

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

NO. 52.

DR. NEWMAN'S THIRD LECTURE.

(From the Birmingham Correspondent of the Tablet.)
Birmingham, July 15.

Last evening Dr. Newman delivered his third lecture to a highly respectable audience in the Corn Exchange. Amongst those present were the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, and upwards of twenty of the Clergy of the town and neighborhood; George Altwood, Esq., William Mathews, Esq., George Dawson, Esq., and a great number of other influential Protestants. The lecture occupied upwards of an hour and a-half in the delivery, and was received throughout with repeated bursts of applause. He resumed his views of Protestant tradition, and after giving satirical specimens of the tradition of literature and wealth, including the well-known monstrous tergiversations of the *Times* newspaper, proceeded to notice the tradition of Guille, in the foul calumny lately uttered in the House of Commons, by Mr. R. Spooner, M. P. for North Warwickshire, as follows:—"He was proceeding to the legislature of the nation, and would give an instance of the operation of Protestant tradition. Its fountain springs up in this case, as it were, under our very feet, and we shall have no difficulty at all of judging of its quality. Its history is as follows: Coaches, omnibuses, carriages and cars, day after day, drive up and down the Hagley-road; passengers lounge to and fro on the footpath; and close alongside of it are discovered one day the nascent foundation and rudiments of a considerable building. On inquiring, it is found to be intended for a Catholic, nay, even for a monastic establishment. This leads to a good deal of talk, especially when the bricks begin to show above the surface. Meantime, the unsuspecting architect is taking his measurements, and ascertains that the ground is far from lying level; and then, since there is a prejudice among Catholics, in favor of horizontal floors, he comes to the conclusion that the bricks of the basement must rise above the surface higher at one end of the building than the other; in fact, that whether he will or no, there must be some construction of the nature of a vault or cellar at the extremity in question, a circumstance not at all inconvenient, considering it also happens to be the kitchen end of the building. Accordingly, he turns his necessity into a gain, and by the excavation of a few feet of earth, he forms a number of chambers convenient for various purposes, partly beneath, partly above the line of the ground. While he is thus intent on his work, gossipers, loungers, alarmists, are busy at theirs too. They go round the building, they peep into the under-ground brick-works, and are curious about the drains; they moralise about Popery, and its spread; at length they trespass upon the enclosure, they dive into the half-finished shell, and they take their fill of seeing what is to be seen, and imagining what is not. Every house is built on an idea; you do not build a mansion like a public office, or a palace like a prison, or a factory like a shooting-box, or a church like a barn. Religious houses in like manner have their own idea; they have certain indispensable peculiarities of form and internal arrangement. Doubtless there was much in the very idea of an Oratory, perplexing to the Protestant intellect, and inconsistent with Protestant notions of comfort and utility. Why should so large a room be here?—why so small a room there?—why a passage so long and wide?—and why so long a wall without a window? The very size of the house needed explanation. Judgments which had employed themselves on the high subject of a Catholic Hierarchy and its need, found no difficulty in dogmatising on bed-rooms and closets. There was much to suggest matter of suspicion, and to predispose the trespasser to doubt, whether he had yet got to the bottom of the subject. At length one question flashed upon his mind; what can such a house have to do with cellars?—cellars and Monks, what can be their mutual relation? Monks, to what possible use can they put pits, and holes, and corners and sheds? A sensation was created; it brought other visitors; it spread; it became an impression, a belief; the truth lay bare; a tradition was born; a fact was elicited which thenceforth had many witnesses. Those cellars were cells. How obvious when once stated; and every one who entered the building, every one who passed by, became, I say, in some sort, ocular vouchers for what had often been read of in books, but for many generations had happily been unknown in England, for the incarcerations, the torturings, the starvings, the immurings, the murderings proper to a monastic establishment. Now, I am tempted to stop for a while, in order to improve (as the Evangelical pulpits call it) this most memorable discovery. I will therefore briefly consider it under the heads of—1. The Accusation. 2. Its Grounds. 3. The Accusers. 4. The Accused. First, the accusation; it is this—that the Catholics building the house in question, were in the practice of committing murder. This was so strictly the charge, that, had the platform selected for making it been other

