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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

NO: 4.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF CON-NAUGHT.

West, held its first Session on Tuesday, the 15th ult, the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The following is an extract from the discourse delivered by His Grace the Archbishop upon

" If the apostles have been justly considered fishermen in gaining countries to the church, and those fathers I have alluded to likened to courageous combatants in protecting the faith, well might St. Celestine be entitled to the praise or both; since, whilst against the Blessed Mother of God, he swept the Western sens with the nets of the fishermen, and brought our own nation from its depths to the bosom of the Catholic Church. Never was a more precious | their seditious tongues were heard to issue from any Mother of God! What an assemblage of ideas, of gem yet drawn from the bosom of the ocean, for obstinate tower, summoning the scattered flocks to sunctity of influence, and of mercy do these words, since it caught first the gleam of the faith, which re- the temple of God, for sacrifice, or penitence, or realed its richness and its beauty, its solidity has prayer, they were sure to the taken down by some her name, her honor, her patronage, and her invocabeen proof against all force; and, no matter how sacrilegious hand, and, like muffled felons, consigned tion should have been, from its origin, bound up with thick the darkness, it could not obliterate or tarnish to some neighboring morass in solitude and in silence. its lastre. Not, indeed, that it was not sufficiently Then, too, were our apostolical candlesticks, which tried in the most hery ordeals-not that Satan had so long spread their broad and united effulgenue over not often sought to sitt its followers as whent, as he the land, gradually extinguished and taken away; once attempted on Simon, but the same power that and on two occasions, within the disastrons interval fortified the faith of Peter fortified that of Ireland, I have mentioned, there were to be seen but two or because it was indissolubly bound to the same rock; three of those solitary episcopal lamps, ebbing out as and hence those gates of hell, which could not pre- if the last remnant of the sacred oil that fed them; a broken mirror, an imperfect image of the ancient viil against the one, have been, from their connexion, yet, with the flickering flame which they east around equally powerless, against the other. In a long-the hallowed spots where they remained, burning continued contest, in which Satan and his followers' them into so many 'gossens' of light and gladness, have put forth all their strength for the upturning of amidst the gloom of despondence which was setting our church, it is not to be imagined that it should in over the entire country. And why do I dwell ness of infidelity; and like the serpent who leaves Ireland were so few, and barely sufficient by the imhis body without defence when his head is in danger, position of their hands, enfeebled by age and emthe Irish people cheerfully sacrificed their bodies, browned by labor, to propagate the ministry of the their immunities-nay more, all the material interests priesthood, when they were obliged, like St. Athanof their church; and, what is more painful to a sensitive and intellectual people, they bore the forced to fly, to found, perhaps, as did our own Archbishop privation of literature and science, in order to pre- Florence MacConvy, the University of Louvaine. serve the rich jewel of their faith, the hidden trea- Colleges in foreign lands, from which the exiled sare of the field, with which wealth, neither the wealth | routh of Ireland might bring home the sacred fire of nor wisdom of the world could be put in competition. religion and of learning, and scatter it among the In other countries even successful assaults upon re- people, chilled and almost benumbed to death by the ligion were but of short continuance. In some the tidings that amounced the approach of the aggressor | ened to seize and extinguish their constitution.' I do is a fashioning of the young and tender mind to wiswere at the same time the harbingers of His tri- it to bear solemn and authentic testimony to the sinnumbes; and the faith and courage of the vanquished gular merits of such a nation, and to animate by the before it, and there is in it that fragrant virtue sunk at once, without an effort to rise from under the recollection of the devotedness of their predicessors first lide of burbarous conquest that passed over the faith of the children who had succeeded such a of the Catholic Church, watered by the graces trepid, shephends were stricken by violence-when also, and making their graces, doubt hearts the pas- prayers for us a prayer too for her powerful intercesthe tall and majestic trees of the lorest fell beneath sive depositories of His truth and even when they sion. To her this temple is specially consecrated. the axe of the woodman, and the more numerous may be for a short time from some necessity deprived Nay, though several festivals to her honor are interless through a singular miracle of God's mercy-not | time and on any occasion our confidence in the hum- | solemn occasion as this we should implore her interso with the faith, and pastors, and people of Ireland. ! They were doomed to suffer from more than ing their mighty efficiery. How much more so when to be silent, would not fain to altest the traditionary ten persecutions that afflicted the early church might extended. From the last and worst of the Henrys portraits of the active or acquiescent royal persecutors of the Irish people for no other cause but atthis ominous number; and as if to show how far, to be called Blessed, is the honor of the Holy Virlike another Job, the patient fortitude of a nation, gin cherished with more zealous reverence, or her revolting at recities of them; all. It was no wonder Christian heart. No ther name and worship were if, during such a lingering contest that would have expected the energies of the most devoted heroism, by which our shores were gladdened; and that amidst several of liese mighty men who were appointed to circumstances which help an ineffaceable impression; surround Sion, and encompass its walls, slightly have Events of an exciting character never fail to lend a gradually disappeared. It is no wonder if our churches peculiar color and complexion to the initial of con-

and if the vessels of their glory were carried away grief the Pontiff who labored so much to vindicate captive. Then were literally fulfilled our Redeem- her insulted dignity. er's own words—that 'The birds of the air have This Synod, convened by the Metropolitan of the their nests, and the foxes their burrows, but that the assembled Fathers of Ephesus harled their condemnaasius, to snatch a hasty sight of their flocks, and then cold and creeping influence of heresy, which threating any liberty with the stubborn faith of history, the possession of the kingdom which her Divine Son had and people of this diocese, with my revered predecesc., v. 5.) And well, too, in the dawn, I hope, of to the second of the worthless Georges, the grim more prosperous times, may we repeat the same significant anthem, which may apply to the church, the spoise of our Lord, as it does more directly to the tachment to their creed, stand out before us, without glories of His mother. In no nation among those including the truculent and remorseless: Cromwell in thy whom, according to her own prediction, she was faithful to its religion, could extend, when systained intercession sought and relied on with a more affectly the finger of Golf, the disastrous reign of the cru- tionate devotion. We require no new or strange ellest of all these inonarchs, was permitted by a mys- theories on this point; for it is not yesterday or toterious providence to stretch over almost a half cent day the name of Mary has become among its the tuny, exhibiting an epitome of the most savage and source of so much attraction to the homage of every

King, but from fear that His followers should be enemies; and he must have listened with devont rapsubjected to the tragic execution acted on Cavalry, ture to the echoes of the enthusiasm which went It was no wonder if the selemnities of our worship round the Christian world when the people of Ephewere silent; the heavenly canticle that commanded so long sojourned in their city, with the beloved the sun, the moon, the stars, the sea, the rocks, the Apostle to whom she was commended by her Divine rivers, and the mountains, to praise the Lord, seemed Son, rose up in the majesty of their mighty faith, then under an interdict, since not only the cunning seconding the zeal of their bishops, and drowning the he preserved the East from heresy that was aimed of the artist, but the materials which he fashioned, hourse and dissonant murmurings of a courtly, and were all impressed into the service of heresy; so corrupt, and heretical faction in the loud and enthuentone the glories of their maker; and if, perchance, Jesus, and, for the same reason, Mother of God. Mother of God, convey? And what wonder that the frame work of our religion, nay, inscribed on our Ireland, and through the massive fragments of their piety of our people. Nay, more, the ordinary social greetings of the natives hear the impress and breathe incarnation which you look for in vain in any other country, and, unlike the constrained and unmeaning found in our imported speech, polished it may be, but cold and icy as it is polished, our own native tongue with which the angel of the Lord introduced his divine embassy, reflected again back with additional. Hervor by invoking on the person uttering the salutation the fond benediction of God, and His Virgin Mother: There is, rely on it, in such pious forms of salutation a leaning to a high and Christian urbanity which all the faithless literary institutions of the world bread which the sustenance of faith requires—there dom by setting the spotless mirror of purity always which is never found to flourish save in the garden before the more dazzling glare of mere secular ho- not only actively and infallibly guiding the teachers for the Virgin Mother of God, it is not necessary that ble supplications of the people would be great, know- position in her own temple-a temple which, were I one tyrant, and these terrible trials were not con- they are offered under the shadow of her protection reverence of Ireland for the Mother of God-raised, fined to the term of a century. 'No; without tak- who was seen on the anniversary of this day taking as it has been, by the munificent piety of the clergy prepared for her; while the heavenly chorus were sor at their head—one of the men whose praise is in have been said to have been acted over again in our heard this greeting her advent into heaven- Who the churches, who showed forth the dignity of prophets, devoted island, and with an intensity proportioned to is it that cometh up from the desert, glowing with powerful in instructing the people. As language is the narrow range of race and time over which they delights, leaning upon her beloved? (Canticles, 8 too feeble to convey any adequate idea of her bliss and glory, the church applies to her some of the most beautiful images in which the Divine Wisdom celebrate its own praises-"I was exalted like a cedar in Lebanus and as a cypress tree on Mount Sion; I was exalted like a palm tree in Cades, and as a and as a filane tree; by the waters in the streets was and my odor like the odor of the sweetest balm and stabs his brother behind his back. People who are winnamon." Yet not all these figures could adequately express the graces with which she has been adorned, the glory to which she has been elevated, the extent of merciful patronage with which she has been invested, or the odor which her name and virtues have spread throughout the world. No; nor, her to a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon hands, and does not, administer the scantiest justine.

sert flowing with delights leaning upon her beloved." Yes, leaning upon her beloved, who looked to the "Landing in Ireland in the very season when the Humility of his handmaid, and exalted her to the dignity of a queen, arrayed in gilded garments, enriched Son of Man bath not a place wherein to repose."- tion against her impious assailants, our apostle must with varied embroidery. And were I now, in invok-Then was He again forced to fly into the desert, not have been imbued with a deep sympathy in the ing the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, to turn to from fear that the multitude might proclaim Him triumples of the Church, and the discomfiture of its her image there, her head enwreathed with a diadem, some, perhaps, would feel, or effect to feel, scandalise ed, as if we were addressing ourselves to senseless representations. Should any entertain such a feeling. then ceased, and if the voice of the organ and choir sus still remembering the virtues of the Virgin who they will, I trust, be instructed by the following historical incident :- When Leo, the tyrannical Emperor of the East, had ill disguised his want of reverence for our Divine Redecmer, by making war on the crucifix among other images, a pious bishop. knowing his heart was steeled against all persuasion. called to mind the apologue with which Nathan that the musical metals themselves were forbidden to sastic proclamation that Mary was the Mother of reached the heart of David, and accordingly made use of a similar argument. Admitted to the presence of the Emperor, he showed him a coin impressed with the imperial image, then flung it on the ground and trampled it under foot. The Emperor was suddealy enraged, and felt himself treated with the utmost ignominy. And he was right; he forgot for a moment his false logic regarding the unfeeling matesoil, and interwined with the household salutations of rials of images, nature asserted her dominion over our venerable language? Yes, the religious statistics | him, convincing him that, in the insult offered to his of Ireland can affest the numberless churches that senseless likeness on the coin, the imperial majesty have been dedicated to Mary in every diocese in was obviously outraged. The bishops's argument succeeded, who promptly observed-" It you feel inruins strewn over the land, you can behold, as through sulted at your image being thus trampled on, how is it that you have no feeling of insulting the God of Heaven, whilst you insult, break, and scatter in fragments the symbols of our redemption, the renerated the fragrance of the cloisters of the doctrines of the image of his crucified Son? I need not pursue the application of this historical incident to the 'image of the Blessed Virgin. All the honor that is due to the have escaped atterly unharmed. It was a contest with such marked and special emphasis on those two conventionalities of "Fine day," the most refined Blessed Mother of God is given because her merits for life or death, for the light of faith or the dark- periods of our history, when our bishops residing in form of ordinary salutation it appears that can be are all derived from the inexhaustible source of our redemption. On her divine Son she leaned in her sufferings, by Him she was sustained, and on Him. sends, warm from the heart, that heavenly phrase her Beloved, she leans now in His glory. Of our church it may be likewise said that she is going up from the desert, wherein slie so long sojourned, continning to lean exclusively on Him whose arm sustained him in her trials through the wilderness, where "he has been the guide of her journeying." In her more prosperous career she surely stands not in need of other aid or any other counsel than the outstretchcannot supply—there is that ordinary aliment or daily ed arm that protected her in her dangers and in her weakness, and those that should be inclined to lean on the hollow support of the world would find they were only leaning on a reed, which every breath was sure to sway, convinced of the truth of the inspired maxim, that it was better to trust in God than in princes. We will then trust in the promises of Him them. In others, for example, nearer home, the religious race. I do it to carry out the spirit of my coming through the Virgin Mother. With such who has founded His church and protected it, befeeble faith of the chief pastors of the church long text, to show that the Holy Ghost resides among evidence, then, furnished by their topography and seeching Him, in the prayers of the liturgy, on this dimmed in a tainted and corrupt atmosphere, paled those who are truly gathered together in His name, language, of the singular veneration of our people solemn occasion :- Aid us, O Lord, by Thy presence, pour Thy spirit into our councils, and be Thou the nors, for which they panted, and when the few in- of God's church, but infallibly guiding their flocks I should specially impress on you to mingle with your sole aggressor of our judgments; guide us in the ancient paths, and let not ignorance mislead us, or a regard for gifts or persons betray us from the right course. And thou, O Blessed Virgin, Holy Quece. mercenaries yielded to the allurements of the world; of the tending care of their pastors. I do it to show spersed throughout the entire year, it is to this great Mother of Mercies, our life, our sweetness, and our then were these flocks scattered without leaders, a on opening this council how great is our reliance on feast of the assumption of her body and soul into hope, turn thy compassionate looks on us, and obtain prey to every ravenous beast, never perhaps again the prayers of all the faithful who are here asseming up the words of thy to be galliered unto the fold of the one shepherd, un- bled in the name of our Divine Redeemer. At any ed. It is but right, then, that on such a great and divine Son, as thou did'st treasure them in thy heart, that they may be a light to our path and a lamp to our feet in all our trials, that after sharing in the sorrows which thou did'st share with thy suffering Son, we may with thee, and all the saints, be sharers tou in his overlasting glory. Amen.

> THE CHOLERA, OR PROTESTANTISM IN GENOA:

(From the Tablet.)

The Piedmontese have for some time past, under the inspirations of Mr. Abercrombie and his fatherin-law, Lord Minto, troubled the peace, not of the Pope only, but of the secular-sovereigns on the Continent as well. Freemasonry may do very well in rose plant in Jericho: as a fair olive in the plains, London, but it does not answer abroad! The philanthropic and gastronomic thergies are very dangerdevalted. My branches are of honor and of grace, ous, and the Mason who swears universal charity. not endowed with the high Masonic sentiments recoil, from such proceedings, and prefer the old system. They wish to live in peace themselves, and are therefore quite content to leave others alone, if only that

they may repose at last.

