionable congregations in town; and if, in connection with such a matter, we might use a very equivocal expression, we would say that many of the rosiest heretical lips in this good city swear by him. Long may be flourish, the friend of Stultz and the hierophant of the beau monde.

Then where can there be a greater difference in nature than that which exists between the last mentioned and the Rev. Newton Harakur-that profound penetrator of prophecy. Unlike brother Flagree, the Rev. N. II. disdains the adventitions assistance of dress in the furtherance of his sacred calling, and appears in an ordinary coat and small clothes—his sphere being the mystical and subline. His congregation are the most serious in Dublin; nor is this to be wondered at, when we reflect that, he is ever and. anon, when the fit takes him, propounding the coming, destruction of the Universe. This event he has been obliged to put off, as we all know, from time to time; the laws of creation remaining fixed in a somewhat perplexing manner, the earth rolling round, and their sun shining in the teeth of his subtle expository to the contrary. And just in the same way his prophetio announcement, calculated with the greatest nicely, as to the precise week when Rome shouldfull, has turned out a failure twice and over ere now; but then it had an exciting effect among the thoughtful members of his auditory, and furnished, we have no doubt abundant rea-table conversations ainong his middles

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Jan Trans

Line of the Satisfied

Dalhouse: Bquare

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE.

sics, Midwifery, Mesmerisin, Humanities, the Use of even his least enthusiastic listener; is generally forced Ho admit that this eminent divine is a complete master of the numerous and Ninepenny Catechism of Pin-nock. Meanwhile his well acted fanaticism and tact for he is really a clever man have well-nigh prooured thim a Bishopric. Perhaps when this latter miring and enlightened auditory live a little longer,

event is consummated he will consent to let his adandisturbed by the terrors of his present apochryphal future, and finding that nature, for some reason, is in epposition, console himself with a well stocked table and cellar for any little oversights in his calculations, and descend the vale of life in a handsome and welleushioned carriage.

A strong man is the Rev. B.B .- strong in body at any rate, else how could be support for a lengthened period that powerful gesticulation which is the chief characteristic of his oratory? Few ordinary men could emulate him physically, and very few orally, either; for not only is he a master of the English language, but an absolute tyrant over that tongue.-"Yet those immense sentences, so long sustained as to keep his congregation in terror lest they should be punctuated by the rupture of a blood-vessel, merely put him in a perspiration, while launching his rage against the Catholicism of the soil. We need say no more; many are his admirers, and a certain clock in this city points to the dinner hour in vain, when the family. this astonishing man has once, enthralled the fine

feelings, the taste, and the judgment of his auditors. Such are a few of the Protestant Saints in this city. Saints who are admired, reverenced, worshipped, in fashionably coats and the newest bonnets of a Sunday -not so much for the devotion, perhaps, as for the excitement. Nothing, we are happy to add, excites their spleen to a greater degree, than the calm indifference with which their demonstrations are treated by the clergymen of the Catholic Church-for the greatest insult you can offer the Fool or the Bigot is to let him rage unlistened to, and leave the feeble falsities of his declamation unanswered. The largest and noisiest squib burns itself out in time; and the most spaciously elaborate quackeries are finally seen through, even though a fortung may be expended in their advertisement.

- SISTERS OF CHARITY-BENEFITS OF CATHOLIC INSTI-TUTIONS.—In the course of a narrative of a " Tour in Auvergne," forming the sixty-eight number of Chamber's Repositor of instructive and Amusing Tracts," we find a description of public buildings in Lyons, including the town museum, the Hotel de Ville, and the Hotel Dieu. Of the two latter the writer says:-" This structure (the Hotel de Ville), and the Hotel Dien on the quay fronting the Rhone, are the finest buildings in Lyons. He then proceeds thus:-"The Hotel Dien, which occupied us an afternoon in walking over, is an hospital of great antiquity, for the reception of all kinds of poor patience whether sick or burt. Besides the facade which overlooks the river, the house consists of several diverging lines of buildings behind, lighted from interior courtyards, the whole divided into floors centering at one point in an octagonal chapel. In the midst of this chapel stands an altar which can be seen from the further extremity of each, diverging gallery, andhere divine worship is performed within sight, or at least within hearing, of the numerous patients every morning. At the time of our visit there were 1,500 patients in the house, all of whom, as far as I could see, were under a careful and comfortable superintendence. The most remarkable thing in the economy of the establishment is that it is under the entire guidance of Sisters of Charity, of whom 150 are constantly on duty, without fee or geward. How frequently, abroad, has one reason to admire the diligent and practical piety of this wonderful Sisterhood! We found them in detatchments and In different parts of the house, performing the most varied functions. While certain sets attended the sick wards, others were occupied as cooks in the kitchen, rand some acted as anothecaries in weighing and dispensing drugs in a large laboratory surrour bottles, jars and retorts."

THE CONVICT POPULATION OF MELBOURNE.—There ie a class of the Melbourne population which can only be met with in an Australian city; a class which, while it impresses its presence most forcibly and unpleasantly upon a stranger, is, by its marked characier, a satisfactory testimony to the excellence of the English law, and the purity of its administration; a strong proof that justice in the United Kingdom, if not absolutely unerring, does not generally succeed in finding the right offenders. The convicts, or those who have been such, the "lags," as they are called, are numerous enough, and it requires but little sagacity to distinguish them. Generally, they have marks by which they may be readily recognized; the highcheek bones, with gray, retreating, unsteady eyes, and foreheads villanously low. The worst of our prisons cannot produce faces to compare with those that may often be seen in Melbourne; faces which not een under suspicious circumstances, or marked with the consciousness of guilt, for they often belonged to individuals well-dressed and in respectable positions, yet told of whole generations of crime. I never saw such absolutely fearful countenances as were worn by many of the old, so coarse and livid, and livid, and with eyes that had pupils no bigger than pin-holes, out of which seemed to look devils nicarnate. - Peck's Melbourne and the Chinca Islands.