than it is said to have been, I suppose the speaker might have been indicted for libel. Secondly, the grounds of the accusation. They are simple; behold them—1. That the house is built level. 2. That the plot of earth upon which it is built is higher at one end than at the other. Thirdly, the accusers: this, too, throws light upon the character of Protestant traditions. Not weak and ignorant people only, not people at a distance—but educated men, gentlemen well connected, high in position, men of business, men of character, members of the legislature, men familiar with the locality, men who know the accused by name—such are the men who deliberately, reiterated, in spite of being set right, charge certain persons with pitiless, savage practices; of beating and imprisoning, of starving, of murdering their dependents. Fourthly, the accused: I feel ashamed, my brothers, of bringing my own matters before you, when far better persons have suffered worse imputations; but bear with me. I, then, am the accused. A gentleman of blameless character, a county member, with whose near relatives I have been on terms of almost fraternal intimacy for a quarter of a century, who knows me by repute far more familiarly (I suppose) than any one in this room, putting aside my personal friends; he it is who charges me, and others like me, with delighting in blood, in the shrieks and groans of agony and despair; with presiding at a banquet of dislocated limbs, quivering muscles, and wild countenances. Oh, what a world is this! Could he look into our eyes and say it? Would he have the heart to say it if he recollected to whom he said it? For who are we? Have we lived in a corner? Have we come to light suddenly out of the earth? We have been nourished, for the greater part of our lives, in the bosom of the great schools and Universities of Protestant England; we have been the foster sons of the Edwards and Henries, the Wykelhams and Wolseys, of whom Englishmen are wont to make much; we have grown up amid hundreds of cotemporaries, scattered at present all over the country, in those special ranks of society which are the very walk of a member of the legislature. Such is that manner of life, in which nothing, I may say, can be hid—where no treat of character or peculiarity of conduct but comes to broad day; such is the life I myself led for above a quarter of a century, under the eyes of numbers who are familiarly known to my accusers; and this being so, considering the charge and the evidence, and the accuser and the accused, could we Catholics desire a more apposite illustration of the formation and value of a Protestant tradition? But men are all the creatures of circumstances; they are hurried on to a ruin which they see themselves, but cannot evade; so has it been with the Edgbaston tradition. It spoke on the house-tops when it should have been whispered in closets, and it expired in the effort. But it might have been allotted, let us never forget, a happier destiny. It might have smouldered and spread through a portion of our Birmingham population; it might have rested obscurely on their memories, and now and then risen upon their tongues; there might have been fitting notions, misgivings, rumors, voices, that the horrors of the Inquisition were, from time to time, renewed in our subterranean chambers; and fifty years hence, in some sudden frenzy of the hour, roused the anti-Catholic jealousy still lingering in the place, a mob might have swarmed about our innocent dwelling, to rescue certain legs of mutton, and pots of butter from imprisonment, and to hold an inquest over a dozen packing cases, some old hampers, a knife board, and a range of empty blacking bottles. Thus I close my third instance of the sort of evidence commonly adducible for the great Protestant tradition; not the least significant circumstance about them being this, that, though in the case of all these, that evidence is disproved, in not one of the three is the charge founded on it withdrawn.

REV. DR. CAHILL'S LETTER—No. IV. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

New Brighton, England, July 12th, 1851.

Beloved Fellow-Countrymen—Many a sad national remembrance is connected with the date of this letter, and amidst the scenes of religious persecution which the month of July forces on the heart of the Irish historian, there is not one so galling as the late ferocious triumph of the English cabinet over the inalienable rights of the Irish nation, and over the inherent and indestructible liberty of conscience. When I broke off my European narrative in my last letter to you, I left the Swiss monasteries ransacked, the convents demolished, the Priests butchered, the Nuns insulted and banished. I placed before you eighty thousand armed men of the free corps, combined with all the malignity of religious bigotry, moving on the Sonderbund with all the frenzy of anti-Catholic revenge, and commanded by Ochsenbein, (the companion and the idol of Sir Robert Peel)

one of the most atrocious villains and flagitious wretches that the demon of sanguinary revolution ever evoked from the abyss of infamy. And I asked the question—"Where were the foreign powers which guaranteed the federal compact of 1815?" Where was England during this invasion of the dearest rights and liberties of the nation which she swore to protect in 1815?