The Piedmontese Liberals have pushed matters to the still more exalted image of St. John comparing | such excesses that the King is really helpless in their under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve to all his subjects; even if the had, the desire to do so the stars. "TYet all those high prerogatives of the Queen A wicked faction ! wiled; as is always the case! by were then defaced, if their towers half allen pin courses precunary colors and complexion to the rest of the every of the gifts of the Almighty flowing the moderate and their towers half allen pin course the conversion of the every flowing the moderate and the moderate and the every flowing the moderate and the every flowing the moderate and the every flowing the every flowing the moderate and the every flowing the every fl They began by corrupting the public schools, and have ended in pillaging the revenues of the Church and degrading the sanctity of marriage. When a government is come to this point, heresy naturally steps in, and so English gold and English corruption made themselves a home in Genoa the Superb.

It is not very long ago that the world heard of the progress of heresy in Piedmont. Protestantism had built its palaces in sight of Rome, and the faithful nations of Italy had begun to embrace the religious theories of the English government. Turin received the Waldenses with open arms, and a Catholic people was seen to attend the sermons of the heretics. Genoa, too, fell; and Protestantism lifted up its head there and defied the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Pope. Exeter Hall looked younger than it did before, and prophesied to its frequenters a more pleasant sojourn in Italy. All kinds of men, Liberals, and Radicals, Whigs, and Conservatives, were delighted; for the prospect was nothing less than a representative government, with the usual hypocrisies of Protestant corruption.

Everything went on well; novelty charmed the Genoese; such of them as had ceased to observe the precepts of the Church occasionally attended the Protestant ministrations, of which they understood little, and for which they cared less. Money, personal spite, and unrepented sin helped on the movement, and the rest of Europe was taught that the Genoese were changing their nature and abandoning faith, not for infidelity, which is an intelligible process abroad, but for a doubtful religion, which every one of them in his heart despised. All this was very sad, and the great mischief was undoubtedly done, while greater mischief still was in preparation. The grown-up population was not all liable to be ruined in this way, but the rising youth was exposed to incredible dangers from the principles publicly taught by the Government, and from the evil examples of men who professed externally what they never believed for a moment.

Well! a new light has dawned on Genoa. God, in His mercy, has sent the cholera, and the discipline has been most profitable. The poor wretches whom English gold or a wicked life had led astray to the Protestant conventicle return in fear to the Faith, and beg to be reconciled to the Church they had outraged, for they have no wish to die in sin. Thus the boasted perversion of the people was only skin deep; when death appeared awful in the streets of Genoa, it was not to the Protestant preacher that the people ran for help, but to the poor Priest whom they had wantonly insulted before. The Genoese are of the opinion of Charles II., who considered that Protestantism might do very well to live in, but that it would not do when the time came for dying. The cholera is in truth a dreadful scourge, but in the present instance it is one of mercy too, for, unless you believe that the body is more valuable than the soul the present visitation of Genoa is a merciful dispen-

Thus it is in all ages. Faith lives when all the other virtues are death. Charity, chastity, justice may, by successive outrages, perish from the soul, but faith survives the ruin, and even watches over it, and on a favorable occasion bring back again the expelled hosts. So it was in what are called the Ages of Faith. A country gentleman pillaged his parish church, or a neighboring monastery, or hung up some of his friends without the usual legal formalities, and his conscience was generally tranquil. But when his physical strength began to decay, and his battle-axe to be heavier than it was wont to be, or a serious illness interfered with his carouse, he generally contrived to present himself at the gates of a monastery, and humbly to sue for admission within the sacred walls. It was not safe then, any more than now at ministers managed to keep their places. But, though

Finis coronat opus. The test of a thing is its uninstructive. The policy of the coalition ministry and. Protestantism fails the Italians in their last extremity, and they abandon it as a soldier his musket the manner in which they dispensed their patronage on a disorderly retreat. It is of no use to them when the scourge has reached them—they have had experience of the two religions, and they are at no loss to decide which is the unsafe one when danger presses.

They return like the prodigal child to their first home, and abjure the errors they thoughtlessly adopted. It is the same story all over the world; the most careless and the most wicked Christian, whose last Mass was perhaps that of his first Communion, cries for the last Sacraments when his last hour is come. Exeter Hall is incapable of learning a lesson even if it were written in the heavens before its eyes : but we hope better things of Genoa, and trust that when the cholera has passed away the people will remember how invisible the Protestant Ministers had become in the day of trial, and that they will not again countenance those mountebanks by whose machinations they had been led into so great a risk.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE AT FINGLAS. - We understand that the Dominican Fathers have purchased a suitable residence in the neighborhood of Finglas, for the purpose of founding a college, which is to be in connection with the Catholic University.—Evening Post.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN M'DONNELL, P. P., OF WHITE GATE.-We regret to announce the death, on Sunday last, of this estimable clergyman, at his residence, Ahada. The Rev. Mr. M'Donnell was in the tifty-seventh year of his age, and twenty-eighth of his ministry. A more zealous, pious, indefatigable Minister of the Gospel, we have never known, or in every respect, a more worthy man. - Cork Examiner.

The Irish Militia to be organised next year, will consist of 38 regiments, amounting to 21,000 rank and file. It is anticipated that there will be some difficulty in raising this force, in consequence of the emi-

Mr. Smith O'Brien .- The family of Mr. W. S. O'Brien received a letter this week from that gentleman, dated the last week in May, from Van Diemen's Land, when he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's gracious pardon, and to leave the colony for Europe. Mrs. Smith O'Brien, and other relatives will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside; and we have the pleasure to inform his countrymen, that Mr. O'Brien accepted with the best feelings his Sovereign's spontaneous clemency in remission of the penalty for a political offence.—Limerick Chronicle.

FLESH-POTS IN BANTRY. - Day by day, as the unstable fabric of proselytism crumbles away, the rotten materials with which it was erected is exposed to our view. From north to south, wherever the swindle had been tried, we are made aware of the break up of the speculation by the calls of its missionaries on the British constitution to prevent desertion from the soup camp. But all in vain. One by one, and in dozens and hundreds, the wretched participators in the fraud steal from the ranks or openly desert, and beg for readmission within-that church which offers not soup but salvation. One day it was Achill-another Tuam; yesterday it was Dingle-to-day it is Bantry that supplies its tale. A pauper, named Ellen Leary, was baptised in broth, and went to Mass no more. She had an infant who shared the nourishment and the change. Within the pleasant dormitories of the Bantry workhouse, the child, of course grewsick. The mother, who was playing the proselytisers false, trembled lest it should die; and had her sister (a Catholic) to beg the priest to baptise it. He hesitates, and asks the mother is she not a Protestant?-"No," she replies, "no more than you are." "When I get something from them," says she, "I'll leave them altogether." He remonstrated with her on the wickedness of her deceit. She promises to give it up, and he accedes to her request, and baptises the child, whereupon the Protestant Chaplains calls out, "British Constitution" to the rescue; and the Poor Law Commissioners rebuke the Catholic Clergyman for his breach of their regulations. In Bantry, Ellen Leary's class was very numerous. When broth was flooding Berehaven, and flattening Carrigboy, an unflinching Catholic spirit prevented that town from being made the theatre of religious strife. The Protestant Clergyman, too, was not a bigot, and thus a good feeling existed among all classes, till the appearance of an Evangelical Rev. Mr. O'Halloran, who appears to hate Popery with that thorough hatred which only an old Cromwellian or a perverted Celt can be stow upon it .- Nation.

PROSELYTISM MADE EASY.—The extreme fanatical spirit exhibited in our metropolitan workhouses, of late, has just received a decided impulse from Lord Aberdeen's Irish Attorney-General. In consequence of some equivocal proceedings in the North Dublin Union, the Poor Law Commissioners recently submitted to Mr. Brewster some queries upon the subject of registering the religion of deserted children on admitting them to the workhouse. To these queries Mr. Brewster has replied—1. That the production of a baptismal certificate is no evidence of the religion of a child whose parents are unknown; 2. That, unless the child is an orphan (a fact not remarkably easy of proof, in the case of a deserted child, one would think,) no person has a right to interfere about its religion.

3. That "it is a difficult question" whether a child who can bless itself, and go through a certain form of prayer, should be registered as of the religious denomination in which these ceremonies are practised!-Obviously, Mr. Brewster, during his whole "Orange" career, has never been able to do anything better calculated to advance the designs of the proselytisers: and we may soon expect to see the result of this manœuvre in every workhouse throughout Ireland .- Na-

THE LATE SESSION-THE IRISH PARTY. - On look ng to the legislative results of the session, we find them as regards the advancement of popular rights a perfect nullity. We have had a doubled income tax, and no redress of admitted wrongs. Reform was shelved in deference to Conservative liberalism, and the Irish tenant bills were flung aside in deference to liberal Conservatism. Thus between the two delusions Genoa, to die excommunicate, or in unrepented sin. the session has been unproductive, it has not been has been demonstrated to the edification of the empire and the special instruction of Ireland, if only we have the wisdom to learn. Two years have not elapsed since fifty Irish members pledged themselves in the City Assembly Rooms to accept no favor involving dependence from any minister who would not make the protection of tenant property a cabinet question. Amongst those who intrigued most busily to prevent that pledge from being put in a binding form, were the O'Flahertys, and the Sadleirs, and the clique who act with them. Three or four men detected the intrigue in time to defeat it, and all the intriguers swallowed the pledges with a simulated zeal that only gave a higher coloring to the treachery which they were meditating. One man, trading on the sobriquet of "honesty" given to his near relative, was more active than the rest in working out the intrigue of which the trick we allude to was but a part, and the first of which was made apparent four months afterwards by the bestowal of patronage on the leaders of the plot. But what has been the result? Discomfiture to some, dishonor and disgrace to others. Mr. Sadleir was driven from office before he had enjoyed it much more than a year, and Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, whose "honor" and "repute" with the highest men in the cabinet, were deemed sufficient by his friends" to cause his oath to override the sworn testimony of two of the most honorable and chivalrous of the Irish members, is now a fugitive, Heaven knows where, avoiding his creditors, and fearing still more to meet his "friends."

THE IRISH POOR LAW .- The Clare Journal, alluding to the flight of the peasantry from that quarter, remarks that, but two brief years back, the workhouses were filled to repletion, whereas now they are almost literally deserted, save by old people and young children, who are incapable of labor. What the result may be of this "social revolution"-whether for good or evil-it would be difficult to foretel,

THE CHILLERA. BELFAST, Aug. 15 .- We regret to state that this dreadful disease is not manifesting any evidence of cessation, but rather the reverse. Since

last evening. The type of the disease is very aggravated, death supervening in the proportion of 60 per cent. of those attacked, after periods varying from six hours to three days.—Northern Whig.

The supersedeus dismissing Mr. Carden from the Deputy-Lieutenancy and Magistracy of Tipperary, will be forthwith issued.—Limerick Chronicle.

THE HARVEST AND THE POTATO CROP.—There has been some heavy rain in and about Belfast these last few days; but no serious damage has been done to the crops of the district round the town. Though the weather has been, on the whole, not as warm as could be wished, the fields look promisingly, and a very abundant harvest is expected. The wheat crops look good; and oats and barley are very favorable crops.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.-It would be idle to conceal the disagreeable intelligence that, so far as the metropolitan county and the districts immediately adjacent, are in question, a great proportion of the potato crop may be considered as lost. Like all previous visitations of the disease, the change from apparent soundness to palpable decay came on quite suddenly, and fields that but a few days since looked verdant and healthy, have all at once assumed the worst symptoms of the fatal blight of 1846. Nor were the ndications limited to outward appearances, for, when dug out of the ridges, the potatoes were found to have been extensively tainted—in some instances the disease nearly reaching the core, while in others its devastations were only just commencing on the surface.

THE MAYOR AND THE JUDGE. - In a neighboring city, at the late assizes, when Chief Justice Monaghan entered the Crown Court, the Mayor, who had not been in time to meet him, suddenly appeared robeless, and as flurried as it is possible for a mayor to be.—
"My lord," said he, "I must apologise to your lordship. Your lordship has been too early for me; but I really have come in a great hurry." Chief Justice: "So I perceive, Mr. Mayor; in such a hurry, that you have left your robes behind you." The reply was excellent :- " My lord, it's not to our robes but to our brains, we owe our present position."-Leinster Express.

CURIOUS RUMANCE IN REAL LIFE. - Some weeks ago a widow in a parish not 100 miles from Limerick, expressed an anxiety to enter again into the bonds of wedlock. In a short time she chose a person who, she hoped, would prove true to his faith to her, and who made every preparation to make her his own, for better, for worse, till death. The appointed day arrived; but the faithless swain declared off, and left her in her weeds to pine over the fickleness of man. Being in comfortable circumstances, she confided her distressing case to one who could, she thought, provide a husband on whom she might rely. Her wishes were complied with without much loss of time, or any apparent trouble. The new suitor arrived in due course; he was accepted; and to make the matter more serious, the indissoluble knot was tied by the pastor of the parish. But as the widow had experienced the frailty of one suitor she was apparently resolved to prove that however anxious she had been to possess herself of a partner, she would not live with the individual to whom she had just been married. Immediately after the ceremony she summarily rejected him, proclaimed she would never recognise him under her roof, and to establish the fact that she was serious in her resolution, she commenced a negociation with her husband as to what sum of money he would take, provided he was inclined, to enable him to emigrate to America, or the more distant and favored land of Australia! A bargain was speedily concluded; a sum of £20 was handed over to Benedict, and he relinquishing all claim to the hand of the widow married,' and bidding adieu to the beautiful scenery close by the Shannon, amid which he first saw the light, belook himself to Liverpool a few lays ago, whence, we have heard, he has already sailed for that far distant land which is now the object of so much attraction to our countrymen. Such is the story, and it is generally believed .- Limerick

After a long interval of almost perfect tranquility, Tipperary has just been the scene of one of those brutal outrages which seem so totally irreconcileable with the shrewd good sense and generous kindly nature of the Irish peasant. A gallant young countryman, named Denis Mullowney, described as the pride prosperous farmers in Tipperary, was beset by seven ruffians in the street of Nenagh, a tew days ago, and so cruelly beaten that he has since died. Whether he murder was premeditated does not yet appear; t was perpetrated in the broad noon day-poor Mullowney returning on horseback from the fair, and the murderers rushing from a public house on his route. According to a local journal, "a dispute about land, the prolific source of crime in this country, is supposed to have incited to this fearful deed." It is galling to anticipate the eagerness with which this outrage will be seized upon by the English press as a pretext for reviving every hackneyed slander, against the men of Tipperary. Dark as it is, however, contrast it with that fiendish tragedy just brought to light in the English village of Chipping Barnet—a woman murdering her husband and child, that she might obtain a paltry sum from the Burial Society! "The father, who was often ailing," says the report, "died about two months ago, and £10 was allowed by a friendly burial society for his interment. Seven weeks after his father's death, the child was suddenly seized with illness, and died on the day following." Suspicion having been excited, an investigation took place, and the murderess now awaits her trial in gaol. British juries appear to be guided by a peculiar ethical code n cases like this, however; and we shall probably find her acquitted "on the ground of insanity," like the heroine of the Esher tragedy, Mrs. Brough.-Na-

THE WHITEGATE MARTYRDOM.—Sworn evidence n a court of justice is frequently a wonderful dispeller of romance, and a terrible foe to fiction. Our readers will temember how the mighty breast of the pious world of Exeter Hall throbbed with delicious agony at the recital, the picturesque and dramatic recital of the martyrdom of Williams the Bible-reader! Williams, slaughtered in defence of the Faith! Williams, brutally murdered by Popish savages! Devoted servant of the Lord! many a handkerchief was bedowed in thy memory, and many a sigh heaved to thy fate! The murdered Williams, to speak profanely, was a splendid card, a first-rate trump, in the hands of certain dexterous gentlemen; and so successfully were the bones of the sainted Martyr rattled on the platform gration, the abundance of laboring employment, and Wednesday last, when fifty-three cases were reported the bones of the sainted Martyr rattled on the platform the general enlistment for the regular army now in as having occurred in Belfast during the preceding progress.