While Napoleon 1. was trying to rule over the Church as absolutely as he did over his soldiers, he once sent to the Bishop of Bordeaux a list of the Parish Priests in his diocese, with orders to change it. The Bishop re-wrote the list in an inverted order, putting the last name first, and so on, and sent it to the Em-Peror, with a note saying that " he had made all the whange for the list which he deemed expedient for the lightful good of his people." Napoleon let him pass. gereg, elater ar hadi

THE BIRTH-PLACES OF FANATICS. - Great fanatics remetally proceed from and and sterile countries. Luther from the frozen mountains of Lower Germany; Calvin from the inanimate plains of Picardy; Cromwell from the staguant marshes of the Ouse. As is whe place, so is the man Lanuarine of Celebrated Character with the man Lanuarine of Celebrated

AMERICAN PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

A perfect encyclopædia in guwnnand bands, he is Look AT THE Baight Side.—Away with long ready for any—the most varied—expositions of his faces. What is the use of looking as if you had a creed, and himself: all subjects are alike—Metaphy—season licker to a funeral? Can't you find any better name for this world than "a vale of tears," and "a the Globes, Gravitation, Calisthenics, or the Rule of scene of tribulation?" If you can't, it will do you good to read a letter which a friend has just furnished going to school as well as to church , and, indeed, us. It is from a wife in Massachusetts to her husband in California. She always looks on the bright side. She don't intend going through the world with an air

"Muffled drums were beating Funeral marches to the grave."

Here is the letter-

"My Dear Husband-As at is some time since you left us for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are getting along in your absence. I am happy to say that we are all enjoying very good health on the whole. Just at present two of the boys have got the small pox. Amanda Jane has got the typhus lever-Betsy is down with the measles-Samuel got hooked by a cow the other day, and little Peter has just chopped off seven of his fingers with the hatchet. 's a great mercy that he didn't chop them all off .-With these trifling exceptions, we are all well and getting along nicely. You needn't be at all anxious about us.

"I almost forgot to say that Sarah Matilda eloped last week with a tin pedlar. Poor girl! she has been wailing for the last ten years for a chance, and I am glad she got married at last. She need'nt have taken the trouble to elope though. She was a great enter, and I find the baked beans don't go off near so fast now as they did. The way that girl would dip into pork and beans was a caution to the rest of

"The cow took it into her head yesterday to run away, which was very fortunate, I'm sure, for the barn caught fire last night and was consumed, I was in hopes that the house would go too, for it's very inconvenient but the wind was the wrong way, so it didn't receive much injury.

"some boys broke into the orchard the other day, and stripped all the fruit trees. I am glad of it, for if they hadn't I presume the children would have made themselves sick by eating too much.

"Hoping that you enjoy yourself in California as well as we do at home, I remain your affectionate wife."

THE RULING PASSION .- The Richmond Post relates an anecdote of "the ruling passion strong in death;" It was told of a noted gambler living in New Orleans. Betting was a mania with him, and the argument which he adopted to settle any controversy. Whatever might be the character of the debate, his strongest reply to an antagonist was, "i'll bet you." That scourge of New Orleans, the yellow fever, made its appearance. While it was raging fiercely and carrying off hundreds daily, the gambler was attacked. Medical attendance was secured, and everything that skill could do was done to save his life. But the fever was stronger than the doctor, and at last he was told, "Sir, you must die, an if you have any arrangements to make, attend to them speedily." " Doctor" said the sick man "how long will I live?" "Not more than three hours," was the reply." "Doctor, are you perfectly certain that I cannot live more than three hours?? queried the patient. "I am, sir; you may live that long, but the probabilities are that your end will come in a shorter space." "Well, but you are mistaken, doctor, and i'll bet you my funeral expenses that I will live six hours, just double what you assign me." The physician was astounded at such allureness and hardihood, but remembering with whom he had to do, accepted the bet and waited the result.-The fellow lived through the six hours, secured the amount of his stake, and, while chuckling over his triumph, was seized with a spasm, and then died.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above-named Association will be held in the ROOM adjoining the RECOLLET CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 1st August.

The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock. By Order,

F. DALTON, Secretary. Montreal, July 27, 1854.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 7th of August, at EIGHT

By Order, W. F. SMYTH, Rec. Sec. Montreal, July 27, 1854.

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New Providence, Tenn., July 1, 1851. Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.-Please send the Vermituge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.

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In again trusting my little work to the Catholics of England and Ireland, I wish I could say how much I have been affected by the reception it has met with, not as if it reflected credit on mysell, but because it has shown that the name of Jesus could not be uttered without the echo coming, and that to speak of Him, however poorly, was to rouse, to southe, and to win the heart; and it was more grateful to me than any praise; to feel that my subject was my success."

The Landon Rumbler, in noticing this work says:- For our judgment, it is a book for all glasses, for all minds, so that they be but ordinarily mtelligent and devoutly disposed. For ourselves, we will treely say that we have found it, so enchanting, so satisfying, so tall of thought, and so suggestive, that we lingered over what we read, and have sometimes been positively unable to turn to the next page from sheer reluctance to leave the solid and sumptions feast set before us. This, again, is what others shy: they devour for the sake of re-devouring what has already so fed and satisfied them. Every page seems to yield more than they can take in or profit by at a single reading."

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