In order to exhibit the character of perfidious England in this national catastrophe, I must go back to the date when Lord Aberdeen was in the Foreign Office, and examine the conduct of the English cabinet during his administration under similar circumstances. During the official pre-eminence of Lord Aberdeen one Henry Druey inaugurated a Socialist club in the canton of Vaud, in Switzerland; and so shocking were his blasphemies that he proscribed matrimony as an abominable slavery; denounced any man who kept a servant as a robber; openly declared wealth to be a felony, and deserving of death; marked Calvinist Ministers as the emissaries of the devil, and objects of just assassination; and, to crown his insane blasphemy with the last coloring of perdition, he exhibited the picture of our Lord with the head of an ass! Now, this was a case which distracted only one canton, and clearly could be easily remedied by the powers of the republic; yet, because the religion of the Calvinists was threatened by a vast combination of Socialists—because Protestantism was somewhat endangered—Mr. Morier, the English ambassador at Berne, communicated to the Radicals and the Socialists the following note from Lord Aberdeen:—

"The government of her Britannic Majesty cannot comprehend how the laws and the position of the canton of Vaud could justify the violation of the elementary principles of civil and religious liberty; principles of which the maintenance forms the characteristic basis of civilised states.....Her Majesty's government therefore declares, with profound regret, that if the opponents of civil and religious liberty persevere in their conduct, it will produce a serious complication of diplomatic difficulties, as it will affect the federal compact and the national independence of the Swiss people."

Fellow-countrymen, you see with what scrupulous care England protects liberty of conscience in a foreign state, when Calvinism (a half-Protestantism) is threatened; you see how freely, and liberally, and frequently, the name of "her Majesty" is introduced in the despatch, in order to sanction the demand of the ambassador to cease all annoyance to the Calvinist religion. You see "the complication of diplomatic difficulties" which is produced, unless the Radicals forthwith abandon their present conduct at the peremptory demand of England. You clearly see in the despatch cited the ambassador, Morier, the minister, Aberdeen—the entire government—the Majesty of the Queen, and all the power of Great Britain concentrated in one document—in order to crush any attempt to disturb liberty of conscience in the Protestant canton of Vaud.

Now, let us examine the conduct of England when eighty thousand armed men, breathing destruction against the civil and religious liberties of the entire Catholic population of Switzerland, move on the Sonderbund like a swarm of locusts from the bottomless pit. At this conjuncture of affairs, April, 1847, Nehaus, Straus, Treichler, Victor, and a confederated band of infidels, published through Sonderbund in periodicals, pamphlets, tracts, ballads, prints, all the anti-Catholic abominations which a polluted imagination and a demon heart could devise and execute; Catholics were beaten for praying in their own houses; men were assassinated in the noon-day; rape, pillage, murder, were committed as ordinary occurrences; and history, has never recorded in any country scenes of such thrilling terror as were enacted by the rapacity, the lust, the brutality, and the vengeance of this inhuman free corps and their adherents.

Fellow-countrymen, it will be a new paragraph in the history of English bigotry when I inform you that the funds which went to defray the expenses of these pamphlets, periodicals, prints, &c., came from the contributions of the Bible Society in London!—and it is a notorious fact, that the name of Robert Peel has been written on the cheques for the Swiss disbursements. Hear on this subject an eye-witness, and a man of unquestionable integrity and experience:—"The property of the convents and the contributions of the Bible Societies, and principally the London Bible Society, were expended on these publications."