"In cordial co-operation with the bones of the sainted Martyr rattled on the platform the bones of the sainted Martyr rattled on the

a martyrdom is as valuable to Exeter Hall as an inquest to a London publican; and we may be inclined to excuse the saints in wishing for an average supply every season. It is much to be regretted that we should be compelled to publish a more prosaic version of the untimely fate of poor Williams, the Bible-reader, than has met the eye of piety through the inspired pages of the Rev-John White, who, while accusing Catholics of deliberate perjury-an accusation which he had the audacity to repeat in the presence of a Catholic judge-has, as one of the counsel stated, "an eye to the main chance." Dr. Travers, who is neither Priest nor Papist, and whose oath may be relied on, describes the injuries received at the time in Aghada, injuries the result of his own folly and intemperance; and these injuries ceased to inspire the anxiety of Dr. Travers "at the end of a couple of days." Another Rev. Constant Another Rev. Gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Heatley, who must not be suspected of the slightest tendency to exaggeration, assured Dr. John Murphy. of Milltown, that an Injury had been inflicted on his chest, "caused by parties trampling on him and kick-ing him in his right side"—that this injury to the chest caused him to throw up quantities of blood!and that poor Williams had been left on the roadside for dead, few expecting he would ever recover. And good easy Dr. John Murphy of Milltown adds-" I took for granted all these statements"-that is, all these fee-faw-fum horrors-" were correct, until I heard in court the evidence of Dr. Travers."-At any rate, Williams was not allowed to remain on the road and he did recover; for we find him, a considerable time after the brutal mob of Whitegate had been executing a savage dance, upon his prostrate body, gallantly rowing a party of ladies on the Lakes of Killarney, with his coat off, under one of those abundant showers most common to that remarkably pluvious locality. Williams, whose chest was stove in, whose nerves were shattered, and whose wind was irreparably damaged, yet proved himself on that remarkable occasion, when exerting himself under the eye of beauty, a fellow of excellent bottom, and utterly oblivious of the Whitegate barbarites. Unhappily for the cause of Exeter Hall, Williams did not expire on the road-side, the sad theatre of his butchery. The poor man caught a cold from his exposure and incaution on the Lakes, and fell a victim to fever. Dr. Murphy attended the martyr in his last illness; and even to his doctor Williams "never complained (as the doctor swears) of his illness being the result of any injuries he had received." Still the Rev. Mr. White, in his entertaining work, attributes the termination of his pious and gallant friend to the Aghada slaughter; for he indignantly asks in that valuable book-are such men as Williams, who are only struggling to put into the hands of every Irishman the charter of his own freedom, to be "trampled upon and butchered by a mercenary Priesthood?" Of course not. If the true friends to religion will only subscribe with more than ordinary liberality. So much for poor Williams, who, under the influence of female fascination, fell a victim to a reckless but gallant impulse; and now a passing word to the unmercenary Mr. White, who denies that he has an eye to that main chance, but who asks for subscriptions in his veracious account of his co-struggler's martyrdom. A more andacious piece of impudence was never witnessed in a court of justice in any country, even where fanatics are most rampant, and ignorant pretenders are Most vulgar and presuming. The judge on the bench Most vulgar and presuming. The judge on the bench is a Catholic, the High Sheriff who stands beside him is a Catholic, and the counsel who prosecutes is a Catholic, many of the bar who surround him are Catholics, the vast majority of the audience are Catholics; and yet in that court, and in the midst of a great commercial city, where Catholics form the bulk of the community, we have this impudent fanatic declaring his belief that Catholic jurors freely perjure themselves, and consider it nothing wrong to do so! And this from one who is mixed with a system which is one gigantic imposture—which is not only a curse whereever it is put in operation, but is as silly and as foolish as those who are deluded into its support! To argue with such a belief-if it be belief-would be a positive degradation; and so we shall just reply to the belief of Mr. White by a story which we promise is more veracious than that pious gentleman's account of the slaying of his lamented friend, who died by Popish hands. A case lately came before the judge of the County Court of Liverpool. It was a claim made by a woman of humble rank for the cost of boarding and lodging. The defendant, a tradesman, swore that he was never in her house at all, and therefore owed her nothing. The plaintiff swore as to the time and other circumstances, but had no witness immediately present, who could corroborate her statement and justify her claim. Both parties having sworn the very opposite, the judge was fnaturally in a state of much embarrassment, for the one must have been a truth teller and the other a perjurer. In this state of the case, the judge asked the defendant of what religion he was, to which the defendant replied that he was a Protestant; but it appears that he was not strict in his attention to his religious duties, and, in point of fact, was only a nominal Protestant. The judge then turned to the plaintiff, and asked her of what religion she was, to which she replied, "A Roman Catholic." "Do you go to confession?" asked the judge. "I do," said the woman, "I go once a month." The judge at once decided in favor of the practical Catholic, and against the nominal protestant.
The judge was a Protestant.—Cork paper.

fate of the apostle and martyr was recounted. Indeed

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following wasHer Majesty's speech, on the prorogation of Parliament :-

" My Lords and Gentlemen,-

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in parliament. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons,-

"In closing the session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament, the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the

arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future wanquility of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their delence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labor and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

WYou have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of toreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant

shipping.

"The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system

of public account.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measures you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavor to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination."

ACTION AGAINST THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER FOR LIBEL.—At the Guildford Assizes, on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Soyle, a Catholic priest, brought an action against the Cardinal for libel, and laid the damages at £10,000. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The plaintiff in this action was a Catholic priest. He had been appointed to the curacy of Islington, in that capacity, in 1847, and it appeared that he remained there until 1850, when he was removed from his office by the Cardinal, and the Rev. Mr. Oakley, a Protestant minister formerly, but who had become a convert to the Catholic Church was appointed in his place. It appeared that after the appointment there was a good deal of discussion as to the policy of Catholics in assuming their religious titles in a French paper called L'Univers, and in another called L'Ami de la Religion. In the last named, varithe prejudices of the English people, and contending that the step which had been taken was calculated to injure the cause of the Catholic religion. There appeared to be a supposition that these articles were written by the plaintiff, and it seemed that a long letter, signed N. Cardinal Wiseman, was published in the Univers in answer to the statements in the Ami de la Religion, in which it was stated that the writer of the articles had been expelled from the Society of Jesuits, that he had not been zealous in the performance of his spiritual duties at Islington, and had been dismissed in consequence. This article was subsequently translated into English and appeared in the Tablet and the Catholic Standard, and it was for the publication in the latter journal of the 28th of May, that the present action was brought against the defendant. The Rev. Mr. Ivors, a Catholic priest, was the first witness examined, and he proved that he was the author of the letters in the Ami de la Religion newspaper published at Paris, which were attributed to plaintiff. He also said that he went to Paris after the publication of the alleged libel in the Univers, and he saw in the possession of a gentleman, named Cagnet, a letter which he believed to be in the handwriting of the Cardinal. He said he wished to obtain possession of this letter, but he was not allowed to have it. Mr. James endeavored to show by secondary evidence, that this letter contained an admission by the Cardinal that he was the author of the alleged libel, but the Chief Baron, after consulting with Mr. Justice Erle, ruled that, under the circumstances, secondary evidence of the contents of the letter was not receivable. The counsel then called Mr. Gawthorn, the assistantrecretary to the Cardinal, and Mr. Prendergast, the editor of the Catholic Standard, with a view to prove the publication of the libel, but neither of these gentlemen were able to give any evidence upon the point. Mr. James then said that as he could not prove the tact in any other way, he should call Cardinal Wiseman himself as a witness. Sergeant Shee contended that this could not be done. Eventually the Cardinal was called into court, and took his seat on the bench, but the Chief Baron decided that he could not be examined as a witness. Mr. James said he should tender a bill of exceptions to the ruling of his lordship. The Chief Baron said he was of course at liberty to do so if he pleased. The Rev. Geo. Spencer, known as Father Ignatius, was then called upon his subpoma, and after some delay he appeared, and was sworn. He said he was on intimate terms with the defendant, and he remembered reading the letter in the Catholic Standard, signed 'N. Cardinal Wiseman,' which was the subject of the present action. He said he had some recollection of having had a conversation with the Cardinal upon the subject of the letter, but he really could not remember the nature of the conversastion. The Chief Baron asked the witness if he had enflicient recollection of what took place to enable him to pledge his outh upon the matter? He replied that certainly he had not. Mr. F. Lucas, M.P., the editor of the Tablet, was then examined, and he vinced himself beforehand that although the letter appeared in his paper, stitutional? one.—Punch.

the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up he had never read it. He had written to Dublin, where the paper was published, for the manuscript, and a roll of paper had been sent to him, but he had never opened it or looked at it, and he now handed it in, in the condition he had received it. Mr. James opened the roll, and handed it to the witness, and he said it was the handwriting of a person named Ornsby, who was engaged on the establishment of the Tablet. The Chief Baron inquired of Mr. James, whether he was prepared to carry the proof of publication any further? The learned counsel replied that he was not. The Chief Baron upon this intimated that there was no evidence to go to the jury, and the plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

> The following is the liberal complained of, as it appeared L'Univers over the signature of N. Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster:-

"You quote in your article of May 7 a passage on

the Ami de la Religion, which seems to give the key to M. Cognat's production. In it is drawn the portrait of a priest, pious and zealous, who had grown gray in the service of the altar, who perhaps had laid the first foundation of his church, receiving all at once a notice conveyed in a simple note that he had ceased to be pastor of his flock. He was thanked in the most flattering terms for the services which he had rendered, and at the same time condemned in his declining years to languish in the depth of distress. Perhaps he was fortunate enough to find the means of placing himself during the week in some office in the quality of clerk; then, when Sunday came, he would re-appear at the altar to celebrate the holy mysteries. This last circumstance designates the individual in question in as clear a manner as if his name were uttered. There is here but one single priest in that position; that is to say, who is a clerk in an office all the week, and who ascends the altar on Sunday. For my part, I had no need of these details to perceive, from the commencement of M. Cognat's articles, who was the person whose feelings of resentment they were destined to satisfy, and whose were the complaints expressed in the columns of the Ami de la Religion: Did M. Cognat, before making himself the monthpiece of an isolated priest in England, who takes upon himself to be the representative of all the clergy and of all the Catholics of the country, take the trouble to inform himself of his antecedents and to assure himself of his right to assume to himself this representation? A priest, 'clerk in an office,' exhibits something so abnormal and so different from the ordinary position of a pious and zealons priest, that that position ought, one would think, to have provoked some inquiry before yielding to him an entire confidence. If a priest, employed in a commercial house in Paris, offered himself to give us details on the character of the French Episcopate, I think that, before accepting all that he would say to us, we should find it opportune to ask for some information about him at the secretariat of his diocese.-Let us suppose that we look at the details given, and that the result of them is to inform us that the priest who presents himself, or who is presented to the public, as the victim of episcopal tyranny and oppression, was formerly a member of a religious society, from which he was expelled; that he was kindly given occupation in a diocese, but that he was incorporated in it; that, instead of having grown gray in the service of the altars and of having founded a church, he was only employed for some years, and that it was in the quality of curate or assistant priest. Let us suppose that from this inquiry we learn that a great and superb church, built by the bishop at an immense cost, and served by the priest, was abandoned by the faithful, and ous articles appeared urging the impolicy of exciting that duty was scarcely performed in its cold and ment of all who witnessed the spectacle, gave her his silent space; that its revenue descended every year below its expenses to such a point, that, in spite of large and continued aid from the bishop, the church found itself heavily in debt and on the eve of bankruptcy. Let us further suppose that the incumbent of this church having given in his resignation—which was accepted—the bishop saw no hope of restoring or reviving affairs without changing completely its existing state. Let us suppose that all amelioration became impossible so long as the curate retained his functions, and that the bishop, in the note to which the Ami de la Religion refers, signified to him the motive of his change, and offered him a position which he thought more in harmony with his character. Let us many suppose that the priest in question refused i this offer, and went so far as to deny to the bishop the power of removing him, pretending that he ought to be named incumbent, as if that had been a matter of full right. If the information taken added that the priest provoked and encouraged reunions of his parishioners, whom he made to sign petttions to the biship for him to be retained, demonstrations which abundant proofs establish were not spontaneous, but the result of intimidation or of personal influence.-If it were added, that it became necessary to fix a day, when his faculties were withdrawn from him. and when his place was filled up, that he refused to give up to his successor the presbytery through which was the entrance to the church, the sacristy, and the confessionals, pretending that the late bishop had granted to him that house in full property, without rent to pay (which is contrary to the titles of property); that the priest then advertised furnished apartments to let, and that it was not till after many months, by means of legal prosecution and considerable expense, that possession could be taken of the presbytery...... what would not that man have to answer to God and to the church for scandal caused, and for calumnies propagated, on such an authority?"

The Rev. John George Macleod, M.A., late Curate of S. Matthias, Stoke Newington, in the Establishment, was received into the Church, on Saturday, August 5 .- Catholic Standard.

It is stated that Archdeacon Wilbeforce has given to the Rev. W. Brock a formal statement acknowledging the authorship of his work on the Holy Eucharist, with a view to enable the friends of the latter to commence legal proceedings .- Cor. of Tablet.

The talk, is, in the clubs, that Lord Aberdeen is to be supplanted, in the office of Premiership, by Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmeiston, before the assembled wisdom of the nation is again aggregated .-Glasgow Free Press.

INTERESTING HABITS OF MINISTERS.-Mr. Gladstone, when he buys a bundle of asparagus, bogins by dividing it into "three heads.". Lord John Russell, before doing anything, always looks into Magna Charta, to see if he is justified in doing it. He will not even take a walk, unless he has thoroughly convinced himself beforehand that it is a perfectly "con-

treal, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd ult. Passengers, officers and crew all saved.

Her Majesty's ship Boscawen will immediately proceed to Greytown to afford protection to British interests on the Mosquito coast, and the British Government cannot fail to give their most serious attention to this painfui occurrence, which affords a curious illustration of the manner in which President Pierce thinks he is vindicating the honor of the American flag. The protest made by Lieutenant Jolly, of Her Majesty's Schooner Bermuda, against this abuse of superior force was highly creditable to that officer, and distinctly warned captain Hollins of the consequences of this attack.—Times.

Last week deaths were more numerous in the metropolis than births; the former were 1.832, the latter 1,662, The deaths from cholera were 644 having been the week before, 399.

SCOTLAND .- Experiments on Scotch drunkenness show that a great deal of the national stability of character is exemplified even in its vices. In 1852, in a given number of towns, there were 1,472 cases of drunkenness taken care of by the Police, on Sundays. During 1853, the Act prohibiting the opening of public houses of any sort on Sundays, was in force. And yet the cases of Sunday drunkenness, in the same towns, were diminished by only 371. It is evident that the Scotch drink on system. The law has not yet reached the mainspring of the evil .- N. Y. Church Journal.

PUBLIC MORALITY IN ENGLAND.—The Police records in our late English files, have shown a dealing in licentiousness, and a shameless incentive to prosti tution disgraceful to English law and Christain moralty The cases we are to speak of throw completely into the shade the comparatively decent, and even refined voluptuousness of France and Italy, where such offences, although none the less revolting and censurable in themselves, are still hidden by a veil, from the public, and kept by the laws from leaping into outrage. In England, on the other hand, recent disclosures would seem to prove them open, bold, shamelessnaked in the broad glare of day, and there seems to be no law to drive them back into darkness, keep them decent, or even punish them, except when the assume the forms of outrage. The London Morning Chronicle of a few weeks back, deliberately asserts, in a long leader calling the attention of the public to the subject of prostitution, that gangs of wretches both male and female are stationed at Derby, Leeds, Manchester, and other places who make it their buisness to entice from their homes young girls of from ten to seventeen years of age, for the wors of purposes, and that there are also accredited agents of certain London houses established at the principal railway stations to look out for victims. who are regularly consigned to the London houses like poultry or cattle. These facts speak volumes for licentiousness in England. What must be the demand if such are the means resorted to supply it? The Chronicle also deliberately asserts that relative to the population, there are more prostitutes in England than France.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

THE MORMONITES .- At Ayr, one evening lately, a parry of three women and one man were seen walking together on the beach, and separated, the man taking his position barely out of pistol snot; and to the surprise of onflookers, he commenced stripping as if going to bathe. But surprise was succeeded by consternation on the part of the spectators when one of the women began to divest herself of her clothes. The man met the lady half way, and, to the amazearm and slowly and ceremoniously marched into the knee deep. Adult baptism was the key to this proceeding; for the man, after pronouncing some gibberish, immersed his companion over head and ears, and, pronouncing a benediction, they slowly returned to their respective places. The party went off singing psalms aloud. Subsequent inquiry brought out the fact that the dipper is a Mormonite, a disciple of Joe Smith, and the dippee is a newly made convert. Many of the sect, strangers, have lately been seen in Hyr. - Greenock Advertiser.

THE MORNON EMIGRATION. - The Select Committee on Emigrant-ships, in the course of their recent inquiry, examined Mr. Richards, who described himself as "President of the church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints in Great Britain" and "agent and passenger broker." In the course of his evidence he said, -" We have about 60,000 members of our community in this country, including children. The country is divided into districts, each with its president; and the work of proslyctism is proceeding quite satisfactorily. Our converts are more from Dissenting bodies than from the church of England. It is not a condition of conversion that they should leave this country within a certain time, but it is authoritatively advised that they should emigrate and gather to the main body in Utah, where our numbers are between 40,000 and 50,-000. I engage vessels for the emigration; I sent 2,702 persons out this year from Liverpool for Utah, but 700 of them were from the continent. The cost is about £20 per head. They pay the cost of their passage it they can, but we have a fund for the emigration of poor persons who can be well recommended as moral characters and industrious people-mechanics who will be qualified to increase and enhance the interests of the community. About £18,000 have been applied this year in assisting emigration; most of the money was supplied from Utah. Those who are aided undertake to repay the advance when their circumstances will allow. Our emigrants are of all classes, but mechanics predominate. They generally go out in families. I send them to New Orleans, where there is an agent acting in concert with me, and he recives them, provides for their further progress, and passes them up the Mississippi and to Utah territory. There is a temporary president, authorised by me, on board each vessel, either one of the emigrants or a person who has come over from Utah, and he has the spiritual care of the emigrants on the journey."

A case of a peculiar and painful nature was investigated at the Police- court, Longton, on Wednesday week. The information charged the Rev. John Mugee Martyn, minister of Hanley Presbyterian Church, with being the putative father of a male illegitimate child, of which Sarah Felicia Holmes is mother. As was to be expected, the investigation excited an unusual degree of interest. The complainant, a young | Conventions, have emphatically condemned the pre-female of prepossessing appearance and pleasing sent conspiracy. Six months hence we will be better female of prepossessing appearance and pleasing manners, and apparently about twenty-two or twentythree years of age, gave her evidence in a firm but fill then, we must learn to look to ourselves carefully, very becoming manner. She is a milliner and straw-1 and possess our souls in patience: - American Cett.

The ship Shandon, bound from Glasgow to Mon- | bonnet-maker, living at Hanley, and became acquainted with defendant by going to his church, and being a teacher in the Sunday-school. The rev. gentleman was placed in the witness-box, and dis-tinctly denied the paternity of the child; but the magistrates ordered him to 2s 6d. per week, and costs. Nation.

#### UNITED STATES.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER IN TROUBLE .- The Rev. Mr. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel," was indicted on Thursday last for disorderly conduct on the Lord's Day. The case was fully proved, and the defendant was muleted in the sum of \$74, and obliged to find sureties for his good behavior. This, we trust, will be a salutary warning to all itinerant Protestant preach-

Doing our Work .- In the labor in which Catholies are engaged-that of withdrawing as rapidly as we can make other provisions for their education—all Catholic children from the Public or Common Schools. the present Nativist Know-Nothing movement is coming powerfully to our aid. That a certain number of Catholics have been tolerated as teachers in these schools, has been a powerful motive with the ill-informed among Catholics, leading them to think there schools-if not innocent, at least not altogether or always to be shunned as a pestilence, Multiplied thanks, then, to all who, like the new Know-Nothing party that have obtained ascendancy in Philadelphia, proscribe Catholics, as such, and drive them from the places they have held. Individuals may suffer, but the Catholic community will be great gainers.—N.Y. Freeman.

FRAUD UPON IMMIGRANTS .- The New York papers daily contain accounts of cruel frauds and impositions practised upon the immigrants who are constantly arriving in that city.

The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for divorce, by the Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa.

In the Supreme Court of Maine, Lawrence Donahoe

has instituted proceedings against the School committee on the following grounds:-

"Laurence Donahoe is a citizen of Ellsworth, has paid his taxes, and is entitled to send this children to the public school. Bridget, his daughter, is of a pro-per age to attend school, and there is no objection to her right to attend, except it be derived from the facts hereafter stated. The Protestant Bible has always been read in the public schools of Maine, and was designated by the School Committee to be read in the school which the plaintiff attended. The plaintiff's parents are Catholics, and by the authorities of the Catholic Church the reading of this translation of the Bible is prohibited to all Catholics. The parents of the plaintiff, with other Catholics, refused to permit their children to read the Bible, but offered to permit them to read the Douay (Catholic) translation. The School Committee required conformity to a uniform rule, and the plaintiff refused compliance. She was, after due notice, refused to attend the school until she would conform to the rule, and her father has since provided instruction for her at his own expense. If, on those facts the action could be maintained, there was to be a trial before a jure, and if not, judgment was to go against the plaintills.

A Boston correspondent of a Portland paper (The State of Maine,) who seems to be well informed as to the Know-Nothing conspiracy at the East supplier this sketch of their programme, after they carry his

1. To disband all Irish military companies.

II. To attach some anti-Catholic qualification to citizenship, or at least to the right of voting.

III. To enact a compulsory school law, obliging all children, under pain of imprisonment, to frequent State Schools; id cst, their schools. IV. To pass a law regulating the tenure of our

Church property, on their principles.

The American Cell treats the threats of Protestant "Liberalism" with contempt.

Let the bigots be warned from history. Trade is their delight, and wealth their glory. Let them re-member how much Spain lost by banishing her Moorish and Jewish traders; how dearly France had cause to lament her exiled Huguenot artists and mechanics. Whatever justification the French and Spanish rulers had, this conspiracy has had none. Since they became azgressive, we have been defensive; since they have been so violent, we have been all patience; since they choose Sunday as a day of riot, we have but the more carefully kept it as a day of rest. Suppose you, who are, so far, neutral and non-committal, allow them to triumph over your good intentions and our lawful rights? Who will suffer in the end? The first State which prescribes, will be the first to retrograde. Take out of Massachussetts 250,000 Irish workers, who will on an average substract \$100 apiece from its monied or labor capital, and in one night the State becomes twenty-five millions power than it was. Men may smile at such an hypothesis as extravagant, but they forget that the Irish have lately learned to emigrate. Those who make one such move, seldom fear to make another. Men who crossed the Atlantic in quest of justice, will not be balked by Lake Erie. And when the Irish are gone, who will feed the furnaces of Wareham and Fall River? Who will make the glass of Sandwich and Cambridge? Who will fill the benches of Randolph and Milford? Who will scoop out the quarries of Quincy? Who will cause the mills of Lowell and Lawrence to leap and run, from the impulse of their master, - MAN?

If our voice could reach the neutral and liberal citizens of those States in which the present conspiracy is most formidable, we would say to them, Your silence is bad, even for your own interests. Take this assurance for certain that the Irish settlers in America. will never submit to be degraded, civilly or socially. to what they have been in times past. They have been rising, they ought to rise, they will rise. The attempt to reduce them to a servile condition, to make them "the lower class" of the North, and to keep them there, will not succeed. Even if all the natives combined in the effort, they could not succeed, while Canada is on one side of us and Mexico on the other. We say this is no menacing spirit, but merely as looking forward to a contingency which may unhappily arise, if (as remains to be tested) the friends of equal rights are in a minority. . That, we shall not believe till the facts are before our eyes, especially as all our leading Statesmen and senators, and most of our State judges of the power and plans of the Know-Nothings;

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Montreal, February 9, 1854.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, Bilitod "PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY" AFTERNOON,

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# THE TRUE WITNESS

# , CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1854. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Universannounces a meeting of the Bishops of Christendom at Rome, for the month of October, "to assist at the deliberations on the Immaculate Conception; and to participate in the declaration of the doguntic definition so long anxiously expected by the Christian world. "It is probable," says the Univers, "that the 8th of December next will see the accomplishment of this universal wish.

From the seat of war we have little to report .-The capture of Bomarsund, with but little loss to the allies, has been confirmed; the laurels, the first of the war, belong to the French.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House was opened by the Governor-General on Tuesday: the first business was to chose a Speaker, and after, a warm contest betwixt the friends of M. Cartier the Ministerial candidate, and of M. Sicotte, the nominee of the opposition, the last named gentleman was elected. On Wednesday the Houses met again, and His Excellency delivered the usual Speech from the Throne.

He had much satisfaction in meeting them, and congratulated them upon the increase in the numbers of the members of the Legislative Assembly. He called their attention to two Acts of the Imperial Legislature: one empowering the Canadian Parliament to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council; the other, removing the restrictions which prevented them from dealing with the Reserves. On this question, His Excellency remarked—that :-

"From an early period in the History of Upper Canada, this provision which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant Faith, has been a source of discord and agitation in that section of the Province. It is most desirable in the interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy, should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Province at the late Election, and their opinion upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust therefore, that you will be able without difficulty to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general satisfaction."

e-On the Seignorial question, the Speech recommended great caution, and a due regard to the legal, of Lower Canada to those of the Upper Province; command." Here, again, we see a most marvellous as opposed to " Secularisation," and that Mr. Hincks in Canada by Mr. Lyon M Kenzie? and announced the intention of the Government to discrepancy betwixt the independent Catholics of has irretrievably pledged himself to the latter princi- 5 and 6. The next charges against us, are, that United States.

occupy some time, and to elicit much party feeling.

#### THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF TORON-TO & THE "RESERVES' QUESTION."

We are happy to see that the Catholic Institute of Toronto has taken a decided stand against Mr. Hincks' plan for dealing with the Reserves -as unjust, and highly dangerous towards the separate schools, which will thereby be deprived of all share in a portion of the public revenue appropriated to school purposes: The Catholic Citizen gives an account of the proceedings, from which we make a short extract.

In the absence of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, President of the Institute, the chair was taken by the Vice President, who explained the objects of the special meeting. Mr. McCurry then having been moved to the chair, Mr. Feehan addressed the meeting. Admitting the power of the Legislature to alter the present distribution of the Clergy Reserves, he contended that the funds thence accruing, when secularised, became public property, in which all classes of the community were equally en- to be hereafter established, in accordance with the titled to share. But he considered that the measure proposed by Mr. Hincks would, in its operation, be productive of the most gross injustice to a large portion of the population; that it would inflict, and perpetuate evils of the gravest character. The Municipal Councils would, no doubt, apply the special revenue proposed to be placed at their disposal, for common school purposes; but there was no chance! that Catholic separate schools would be allowed to share therein. "What would be the consequence?"