"La on devorait la fortune des couvents, et les subsides fournis par les sociétés bibliques; et par celle de Londres, principalement." Good God, can anything exceed the deadly hatred, the inexhaustible enmity, which England bears to the name of Catholic all over the world, from the Ranters of Connemara to the ambassadors of Florence, Turin, Naples, and Berne? Yet it is perfectly true, that from the thread-

bare, steel-skinned, lemon-colored, bible-readers of Connaught, to the aristocratic names of Abercrombie, and Palmerston, and the illustrious name of Peel, all, all, all, is one combined, perfidious, hostile, rancorous, Anglican, apostate confederation, to rob the world of faith, to slice away human liberty, and to annihilate the Catholic name. Oh lie! on the English cabinet, to become soup-distributors at Turin, bible-readers at Florence, Paddy McKews in Rome, cheque clerks at Berne, Sir Lucius O'Trigger in Madrid, Bob Acres in Washington, Jack Pudding in Petersburg, Jefferies in Australia, Joanna Southcott in London, Pontius Pilate in Dublin, and Oliver Cromwell in Ballinrobe, and throughout all Ireland. Oh shame! on the renown of England—"reformed" England!—to see her ambassadors become swaddling preachers all over the world, and to dare to sanction, by the name of our illustrious Queen, this ranting diplomacy, this praise-God bare-bones legislation; but the day may come when England's ambassadors may have heavier work than rocking the cradle of Joanna Southcott.

Now, it is time to inquire where was Sir Robert Peel all this time? Where was this pink of a British envoy? Where was this "scented fop" during this universal plunder, this insane riot, this extirpation of Catholic, civil, and religious liberty? I answer, he was seen prominently attending the military reviews of this infernal free corps. He was seen the speaking flatterer of Ochsenbein—the linger-on at his table! The son of Peel was seen the constant associate of the officers of the free corps; and by his official presence he was clearly, and decidedly, and unmistakably the encourager and the advocate of their excesses.

And where was Lord Palmerston during these orgies of the Swiss infidels, and during the diplomatic ovations offered to Ochsenbein by his "young man" at Berne? I shall leave both Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston to answer for themselves in the despatches which follow, and which I challenge them to deny if they dare. At the period of which I now speak, France and Austria sent two armies of an imposing force to the frontiers of Switzerland, and a despatch from Prince Metternich was received in Berne as follows:—"France and Austria, feeling themselves threatened on their frontiers, take military measures in consequence—they judge it fit to defend themselves; and more fit, to inspire the Catholics with hope that the cabinets of Paris and Vienna, cannot permit the oppression of the ancient Helvetia; they have, therefore, given orders to their armies to enter Switzerland the moment Berne gives the signal of hostilities against the Sonderbund." At this time Count de Bois Le Comte was sent to Berne as the French ambassador, and at a conference with the Swiss minister he said—"The independence of the cantons is a part of your present organization, and it is accepted by Europe; hence if you violate it we shall compel you to retrace your steps."

England at once opposed this arrangement; and as the revolutionists of France and Austria were on the eve of insurrection, Prince Metternich and M. Guizot yielded to the diplomacy of England, of not interfering in the internal affairs of the Swiss. At this passage who does not see the inconsistency and the perfidy of the English cabinet? At one time they interfere, when Protestantism is threatened in one canton; and now, when the whole Catholic population is menaced with an overwhelming army, and when France and Austria have concentrated their forces on the frontiers, England refuses her sanction, and thus clearly aids the infidels in crushing Catholic liberty and extinguishing the Catholic religion. At this time England saw (because she fomented) the revolutions which were prepared in Naples, Rome, Austria, France, &c.; and it was clearly her policy not to crush the Swiss Radicals, but, on the contrary, to increase their power, and thus swell the European convulsion for her own commercial advantages.—This fact is well understood in the various European capitals; and sooner or later will be retaliated like a tornado of vengeance on the guilty head of England. So far from agreeing to an armed intervention in order to overcome the outrages of the free corps, Lord Palmerston wrote the following despatch to Mr. Peel:—"Lord Palmerston completes his position by charging Mr. Peel to go directly and in his name to wait on Mr. Ochsenbein; and the English envoy has instructions to read him an official despatch, in which Lord Palmerston begs to express to the ancient chief of the free corps the confidence and the satisfaction! which Lord Palmerston has felt at his nomination, as the Director of the Vorort and the leader of the free corps." There can be, therefore, no doubt at all on the mind of any man that Lord Palmerston aided in fomenting the disturbances in Switzerland through his diplomatic agents. He had employed Lord Minto in three diplomatic missions—to Berne, Pal-