"The revenue derived from the Clergy Reserves would most likely be quite sufficient to support all common schools in the various municipalities; if not, it would certainly allow of the taxation for their sup-port to be very much reduced. Perhaps, in course of time, an increase in the value of the revenue would render the present Government Grant also unneces- secularisation of the Reserves, to educational pursary. The Clergy Reserves fund, applied solely to poses at all, the separate schools shall receive their

sistaining, and no burden whatever to rate-payers. In this case, what would be the position of separate schools, isolated from all benefits conferred upon the others? They could be only sustained by a direct tax on their supporters, from which all other classes are exempt—one of the most unjust and aggravating instances of class legislation which it is possible to inflict; which, to a great extent; would be destructive of separate school education altogether, or would render its continuance dépendent upon a degree of selfsacrifice, and submission to oppression, which no government has airight to demand; or a people to render. The apponents to the common school system are both numerous and influential; many besides the Catholic population are equally, or nearly so, averse to it. But the Catholics, as has been frequently the owe their seats in Parliament to Catholic votes, shall [Hollon, and Xoung—"rouges and infidels" as the case before, have to fight the battles, while they do redeem the pledges given on the hustings, and sin- Colonist calls them—are "Therefore, the calls them—are "Therefore, the calls them—are "Therefore, and the calls the call not desire to enjoy the exclusive allvantage from the result. They contend that all who are opposed to the common school system should be perfectly free to adopt another which they approved; that no degrading restrictions should harass the operation of one system more than the other; that all should be equal in the sight of the law, as they are equitably and constitutionally."

After a long and lucid discourse, Mr. Feehan proposed the following Resolution; which was seconded by Mr. Hayes, and was carried unanimously :-

'That any Legislation, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, which may either apply the whole or any part thereof to the support, or for the advantage of Public Common Schools, or which may allow of their application for that purpose, without expressly provid-ing that in such case all Public Separate Schools in existence at the time, or established subsequently, shall be entitled to participate equally with Common Schools, in proportion to the number of their respective supporters, would, by depriving a large 'proportion of the population of advantages enjoyed by the remainder, be unjust in principle and most oppressive in practice; and will therefore be opposed by the Toronto Catholic Institute, by every constitutional means at its command." .

By this Resolution, the Catholic Institute of Toronto, has given its verdict upon the controversy betwist the TRUE WITNESS, and the Quebec Colonist. Without pronouncing any opinion upon the question of "secularisation" in general, it pledges itself to oppose Mr. Hincks' plan, in particular, by every constitutional means at its command-Igcause :-

1. Catholic separate schools will be thereby ex cluded from any participation in the public funds, accruing from the secularised Reserves, and, by the County Municipalities applied to educational pur-

2. Because such exclusion is unjust, oppressive in practice, and threatens to be destructive of the separate school system altogether.

The Quebec Colonist, who, it will be remembered denies that Catholic separate schools will be excluded, from all share in the secularised Reserves fundand who professes to be unable to see anything unjust, so excluded-deprecates the conduct of the True WITNESS in that he " persists in mixing up the Clergy Reserves question, and the separate school question." are entitled to the highest consideration, not only as over, and sanctioned by, the highest ecclesiastical authorities - finds these two questions so intimately The debates on the Address may be expected to most certainly, be actively engaged in upholding a

> That the Catholic Institute of Toronto will not will act, as well as speak-and that the other Catholie societies throughout the Province, will follow its example-cannot be doubted. "The constitutional of others, and to the fear of embarassing the Ministry which exists in certain quarters, our chances of success have been much diminished, these " means" are still amply sufficient, if wisely employed, to effect our ends.

In the first place, we must petition, in the sense of the Resolution of the Catholic Institute of Toronto; in the second place, an amendment to Mr. Hincks' Bill must be proposed in the Legislature providing that :-

In all sums accruing from the secularised Reserves, and applied by the County Municipal Councils, to any educational purposes whatsoever, the separate schools in every such Municipality-established, or provisions of the School Laws at present existing, or tereafter to be enacted—shall be entitled to share, in proportion to the average attendance of children poned.

attending such separate schools. It will not be sufficient that the County Municipal Councils shall have it in their power merely to apply a portion of the said revenue to separate school purposes; because it is morally certain, from their composition, and their hostility to Catholicity, that such | ment." application will never be made, if they have the power to withhold it. What we have the right to at Terrebonne. ask, and what we must ask, is, that such application of the funds at their disposal, shall be obligatory on the County Municipal Councils; that, if these bodies apply any of the funds at their disposal from the selves in opposition to the Irish Catholics in this Pro-

an amendment to Mr. Hincks' Bill ?

secure to the Catholic minority full freedom of edu-bly resisted the police. " " cation, and a participation in all benefits, by the 11 7. As being a Fory in general. State conferred upon the Protestant majority. We 1. The first accusation carries its own relutation have therefore the right to expect, that men who with it. The members for Montreal, Messrs. Dorion, port the amendment which, in due time, will be laid water; the supporters of secularisation; and profess before them. Another election is at hand; an elec- the same policy as do the Ministry, with whom they tion under the new Franchise Law, when the Catho- will be found voting on every important question, in lie voic will be far more numerous, and important which the rights of property, or the interests of rethan it is now. It will be the duty therefore of Ca- Iligion are involved. Betwixt them, and the present tholics to mark closely how their present representa- holders of office, there may be private jealousies, and ives act, and vote upon Mn. Hincks' Dill; and if it personal pique; but in principle they are all one .shall appear that the latter oppose, or do not actively. The only difference is—the one are in the receipt of assist to carry, an amendment, giving to separate official salaries, and wish to retain them; the others schools an equal right with common schools to share 'are out of office, and long to get in, in order to de in all sums according from the secularised Clergy Re-, a few little "Jobs" for themselves. pursue a similar conduct. Their names must be publed in the TRUE WITNESS except in terms of respect. Ished, and thus held up to the execution of every 3. We deay that the TRUE WITNESS is a warm Catholic in Canada, as the names of men who have! forfeited their pledges.

In the Lower Province, most of the members are Catholics in name; many of them are, we believe, Catholics in more than name. Now, no Catholic we should be loth to suspect of indifference to the Donald, or any of the "rouges." interests of their co-religionists of Upper Canada;

cept less. to accept the principle on which that Bill is found- to provoke them to a breach of the peace. ed; we are not ourselves pledged to secularisation, Church; we are bound to employ every "constitutional means at our command" in the cause of inoclaims of Mr. Hincks upon our support must be post- ponent. How should be?

The Quebec Colonist reproaches as:-

of Montreal to return rouges and infidels to Parlia-

3. As a " warm opponent of the Ministry,"

the liberation of Smith O'Brien; thus placing ourvince.

5. As having applicated the rerdict of the Jury and do not intend to retract one syllable, we give

the benefit of common schools, would make them self- fair (share, of the said funds, in proportion to the stwhich acquitted the person who was tried for firing said no builten whatever to rate payers. number of children attending them. The next ques- from the steps of Zion church on a crowd of people, tion; is - What " constitutional means have we at our inoffensive at the time, near it, and murilering hu command? to enforce compliance with our reasonable frish Catholic named Walsh." [According to the ordemands?—how shall we secure the adoption of such dinary rules of composition, it would appear that "the crowd of people, moffensive at the time," were amus-Of the members returned for Upper Canada, a ing themselves with the murder of an Irish Catholie.]

majority, owe their election to Catholic votes; to 1 6. As having condemned the conduct of those votes given on the express understanding that the re- Irish Catholics, who collected in the vicinity of Zion cipient should use all his influence in Parliament to church on the evening of the 9th of June, and force

serves, then it will be the duty of Catholic voters at 2. We call upon our cotemporary to show in the next election to take good care that the members what manner we had any share in ousting M. Morin so opposing, or not actively supporting, their just de- for Terrebonne; or to point out a single instance in mands, shall never again have it in their power to which that gentleman's name has ever been mention-

opponent of the Ministry! It cares too little about them to be "warm" either for or against them; and even the Cancidien admits, that, except on the "Clergy Reserves" and "School" questions, the TRUE WITNESS has generally appeared favorably that is, no one who is in heart and soul attached to disposed towards the present Ministry, and has never his Church, and who appreciates the benefits of a manifested any desire for a change. This is perfectly sound religious education—will hesitate to support an true; little as we admire the political honesty of Mr. amendment framed in the spirit of the Resolution of Hincks in some respects, we would not be at the the Toronto Catholic Institute. Amongst the mem- | trouble of removing him to make room for Mister bers of the administration, there are Catholics, whom George Brown; and still less for Mr. Sandfield Mac-

4. This charge is for sustaining the Government, in who would rather, if necessary, throw up place and opposition to the Irish Catholics of the Province .salary, than retain office at the expence of their faith The fulsity of this will best be shown, by referring as Catholics, and their honor as gentlemen. With to the language employed by the TRUE WITNESS on the Catholic Citizen, we cannot bring ourselves to the occasion alluded to. Speaking of the opposition believe that M. Morin-a gentleman hitherto so offered by certain members of the Government to a universally respected even by his political opponents, motion made by Mr. Lyon Mackenzic for an Adwho, in the words of our Toronto cotemporary, " is dress to the Crown, in behalf of the Irish Exiles, we avoiredly, from principle, sensible of the value of qualified that opposition as "unbecoming, and grareligious education"-will allow himself to be a party tuitously offensive."-TRUE WITNESS, May 27th. to the carrying of a measure which must inflict a fa- 1853; and we openly expressed our disapproval of tal blow on the system of education which the Pre- it, as bad in policy and bad in taste. If the Cololates of Canada have long labored to establish .- nist calls this "sustaining" the Government, the No; M. Morin will not so act; he will not so belie Government itself entertains, we suspect, very difor oppressive towards. Catholics, even if they were all his honorable antecedents; he will not surely ap- ferent opinions. At the same time, and in the same prove himself such an enemy to Catholic education, article, we expressed our opinions very freely as to as to refuse to lend his support to an amendment, of the motives which actuated the framers of the 'Adwhich the sole object will be to give to Catholic and dress in question. We knew, and every body in -Colonist, Aug. 25th. The Catholic Institute of to Non-Catholic schools in Upper Canada an equal Canada knew, that the whole thing was a humbug; Toronto, on the contrary - a society whose opinions right to share in the general revenue of the country, got up with the view of making a little political caaccording to the respective numbers of children at- pital, and of obtaining a little notoriety for its proan organisation of the leading and most influential tending such schools! This is all we ask; we shall moters, by an affected sympathy with Smith O'Brien; Catholics of Upper Canada, but as a society presided be false to our religion, if we are whose cause, so far from improving, they were doing their best to injure; and for whom they could have We know that it will be objected—that such an entertained no real respect, or they would have scornconnected, that, in order to secure the continued ex- amendment will be destructive to Mr. Hincks' Bill; ed to make use of his name as a "cat's-paw," to istence of separate schools, it feels itself compelled that it involves a principle irreconcileably at vari- serve their own dirty and interested ends. What! and equitable claims of all parties. It then recom- to oppose Mr. Hincks' Bill for the secularisation of ance with the fundamental principle of that Bill; was it not an insult to a gallant, honorable gentleman mended the assimilation of the Municipal Institutions the Reserves, by every constitutional means at its that it establishes the principle of "Sectularisation" like Smith O'Brien, that his cause sliculd be pleaded

lay before the Legislature, the Copy of a Treaty regu- Upper Canada, and the nominally Catholic journal ple; that the striking feature of Mr. Hincks' Bill, we applauded the finding of the jury who acquitted lating the commercial relations of Canada with the of Quebec. As of contraries, both cannot be true, that which in the eyes of "Liberal" Protestants, the person accused of the murder of James Walsh; one or the other—the Institute or the Colonist—must | constitutes its chief merit, is, the skilful manner in | and that we condemned the conduct of those lrisk which it is so worded as, without once directly allud- | Catholics, who, in spite of the entrealies and warning to schools, to exclude all Catholic separate ings of their friends, and in defiance of the refterated schools from any participation in the public funds injunctions of their Clergy, assembled in the vicinity allow its Resolution to remain a dead letter-that it which it proposes to place at the disposal of the of Zion church on the evening of the 9th of June; County Municipal Councils-that Mr. Hincks can- and who, when bidden to disperse, forcibly resisted not consent to the introduction of such an amend- the police. These charges are perfectly true. We ment without violating his publicly given pledges; | did, and do appland the finding of the jury; because means at our command" are very obvious; and and that, in all probability, he would rather abandon it was strictly in accordance with the evidence laid though, owing to the treachery of some from whom his Bill altogether, than consent to see it so muti- before them. We did, and do condemn the conduct of we had the right to expect assistance, to the apathy lated. All this, and more, we readily admit-But those men, who, calling themselves Catholics, attendwhat of it? What then? As Catholics, we are not led the lectures of Gavazzi, knowing at the same bound to support Mr. Hineks' Bill; we are not bound time, that the design of the lecturer was, if possible,

Whether such language, on our part, be popular, nor are we bound to assist Mr. Hincks to redeem for unpopular; is a matter of little moment, so long his pledges; we are not bound to sacrifice the edn- as we know it to be right, and just. We care not cational interests, the souls and salvation of our chil- whom it pleases, or whom it displeases; and in sidren, for the sake of Mr. Hincks or of Protestant | milar circumstances, we should most assuredly follow "Liberalism." But, as Catholics, we are bound to the same line of conduct. Every man has the right secure ourselves, our children, and society, from the to be considered innocent until proved guilty; much dangers to be apprehended from a system of mixed, more then has one, who has been declared "Not or Godless education, condemned by the Catholic Guilty" by a jury of his fellow-countrymen, the right to be treated and spoken of as innocent. The Quebec Colonist very probably cannot understand this, rality and religion, for the good of the Church, and, Indr appreciate the principle upon which a gentleman ad majorem Dei Gloriam. To these, even the always feels himself obliged to do justice to an op-

We thank God, lastly, that we were never so wanting in our duty as, from fear of giving offence, to refrain from condemning that which we knew to be wrong in the conduct of Catholics. We say 1. As having helped " to cause the whole district again, and the Colonist may make the most of it. that it is the duty of all citizens to keep away from all meetings where the public peace is likely to be 2. As having had a share in "ousting M. Morin disturbed; and above all, that no Catholic can be present at the lectures of a fellow like Gavazzi, without thereby violating the laws of his church, disgracing 4. As having sustained the Ministry in opposing himself, and causing scandal to religion and this, whether the persons so offending he Irish, or of any other origin. This we have said, and say again; and to show that we are not ashamed of our language,

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

-nasscof Nov. last which las drawn upon us the reproaches foldhe Quebee Colorist sould guillenin Tra There was wrong on holh sides. As Camolics, demanding for ourselves, sheolite feligious freedom, we cannot but ing for ourselves, ansounte itemsous irredom, we reamor our condemn the conduct of those, who, setting at defaures the carnet reindistrances of their clergy, and the repeated water ings of their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, turnultously, assembled, in front of Zioni church; who with their shouts interrupted the proceedings, and, when bidden to disperse, forcibly resisted the police; for such conduct we offer no defection of the same time, as otherwise and water and the same time. fence. q. At the same time, as IChristians paymen, we care industrial no language too strong to, condemn the brutal and cowardly coldness of the rullians, who, when no one menaced them. when no danger presented itself rushed after, and fired upon design unresisting, and unamed men; no honesto Ponestant 7th alt; the said journal being the recognised Minwill over attempt to pallinte such brutality, or to effect any exitative or the warring of the In that the Colbrist finds fault with the True Wirness for condemning the conduct of those Irish Callolics who, on the evening of the 91 h of June, assembled and kicked up a row in front of Zion Church, it is to be presumed, either -that he denies that any Ivish Catholics so conducted themselves on the even-ing in question or that he approves of their conduct in so dring. Now, the first hypothesis cannot be maintained the facts being dead against it, as elicited on the frial. We must therefore adopt the second; and presume that the Colonist denies that it is wrong, on the part of Irish Catholics to attend Anti-Cathofic lectures, to shout, kick up a row—and when bidden to disperse by the lawful authorities, to resist the police. It is to be regretted that any journal calling itself Catholic, should afford grounds, even for such a presumption; as it thereby tends to give force to the mendacions assertions of our enemies—that Catholics generally are willing, if they have the power, to put-down by britte force, the lecturer who abuses their religion. But it is not to be wondered at in the Colonist: the same servile spirit that betrays itself in his slavish adulation of the Ministry, is only manifested in another form, in his dread to offend a handful of unworthy members of the Catholic community. The sycophant is always a sycophant.

The Montreal Freeman of Wednesday, puts to us certain questions, to which we hasten to reply.

1. What proof have we-that Mr. Ryan was sent up by Mr. Hincks, as a candidate for the city of

Auswer .- None whatever; and as the TRUE WITNESS never asserted that Mr. Ryan was so sent far as the School question is concerned, the THUE up, we do not feel ourselves called upon to produce ! proof in support of an assertion which we never made. At the same time, we would like to ask-6 Did not Mr. Ryan publicly show, or profess to show, a letter from Mr. Hincks, recommending Mr. Ryan to the choice of the electors of Montreal ? 4 If the Freeman denies this, we shall know how to act.

2. What proof have we-that Mr. Ryan's proposed candidature was at once laughed down?

the said candidature was spoken of, as likely to occur, we heard it laughed at by those who mentioned it, as of Montreal. To this we may add, that, if the noabandoned.

3. What proof have we-that Catholic interests would not be safe in his, Mr. Ryan's, hands?

Answer .- Nay-it would be better to call upon the Freeman for proofs that Catholic interests would be safe in his hands. However, we will assign our reasons for believing that they would not be safe .-He is a clerk in Mr. Hincks' office, dependent upon the good will of his master for his salary and situation: Mr. Hincks is the avowed enemy of Catholic separate schools, which it is the interest of Catholics to support at all hazards; and therefore we conclude that, these interests cannot be safe in the hands of Francis Kiernan, Patrick Prior.

one so dependent upon another, and who avows himself hostile to them.

Our conclusion is also strengthened by the langrage of the Ministerial organ of Upper Canadathe Toronto Leader. On a late occasion, that jourthe elections, qualified such conduct as ungrateful and unbecoming: laid it down as a rule that persons bolding situations under Government, should at least offer no opposition to the policy of their employers; and suggested that the employees who had been guilty | first charitable donation from the "Young Men" of the ungrateful and unbecoming conduct aforesaid, should be punished with dismissal from their situations. Here, then, we have the principle laid down, that, employees are not to oppose the policy of the Government; but the present policy of the Government, in endeavoring to pass a measure, by means of which Catholic separate schools will be deprived of all share in the funds accruing from the secularised Reserves, and devoted to educational purposes by the of Toronto. Therefore, we conclude again, thatemployers under pain of dismissal from his office.-" Catholic interests would not be safe in his hands." -Q.E.D.

And here, once for all, we trust that we may have anished with all allusions to Mr. Ryan. We regret that the ill-advised conduct of his friends should ever have been the means of dragging his name before the public at all; and assure him that it shall not be our fault if it happens again. We have, and had, no intention of causing one moment's pain to Mr. Ryan. From the accidents of his peculiar political connections, we may consider him to have been imfitted to represent the commercial capital of Canada in Parliament at the last election; but no one who knows him will deny, that, both morally and intellectualty, he has the right to demand at the hands of his fellow-citizens, the highest marks of confidence which | States, will be taken into consideration.

again the extract from the article in the Faux Wirt it is in their power to bestow. We trust Mr. Ryan will be satisfied with this, " As a gentleman, we cannotigive; as a gentleman he lias no right to expect. any further explanation.

Lastly, The Freeman demands to know-" where, when, and in what form, Mr. Hincks expressly de- gymen in the city, having nearly completed his 73rd clared that the would have no connection with the Catholics under the influence of their Bishops?" Answer .- "Where and when ?" - At the London

Reform Banquet, given in August last. "In what form?"—The the following words, which we copy verbatim from the Tolonto Leader of the isterial organ of Upper Canada, and the warin defender of Mr. Hincks' policy. Speaking of a certain document, or "Protest against secularisation" by the Bislions of Canada, Mr. Hincks said :--

"The Lower Canada members of the Cabinet were not under the inflience of the Bishops; annur They WERE, HE, AND HIS COLLEAGUES COULD NOT HE CON-NECTED WITH THEM. ?? — Toronto Leader, 7th Aug.

It was at the same banquet; and in the same speech, that Mr. Hincks volunteered the confession "that he had been opposed to separate schools;" calling upon his friend the Postmaster-General as witness to the fact of his, Mr. Hincks', opposition - vide, Toronto Leader, 7th Aug.

Having now frankly replied to the questions put to us by our cotemporary, we trust that he will deal as frankly with us. When, where, and in what form did the True Witness directly say that the Hon. M. Morin is a "renegade to his religion?" When, where, and under what circumstances, did the TRUE WITNESS arow himself, in conversation, an " English Tory ?" This statement bears falsehood on the face of it. In the first place, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, not being English, could never have called himself an "English Tory." In the second place, the Freeman evidently alludes to some private conversation; now, the man who would repeat in public, the details of a private conversation, is a blackguard, and, in all cases, unworthy of credit.

In reply to the Quebec Colonist of the 6th inst., we have only to say, that, if the alterations in the School Laws, which he alludes to, be carried in the Legislature, and honestly enforced by the Executive, Catholics will be fully satisfied; and that, in so WITNESS will be most happy to do justice to any Ministry to whom such salutary Reforms shall be

The Annual meeting of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, was held on Tuesday evening last, at which, after the lordinary business had been gone through with, the President, B. Devlin, Esq., read an address, suggesting, amongst other things. Answer .- The testimony of our own ears. When the union of all the St. Patrick's Societies of Canada. The address was listened to with great attention, and its author frequently applauded during something proposterous, and insulting to the dignity its delivery. Upon motion of Luke Moore, Esq. seconded by F. Dalton, Esq., the address was received tion was ever seriously entertained, it was very quickly and ordered to be published in the TRUE WITNESS and Montreal Freeman, and also to be published in namphlet form.

> . The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:---

B. Devlin, Esq., unanimously re-elected President Mr. Francis Farrell, 1st Vice President.

Mr. James Fennell, 2nd

Mr. John O'Meara, re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. Frederick Dalton, re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Patrick Fogarty, Asst. do. COMMITTEE-Messrs. James Walsh, W. Walsh, John Brennan, Thomas Doody, Bernard Magnire,

We are pleased to learn that the "Young Men's St. Patrick's Association" have purchased from Messrs. Sadlier, the splendid image of St. Patrick, by him lately imported from Munich. It is the intention of nal, complaining of the opposition which Government the Society to make a present of their purchase to by them put up to public competition at the St. Patrick's Bazaar, to be held in the ensuing month, and the funds of which will be applied to the support of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. This is not the

which we have of late had to report. The result of the annual meeting of the "Young Men St. Patrick's Association" is extremely gratifying. Their funds are in a flourishing condition; in numbers they are rapidly increasing; and for good works, and a liberal assistance towards all public charities, they are certainly behind no Association in the Province. An address of great interest to the Irish Catholics of Canada, was read at this meet-County Municipalities-is, "unjust in principle, and | ing by the talented President; in which the impormost be oppressive in practice."—Catholic Institute | tance of union in a religious, political and social point of view, was strongly insisted upon. This ad-Mr. Ryan, being a clerk in Mr. Hincks' office, and | dress was unanimously adopted, and, in pursuance, with bound, according to the exponent of Ministerial ethics, | a Resolution of the Association will appear in the next the Toronto Leader, not to oppose the policy of his issue of the TRUE WITNESS. We have heard it spoken of as a masterly document, and it will soon be published in pamphlet form.

> His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal assists today at the laying of the first stone of the new S: minary at the Mountain, to be built on the "pot where the first missions to Canada were established by the French.

RECEIVED-" A. M. D. G.," £5.

We learn from the St. John's Freeman that cholera has greatly subsided. The same journal announces that the Assembly will be convened in the middle of next month, when the subject of the commercial relations of the Colony, with the United tion of that Faith. Both countries are at the present States, will be taken into consideration. moment sending forth missionaries, as zealous and

Within the last ten days, the Seminary has had to reep the loss of two officemembers—the R. R. M. Mr. Roupe and Chapial and house week to all

The Rev. Mr. Roupe was one of the oldest cleryear. He succumbed, after about three weeks? suffering, to an attack of illness brought; on by his assiduous labors during the epidemic. To him was confided the charge of the Cholega patients in the Hotel Dien; and thus in the cause of charity, and in the service of his Master, did he find that death which has opened to him the portals of the realms of eter-

nal glory.

"Let my soul die the death of the just, and my last end be like to them."—Numbers xxiii., 10.

The Rev. M. Chanial had gone to the Lake of he Two Mountains to recruit his health, likewise injured by arduous labors during the last two months. On Wednesday, the 30th ult., he was bathing in the river, when he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy. In the evening, his absence a ttracted notice; a search was instituted, and the next day his body was found in a shallow pool of water. The Rev. Gentleman was in his 34th year. A more extended notice of these worthy servants of the Most High, shall appear in our next.

We learn that M. Arpin, well known to the iterary world as editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, has arrived in Montreal, and intends to deliver a series of lectures on "French Literature," which we feel confident, from the high reputation of M. Arpin, will well deserve the attention of the pubic. It is the intention of some of the members of the press to meet M. Arpin at a dinner, to be given on Monday next at the Empire Hotel.

John Mitchell has addressed a scurrilous letter to His Grace, the Archbishop of New York, in which he attributes the failure of the tast Irish insurrection to the exhortations of the Catholic Clergy.

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS" IN MONTREAL. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin-I have been credibly informed that the " Union Fire Company? of this city have entered into the "Know-Nothing" conspiracy which has become so celebrated in the United States for its intense bigotry and hatred of every thing Irish and Catholic. If this be so-and, indeed, I have no reason to doubt its truth -I can only say it is high time the Catholics of this city should look to their own interests; and if the Corporation will not interfere, organise companies exclusive in their character. In the mean time, I hope the matter will be properly in vestigated, in order that we may ascertain whether it is true or false-that a man, to be qualified for membership in the "Union Fire Company," must swear that he is not a Catholic. What say you, Mr. Editor?

ARTI-KNOW-NOTHING. Montreal, September 2, 1851.

We say " Nothing," because we " Know-Nothing? about the organisation of the Fire Company alluded to; but we think that the statements of our correspondent are sufficiently serious to justify action on the part of our civic authorities. It is their duty to investigate the truth of the accusation given above ; and till then, we should feel inclined to discountenance the organisation of any exclusively Catholic Fire Companies, as calculated to create a bad state of feeling in our heterogenous community. If, indeed, Protestants commence these exclusive organino Catholic can ever, or under any pretence whatsoever, become a member of a secret society, or society whose members are bound with oaths, as are Chateau St. Louis." the Ereemasons, Old Fellows, Orange and Ribbon Societies. Our advice would therefore be to " avoid all exclusive organisations," if possible; in the mean published in the United States-and supposed to be time, let us rely upon the authorities for protection.

Of course we do not vouch for the truth of the lent Protestant journal thus speaks of it;statements in the above communication; and our coemployées had offered to Ministerial candidates during the ladies of the St. Patrick's congregation, to be lumns are open to any who may think themselves aggrieved thereby.

> To the Editor of the True Wilness. Aylmer, 1st September, 1854.

Sin-Permit me, through the columns of the Tave Wirness, to inform your readers of the particulars of the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Catholic Church in this village.

This interesting ceremony came off on Wednesday last, the 30th alt. The day was ashered in with all the

brilliancy incidental to this season of the year; precisely at 10 o'clock, High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Desautels, of Rigand, assisted by the Revds. Messrs. Byrne and Collins, as Deacons and Sub-Deacons; His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown was present in his Pontificals. There were also present a large number of Clergymen from Bytown, and other parishes in the diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Brockville; and t would be almost impossible for me to do justice to that eloquent oration, as it touched a chord in the heart of every one present. The Rev. orator dilated in beautiful terms on the attention paid by Catholics, in every age and climate, to the erection of magniticent edifices suitable for the worship of the Most High; and which, after centuries, stand as monuments of the piety of the age in which they were built. He adverted to the splendid edifices erected in Great Britain and Ireland, which now, owing to the outrages of the Lutheran and Calvinistic heresies, are in the possession of the enemies of the Faith. He also stated that heresy, true to its calling, never elected any edifices at all to be compared to the least magnificent of these fabrics; and that, after its final extinction, not a monument of piety will remain to show that it ever existed on the face of the earth. He spoke in high terms of eulogium of the French and Irish races, in strictly adhering to the Faith of their fathers, as well as in their zeal and devotion in the propaga-

devoted as an Augustid or a Patrick; Who are spreading the religion of the Cross throughout every section of the globe; and we frequently see many of the priesthood suffering martyrdom in distant and Pagan lands, for their zeal and devotion in the propagation of the Fuith." The Rev. orator concluded a discourse, of which this is but a very imperfect outline, by soliciting the congregation to be as munificent as their means would admit, in contributing that day to the erection of the ediffice they had undertaken. I wait

His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown followed the Rev. gentleman, and briefly addressed the congregation in the French language. He knuded the real manifested by the congregation, as well as by the Pastor, in their having taken the initiative towards (lib erection of so large and splendid an edifice. After His Lordship had conellided this discourse, he then proceeded to lay the connerstone, which being done in conformity with the ceremonies prescribed by the Catholic Church, a coffeetion was made, and the haudsome sum of over £50 was the result of the eloquent appeal of the Rev. Mr. Kelly, as and assure

Ou the Sunday previous to the ceremonial, the Rov. Mr. Desautels, formerly of this place, but now of Rigard, preached an eloquent discourse; the Roy. gentleman was not only deeply affected himself, but his anditory also whilst reviewing the progress of Catholicism in this place. This Rev. gentleman was Pastor of the congregation here from 1840 till 1848; and the present church was completed by him, having been previously commenced by the Rev. Mr. Brady, of Bucking ham. At the period of its erection, there were only a very few Catholic families in this parish; and a small portion of the present building was then sufficient for their accommodation. The Catholic population is now nearly three-fourths of the entire, and the building is so crowded, that numbers cannot get admission; hence the necessity for the election of a larger edifice.

The new building is 100 feet in length, and 50 feet wide; the design is by the Rev. Mr. Dandarand, of

The Paster of the congregation—the Rev. James Hughes—has been assiduous in furthering the progress of the work, and his exertions have merited for him the well-deserving thanks of the entire congretgation.

Trusting these few remarks will not be inappropriate to your columns, allow me to subscribe myself,

A LAYMAN.

Some human bones were lately turned up at Quebee, in the Place d'Armes. The Quebre Chronicle gives the following account of them : - "From information supplied by one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, there is a madition from which we have reason to believe that the imman bones last week discovered on the Place d'Armes and which were pronounced by medical authorities to be those of a young Indian, came to be there deposited under the following circumstatices. At the period of the war between the French and frequents in 1696, a deputation of the latter waited on De Fronteine, the French Governor, end expressed a desire to effect an exchange of prison? ers. The Frenchman agreed to the request on one proviso, viz., that his countryman should be hist rendered. The savages refused to consent to this, and the Governor replied, that having been already guilty of bad faith, he could not trust them again, and that he would not give up the Indian prisoners until the French were restored to him. On this, the spokesman of the Iroquois, (who, it seems, had harbond the intention of surprising the Fort by treachery and destivering their captured brethren, and had only emplayed negotiation as a preliminary to the attempt), informed the representative of the Bourbons that his Tribe could rescue their countrymen without French or any other permission. De Fronteine thereupon's calling in his guards, made a display of force which shewed the Indians that their meditated treachery was. sations. Catholics in self-defence will be obliged to foreseen and defeated, and at once ordered the savage follow their bad example; but it must be remembered who had dared to intimate a tesor to force to be inthat, consistently with the obligations of his religion, stantly taken out and hanged. This order, it appears, was immediately carried into effect, and the body of the frequois was buried in the middle of what is now, and always has been, the highway in front of the"

> The Crusader is the name of a Protestant paper edited by Gavazzi. The True American another vio-

> "We honestly believe that all the Romanish papers combined have not effected more injury to Americanism, especially among intelligent Protestants, than has been accomplished by this semi-insane and viruleut: journal. Its evil results were palpable in Western Virginia, in Connecticut, in New Jersey, and must eventually prove a serious hinderance to the "Good Cause" in other sections of the Union. Consequently af the solicitation of many leading Americans, men of respectability, influence, and probity, in this city and elsewhere, we have publicly denounced the ribald sheet and its unprincipled conductors, for all Americans must admit that the common interest of our country is of more precious value to us as a people than the financial advancement of every adventurer, having beneath his control a printing press and types?"
> "Can any American of some mind continuo his

patronage of a paltry newspaper, and intellectual zoro which brings disgrace upon every individual in the least connected with the great movement convulsing the political world at the present moment? Are we to be. weighed in the same balance, or brought down to the same standard of depravity, by which are to be measured the morbid tendencies of his scheming speculations? Assuredly let us blush at our implied creation of an organ whereby a stone is loaned to our enemies for the purpose of destruction."

The Crusader is often quoted with great approvalby the Montreal Wilness betwint whom and the "rlhald sheet" of New York there is great community of sentiment, and altogether a striking family resem-

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FRANCE.

The Emperor, in replying to a speech addressed to him on the 15th August on the occasion of his fête, said-"My presence at Bayonne to-day is a fact which I am proud to acknowledge. It proves that France, calm and happy, no longer entertains those fears which oblige the head of the state to be constantly armed, on the qui vive in his capital. It proves that France may carry on a war alar off without any interruption in the free and regular course of its internal life."

The Moniteur announces, that the Emperor has granted, on the occasion of the fête, 2,582 pardons or reductions of punishment.

GERMANY.

A communication from Vienna, dated August 11, states that the Austrian Cabinet had dispatched a note to St. Petersburg, demanding of Russia the following guarantees, as a basis for the re-establishment of peace, viz :-

1-The immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia; 2-The voluntary surrender of Russia's protectorate over these Principalities and Servia; 8-Ample securities for the future free navigation of the Sulina mouths of the Danube; 4-A new and more satisfactory arrangement with respect to the patronage hitherto exercised by Russia over the orthodox church in Turkey; 5-A revision of the

treaty of 1841.

The object of the Emperor Nicholas is to detach Austria from the Western Powers, and the all-important question now is, whether he is likely to effect this. No pains have been spared to get up reliable information on this subject, and the following is the result of my inquiries. It has not failed to produce an agreeable impression on the Imperial Government that the order for the complete evacuation of the Principalities has been given. The first step has now been taken towards the settlement of the Oriental difference, but as long as the Western Powers demand nothing unreasonable there is no cause to suppose that Austria will secode from a coalition the object of which is the restoration of peace on an equitable and durable basis. The status quo ante is, of course, entirely out of the question, and there is reason to believe that no great difference of opinion exists between Austria, Turkey, and the Western Powers in respect to the principal conditions of the future treaty of peace. Before France and England will consent to renew negotiations or agree to an armistice, the Emperor of Russia must have pledged himself to accept three or four fundamental conditions, such, for instance, as the following:-1-The free navigation of the Danube. 2-The Black Sea to be open to all nations. 3-Russia to renounce all claim to an exclusive protectorate in the Danubian Principalities and over the Greek Christians subject to the Porte. On these three points the Porte, the Western Powers, and Austria are said to agree, but there are others on which some difference of opinion prevails. In regard to the question of indemnification, the opinion of the Turks and Russians is very nearly the same. They both aver that this country has nearly as valid a claim on Russia as France and England. "Austria," say they, has raised a powerful army, which has looked on while the Russians and Turks have been fighting .-The armaments of the allies have been on a grand scale, and one of the most costly description, but neither England nor France has until now performed a single feat of arms worthy of mention." It is now rumored that the Austrians will not occupy either of the Principalities; but it is possible that a small corns will enter Moldavia.

SAXONY .- The late king is succeeded by his broare Proile the people testant; the present king is fortunately a zealous member of his Church, and is likely to take an active part in the rising that is now being got up by the Catholic episcopacy in Baden and Bavaria.

The Prussian Government insists that the negotiations between the Western Powers and Austria should be submitted to the Diet, but Austria refuses.

ITALY.

PROTECTORATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHRISthe Brothers of Christian Doctrine, vacant by the death of Cardinal Lambrucschini.

The Parma Gazette of the 5th August publishes a notification from Government, containing the sentence of death passed on five prisoners by the permanent Court-martial, and a verdict of acquittal in favor of another. It was currently believed in Parma on Saturday last that all the five condemned had been executed, but the Gazette concludes its official notice by saying-

"This sentence having been submitted for the supreme ratification was fully confirmed, commuting, however, by special grace, the punishment of death to that of 20 years' incarceration in one of the forts of the State, in the case of Enrico Barilla, in consideration of his sincere penitence."

Another protestation against these constant revolts excited by Mazzini has appeared from one of his forbaldi. When he first arrived in Genoa, some months. ago, every effort was made by the Mazzinian party there to induce Garibaldi to lend his name to their conspiracies, but he was deaf to all their entreaties, as he had been to the same kind of arguments in

friends, and remain as long as he pleased in the coun-. Il est-mays on SPAIN. It is to I will

We have great reason to fear that the Government which has been established at Madrid within the last fortnight, under the presidency of the Duke of Victory, does not possess the qualifications or the

means to perform these essential duties. The existence of the State, of the Monarchy, and of society itself is in jeopardy, and the fall of the late abominable Government has left the country in the most perilous position in which it has ever yet been placed .- Times.

Queen Christina is a State prisoner at the Escurial. The Junta and populace will not allow her to fly to France. They insist on her being brought to trial, and the Ministers have acceded to this de-

The decree for the convocation of the Constituant Cortes has been published. It contains the declaration that the dynastic question cannot be made a subject of discussion therein. There will be but one Chamber.

We have already said that the juntas of Valladolid and of Burgos had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The junta of Valentia has just adopted a measure which shows that the Spanish revolutionists do not intend to limit themselves to the expulsion of the Religious Orders; it has pronounced the suppression of the Diocesan Seminary .- Univers.

#### BALTIC.

Letters from Bomersund give the details of the capture. The effect of the guns upon its wall was terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses. The English loss was one, the French, trilling.

The bombardment lasted from 5 a.m., of the 15th, to 2 p.m. the following day.

One of the forts, the Zee, was blown up after it had capitulated; but whether by the Russians or the French, remains as yet uncertain.

The Moniteur says that the Aland Islands will be etained possession of, as of immense importance for the ensuing campaign.

CRONSTADT AND THE GALVANIC BATTERY .-A correspondent of the Sun proposes to attack Cronstadt with a galvanic battery, an arm of some novelty in war, and as yet but little used in warlike operations; but possibly (according to the magnitude | from the disaster of Silistria. of the operation) more likely to effect the fall of those places than all the artillery of Europe. I would respectfully submit, he says, that an experiment be tried on Cronstadt as a first essay, 4,000 or 5,000 tons of gunpowder being put on board as many ressels as would carry that quantity. The vessels should be sent, with a favorable wind or tide, close up under the walls of Cronstadt, the galvanic apparatus being in each vessel, and the operator at a respectful distance from his mines (the vessels.) Let him make the connection of the galvanic wires good and explode the mass. Nothing human could withstand the shock within three or four miles of the position. The effect would certainly be terrific. I should think it would disturb the statu quo of Cronstadt, and dispel any pleasing dreams of the Czar in St. Petersburg respecting the impregnability of the fortress; for, if it did not shake the place to its centre, it would render it easy to carry it by a coup de main before the garrison, if it survived, could recover its self-possession.

## EASTERN WAR.

'The Times' Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated that accounts have reached Paris announcing that the expeditionary troops have landed in Perckop, the Isthmus which joins the Crimea to the mainland. The probability of such an event was spoken of some days ago as the best means for intercepting the communication of the Russians with the Crimea.

The Anglo-French forces, under Generals Brown and Canrobert, including Turkish troops, amount to 90,000 men. The Russians count 94,000, viz., garrison of Sebastopol, 24,000; troops guarding the coast, 40,000; and two separate corps of 15,000 men each, stationed in the interior of the peninsula, 30,000; total 94,000. These two statements are

authentic. At Sebastopol, the object of all these prepara-TIAN DOCTRINE .- On July 30th Cardinal Roberti tions, the garrison are making great exertions in entered on the office of Protector of the Institute of strengthening the fortifications, and strong bodies of troops have arrived there from the interior of Russia. The Crown Prince Constantine will visit Sebastopol in the winter, in the capacity of Grand Admiral, to inspect the fleet stationed there.

At Sebastopol active and energetic preparations are being made upon all accessible points on the coast to oppose the landing of troops. All roads (and there are but few) are mined at given places, entrenched, intersected, impeded with abattis, and flanked with redoubts. The inhabitants, it is added, are ordered to quit their dwellings upon the first signal, and to retire before the cordon of Cossacks directed to sweep them, their cattle, and their moveables, into the interior.

The Russians have informed the Austrian Government that they shall cross the Pruth in five places, and march at once into the interior, instead of remaining on the frontiers.' The meaning of this is, mer and one of his most effective supporters-Gari- that the troops will be directed at once against the allies in the Crimea.

According, indeed, to statements which there is no cause to doubt, the 131 battalions, comprising General Gortschakoff's army, will not recross the Pruth with more than an average of 450 effective America and England, and when the absurd affair of bayonets each, or a general total of 59,000 in round in our letter from the camp of Monastir. The charge ness of the Dewna district only when the plague had arazana took place last May, with which it was en- numbers. This shows a difference of 72,000 be- is flatly made that, in addition to being kept in that broken out and the men under their charge were worked by the reactionists to identify his name he tween that cynher and the narmal strength on paper state of inaction which have a line to the page that cynher and the narmal strength on paper state of inaction which have a line to the page that cynher and the narmal strength on paper state of inaction which have a line to the page that cynher and the narmal strength on page that the page that cynher and the narmal strength on page that the page that cynher and the narmal strength on page that the page that the page that cynher and the narmal strength on page that the page that the page that cynher and the narmal strength on page that the page that cynher and the narmal strength on page that the page that the page that cynher and the page that voted by the reactionists to identify his name, he tween that cypher and the normal strength on paper, state of inaction which begets despondency and disting Piedmontese Government such satisfactory and a real difference or loss of infantry hors de com-

of the invasion. A third of these will probably be restored to their duties, so that the total infantry to be deducted as dead, crippled, and invalided will be marching before breakfast with empty stomachs, and about 30,000.

writes on the 2nd uit.:-

"An opinion gains ground; that Sebastopol is the destination of the combined armies and fleets, but the seemed, to fight in a good cause, instead of famish strength of that fortress, increased even since the in an aguish camp. Well may the authorities of the beginning of the war by the unceasing endeavors of larmy in Turkey object to the presence of any corthe enemy, seems to demand a siege longer than can respondent but one in the Russian interest. Here is be prudently attempted at so late a season; at least, a picture for Englishmen to contemplate:those who oppose the belief that such an enterprise will be attempted this year ground their arguments on the short time that will be left for such an operaof November. The army may be thrown into the

long term.
"The recent visit of Sir G. Browne to the enof the efforts of the allies to this quarter; but the been accustomed in England at prices considerably greatness of the enterprise still leads many to consithat the destination of the assembled troops is to Odessa or even to Anapa. The officers are already thinking about winter quarters, which, it is said, the be sent back to the barracks of Stamboul and Scu- expense and sent out to Turkey, but it is not less a tari, or distributed among the towns of the interior, but some have spoken of Anapa as a place defended

" A speedy blow is necessary to keep up our repu-

The following letter is from a Protestant officer of the light division of the British army in Turkey :-

" Monestir, two miles from Pravadi, July 27th. " We had suddenly to decamp from Devna on account of an outbreak of cholera. I am happy to say the change has proved beneficial. The unhealthiness of the Devna plain, from the large lake and swamp there, is believed to have been the great cause of the outbreak; while the men, previously weakened by indifferent diet, the heat of the climate, noxious exhalations in camp, from too long a stay in one spot, and other circumstances, were thus rendered very susceptible to its influence. The whole neighborhood of the lake, which extends from Varna to Devna, one-third of a pound of dry, tough beef, which can proved very fatal to the Russians when they were be swallowed by dint of hard chewing, and which here. If the supplies sent out from England had been more efficiently distributed, we should have been | too much to say that the troops have for the last two in better trim than we are to meet any epidemic. Judging from the accounts we have of the march of the French from Gallipoli to Adrianople, their commissariat contrived to be always a day in advance of since the soldiers took the baking of it in hand .the army, and arrangements were made so that abun- This is a mercy, for Heaven knows to what state dant supplies were procurable by the troops at the ends of their march. Though we have come so short | been bad. No vegetables, not even dried ones, are a distance, and at such long intervals, our commissariat always arrives after us, so defective and illarranged are their means of transport. I was thinking to-day of a conversation I had with-a few days before I left England, comparing Protestant Clergymen with Catholic Priests. In a marquee with exposure to the sun and air, but they have got close to my tent is Mr.—, the Catholic Priest, a thin, and the muscles of their legs and arms are in well-informed and well-selected man, most indefutig- an alarming state of softness. I felt the arms and able and attentive. There were two deaths in hos- legs of many, and I was quite startled by their leaspital to-day, both Protestants. The Clergyman ness, and the unhealthy relaxed condition of musclesnever came near them. I have never seen him visit The generality of the men complain not of hunger, the sick yet; and the hospital sergeant, who is but of want of appetite. They cannot eat their food, always at the hospital, says he has not been there | feel weak, and are unable to move." but once since we landed at Varna. On the other hand, no Catholic has died in hospital without the led to all this. With weakened frames the soldiers Priest being with him for some time before his death. | are unable to brave the consequences of an atmos-He is a constant visitor of the sick there, and he is | phere charged with malaria; and cholera enters upon always trying to find out where sickness is. The fact | the scene. is, our Clergymen are so superior in position, education, habits of life, and feeling, that they have not the | it became known that spots for encampment had been same sympathy with the soldiers that the Catholic selected on the banks of the Dewna lake, some of Priests seem to have. This is to be regretted, for the physicians of Pera, men who know the country, the influence of our Church is much lessened by it told me that the inilitary authorities had pitched alamong the men. I have witnessed the same fact in | most on the worst locality that could be found in this every station I have yet been in, and now find it as

## AUSTRALIA.

true as ever in camp life."

coveries in that colony. According to previous advices, great excitement prevailed on the subject, and prospecting parties were in course of organisation.-All that is now said about it is, "The gold farce is over, and not an ounce has been found.

ALARMING STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN TURKEY.

(From the London Daily News.)

ices of his entire disapproval of such proceed- bat of 45,800 men, that is, allowing each battalion to "a general gloom prevails," in spite of orders to the troops is cholera in its most malignant form. It has tit did not besitate to allow him to visit his have mustered 800 effectives at the commencement bands to play "lively marches." Who can enjoy attacked allo the regiments, but chiefly those who

music or be lively with a stomach but half-filled, and that with Bulgarian beef ? Marching and counterbreathing an atmosphere far from the healthiest, can-The Constantinople correspondent of the Times not fail to tell in very deadly fashion on the gallant fellows who left our shores, as it were but the other day, cheering and cheered, and on the way, as it

"It may sound strange, and it may appear incredible to people at home, but still it is a fact, that the troops out here in Bulgaria are half-starving. I am tion before the commencement of the storms and cold fully aware that such a statement will appear monstrous to those who recollect the statements (and Crimea before the conclusion of the present month, very correct ones, too) of the liberal provision made after which they will have a term of eight or nine for the necessities and comforts of the soldiers. The weeks before they will be compelled to discontinue people of England have read, and rejoiced in read-their operations. The whole question resolves itself ing, that the Oriental expedition had been provided into the possibility of conquering the stronghold for with an almost paternal care by the country; that within the time given. Military engineers declare care had been taken, not only that the rations of the that no place is really impregnable, and that the soldiers were good and plentiful, but that the smaller whole is a matter of time, skill, and numbers; but necessities and even the luxuries of life should accomcompetent authorities seem to declare that this place, | pany them on their march, and be retailed to them at if propely defended, will be able to hold out for a cost price by the commissariat. Rice, coffee, ten and sugar, ale and porter, were to be sent in the rear of the army; our soldiers in Turkey were to trance of the harbor seems to indicate the direction have all the creature comforts to which they had lower than the average of English prices, and the der that it will not be attempted, and to conclude nation to fight and bleed for which they were sent out marked its gratitude beforehand by making a liberal provision for the wants and comforts of its defenders. It is a well known fact that enormous stores Bulgarian plains will not furnish. The troops may for the use of the army were bought at the public fact that the troops have had little benefit, if any, from those stores—that they were late at Gallipoli, against the winds, and likely to afford shelter to, at irregular at Scutari, wanting at Varna, and utterly least, a part of the forces. This seems, indeed, to absent from the day the troops left for Aladdin and be the only use to which the place could be turned, Dewna. The commissariat was unwilling or unable, if it be true that it enjoys these advantages; while or both, to send stores to the distance of twenty the capture of Odessa would cripple the resources of miles from the depots, and yet the nation had willed the enemy, and that of Sebastopol perhaps bring him it that those stores should follow the army on its march across whole provinces; and most assuredly the gentlemen of the commissariat are appointed and tation here, for that of the Russians is recovering paid, not for any special merits of their own, but simply for the purpose of forwarding and distributing those stores."

The effects of such commissariat arrangements are most melancholy on the health and efficiency of the

"Whatever provision may have been made for the food of the troops, I believe there is not a single man-not a general-officer-in the camp at Monastir who will dare to assert that the rations served out to the men are sufficient for their maintenance.

"A soldier's daily ration of one pound of this meat, minus the sinews, skin, bones, and other articles unfit for consumption, reduces itself to about may be nutritious to a certain extent. But it is not months mainly subsisted on their 11 pound of bread, and the meagre soup which hard boiling has extracted from the beef aforesaid. The bread has been good they would have been reduced if the bread, too, had included in the soldier's rations."

It is evident enough what the results of all this must be.

"In England we are accustomed to see our soldiers full of robust health-here the men are bronzed

Bad arrangements on the part of those in command

"When the army left Scutari for Varna, and when part of Bulgaria. I was informed that the exhalntions from the Dewna lake and its marshy meadows are pregnant with disease, and that low fever and dysentery are always to be found in the villages-Letters from Western Australia, dated the 14th | few and far between-in this part of the country.of May, entirely dissipate the accounts of gold dis- I thought it my duty at the time to report to you this opinion, as coming from men competent to judge, whose hopes and wishes were all for the good of our troops and the success of our arms. I know that both Lord de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan were informed of the danger to which the troops were exposed in the encampments which had been selected for them. But it would appear that it is a rule in this war that no opinion shall be listened to and no advice taken. Experience is to be bought, no matter at what price; and in the present instance the A most startling series of statements will be found | commanders of the army believed in the unhealthi-

dying around them.
"The disease which has broken out among our

#### A METHODIST CONVERSION.

Had we not read it, in a Methodist journal-" published under the direction of the Wesleyan Church in Canada"-we should not have dared to lay the following absurdly blasphemous rigmatole before our readers. It is the account of the conversion of a German, named "Ghost," as given by himself: we copy it verbatin from the Toronto Christian Guardian of the 30th ult. :--

#### (From Finley's Sketches of Western Methodism.) THE DUTCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

When we were travelling the Cross Creek circuit, in 1815, in a region of country which was mostly settled by German Lutherians, and not much regard paid to the Sabbath, or any kind of religion, there lived a German by the name of Ghost. He was one of the principal men of the neighborhood, and had great influence among his German friends. At one of our love feasts we heard him relate his experience, and though it was in very broken English, yet it was told with an unction and a power which melted all hearts, and which thrilled and interested us so much that we have not forgotten it to this day.

There is something peculiar in the German mind and character which shows itself, perhaps, more strikingly in regard to the subject of religion than anything else. They seem to carry out more fully Mr. Wesley's idea of Methodism than even the English brethren themselves When they sing, "they sing lustily;" when they pray, they pray with all their might; when they speak in class meeting or love feast, they come right to the point of Christian love feast, they come right to the point of Christian experience without any circumlocution. Such was the case with our good German brother whose expe-

rience we are going to relate. Shortly after the speaking exercises commenced, he arose and said, "Mine dear bruders, ven I comes to dis blace dare vas nobody here. Den after, mine freins dey comes too, and we did comes along very goot, as ve dot. Ve did drink viskey, and fiolic, and dance, and all dot it vas wery nice; but binebys der comes along into de neighborhoot a Methodis breacher by de name of Jo. Shakelford, and he breaches and breaches, and brays and brays, as you never see de like in all your lives. He says, 'You beeples all

goes to hell unless you git conwerted, and be saved from your zins."

"Now, vell den de beeples begins to dink zeriously on dis matter, and dey say ve must do better, or, sure enough, de devil vill get us shust as he says. Den dey gits Christen, and begins to bray; and dey valls down, and brays, and croans, and hollers, and I s to my beeples, Dis till it comes to my neighbor Honnes. Vell, I does not go, and vife and gals do not go, because I said it vas de devil. Vell, however, it gomes so near by mine house, I says I vill go and see vat is dis ting vat makes de beeples so crazy. So von night I goes to Honnes's to see the brayer meeting, and I sets down and sees de beeples come in, and dey all looks shust like dey used to do, and I dot it was all vell; but dey soon begins to zing and bray, and I dot dis is all right. Den some pegins to croan, and valls down; and I says, 'Dis is de devil, and I vill shust go home; 'but ven I vent to rise up I could not, vor I was fast to de bench. Den I vas skeered, and I said, 'Dis is de devil sure enough.' I looked round, and I dot de door vas growed up, and I vas fast enough. Vell, vell, den I vas fast enough. den I say, 'Mine Got, de devil will git me now, by aure!' I looked more for de door, and bresently I sees him, and I makes von spring and out I goes headformust. Den I gets up, and runs mit all my might till I comes to mine fence; and ven I goes to git over I comes down smack on my pack, and now I says, 'De devil vill git me, py sure!' I lays dare for some time; den I gits up, and climes de fence, anp goes to mine house, and dot I would shust go to bed mitout making any noise; but shust as I vas going in smack down I comes on mine pack upon de floor; and Madalana, mine vife, did shump up and did schream; and Petts and Kate—dat ish my two gale—dey did shump up and scream and holler, and dare I lays, and I says, 'O, mine Got, dis ish de de-

Madalana says, 'No matter for you; it shust serves you right; you would go, and now you prings de devil home mit you to your own house. Petts and Kate dey both cries, and mine vife she scokls, and de devil he shakes me over de hells, and all my sins shust comes up to mine eyes, and I says, 'O mine Got, save me!

"After a vile I goes to ped, but I not sleeps. I says, 'O mine Got, mine Got, vat vill become of me? Shost at daylight I gits up and goes down to my parn, and gits under de hoss-trough, and smack I comes on mine pack again. Den I cries, mit all my might, O, mine Got, mine Got, have mercy upon me! I dut I vas going to de hells. Shust den something say to me 'Di sins pe all vorgiten.' Den something comes down all over me at my head, shust like honey, and I hopens mine mont shust so vide ash I can; but it

were more exposed to the currents of air that swept | filled so full it run over, and den O, I vas so happy as never I was before in all my life! I did shump like a deer, and I hollored, 'Glory, glory, to mine Got!' mit all my might. Mine hosses dey did veel round and shnorted, and I did veel round too, and hollered glory, did the germs of disease declare themselves until and I did not know dem, and dey did not know me.—
after their dislocation from Dewna to Monastir. The Presently I saw my gray hoss, Pob, and I snatched him round de neck, and he did veel round, and I hol-lored, Glory, glory, and bless de Lort!' I love dish hose unto dis day so petter than any. I now am on my way to de himmels, and dare I vill bless Got for his pringing me down on my pack, and for mine vife and mine gals; for dey now goes mit me to glory; so, mine bruders, we vilt all bineby meet in dat goot world, to braise de Lort forever and ever."

The Athenaum thus describes the effects of the recent important decision in "Jeffreys v. Boosey": "This last reversal of judgment was made at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 1st inst, in the House of Lords -a reversal which, among other things, in effect, upsets all American copy-rights-and before six o'clock that day the printers in London were engaged in reprinting cheap editions of American works. Messrs. Low and Co, alarmed for their property in "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," rushed to their printers to last; some were quite blue, and the only descrip- to order a cheap edition—they found them already ention which applies to some of them is that they were gaged fon a cheap edition for another house! By living corpses.' From the 22nd to the 26th July, aid, however, of the Messis Clowes, Mr. Low hopes to forestall the reprinters. The mails will carry out bad news to America; this decision puts an end to all ne. gociation between the authors of that country and the publishers here. Mr. Bently, we believe, has just concluded a treaty with Mr. Prescott, the historian, for his " Philip the Second," at a thousand pounds a volume. It is now waste paper. The American historian is now in the same position as regards England as the English author is as regards America."

## **PROSPECTUS**

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

THIS INSTITUTION, incorparated with the privilege of a University by an act of the Legislature, is situated near the village of Fordham, in a most picturesque and healthy part of the county of Westchester, at a distance of about eleven miles from the city of New York, and three from Harlem. It is of easy access at any season of the year, by private convey-ances or by the railroad, which passes immediately along the borders of the beautiful lawn in front of the College.

The buildings are large, elegant and commodious; the grounds extensive, and tastefully laid out.

As to the domestic comfort of the pupils, everythink which parental attention can desire, will be found in the skilful management of persons formed by education and experience for this important and highly responsible department; and with reference to a special case, no apprehension need be entertained as regards the peculiar care required by the younger students.

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student is allowed to go beyond the College precincts, unless accompanied by one of the Professors or Tutors. Those who have parents residing in the city, will, if such be the parent's wish, be allowed to visit them once in three months, but no oftener, except for special reasons, as it is in every respect desiracle that such visits should, during the

college term, be as rare as possible. The regular course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English and French Languages; Poetry, Rhetoric, History, Mythology, Geography; Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Moral and

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the College or the Prefect of Studies.

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surer of the College. With regard to pocket money, it is desirable that parents should allow their children no more than a moderate sum, and that this be left with the Treasurer, to be given as prudence may suggest, or occasion re-

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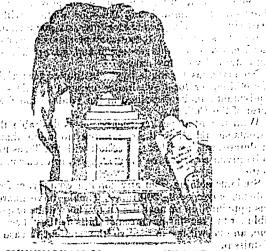
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