mo, and Rome—as the Swiss called him, “the mute apostle of revolution.”

Le muet apôtre de desordre; and so perfect and accurate was the plan his presence at Berne, at Palermo, and at Rome, was the notorious signal of the most ferocious insurrections.

At this time France, Naples, Lombardy, Hungary, and Rome, were shaken to their very foundations; a hurricane of human passions was let loose over Europe; and Lord Palmerston and his diplomatic associates rode like demons on the tempest, fomenting its terrors, directing its rage, devastating whole nations, and hoping that England would gain power by the debasement of all the surrounding countries, and acquire wealth by the total prostration or temporary suspension of their commercial relations. So complete were all the arrangements of England in this crusade against liberty and Catholicity, that it is now a notorious fact that through Charles Albert (the King of Sardinia) and his minister at Berne, Edward Crotti di Costiglioli, the Pope listened to the suggestions of Lord Minto—viz., “That peace never could be restored in Switzerland without the expulsion of the illustrious order of the Jesuits,” and Lord Minto drew up three conditions for the sanction of the Pope:—

Firstly—To suppress all the convents of Argovia. Secondly—To annul the contract between the Jesuits and the canton of Lucerne. Thirdly—To disarm the Sonderbund.

Charles Albert, his minister Costiglioli, Lord Minto, all implored the Pontiff to agree to these conditions. And, oh! perfidious English cabinet, the government which threatened an armed intervention in favor of the Calvinism of one canton, now cannot restore peace, will not permit the armies of France and Austria to restore it, unless on the condition of uprooting all the convents, of expelling the masters of universal literature, the apostles of learning and piety, the illustrious Jesuits, and lastly, taking the arms out of the hands of the trembling Catholics, while they leave 80,000 demons in human form, assassins, and murderers, and robbers, in the free possession of all munitions of war, in regular encampment and armed to the teeth. There can be no doubt of the English minister having drawn Count Costiglioli into the conspiracy against the Pope. Hear Abercrombie from Turin, writing to Peel on the subject:—

“You can make yourself be understood by Count Costiglioli. Speak to him without reserve—he is the only one of your colleagues to whom you can speak with entire confidence.” In this despatch the English minister wishes to conceal his sentiments from the whole corps diplomatique, and to hold confidential intercourse with only one, who has, fortunately for truth, covered the English embassy with shame by declaring that England deceived him. Hear his own words:—“I acknowledge my mistake. I wish to repair it. I have been duped, and surrounded by deceivers”—that is to say, he was surrounded and duped by Lord Palmerston’s agents.

About this time, the Pope wrote a letter to his Nuncio, Archbishop Luquet, at Berne, proclaiming peace in the strongest language. Strange to say, that letter was stopped in the post-office by some person averse to peace; who that person is, we can collect with tolerable certainty from a letter lately written to Sir Robert Peel by the Archbishop, immediately after the young baronet’s maiden speech in the House of Commons. The letter is dated the 12th of April, 1851. Hear the extract of that letter to Sir Robert:—“You know that before the war the Pope wrote a letter to Switzerland not to engage them to take up arms but in an altogether contrary sense—you know the diplomatic office which stopped the publication of that letter, and that office was not the Nunciature.”

This extract speaks for itself—it is decided in the allusion to foul play—and Sir Robert knows the fact!

I shall conclude the history of my despatches in the present letter by quoting extracts from a letter of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Peel, and, again, by giving an extract of a conversation which Mr. Peel had with the French Ambassador, the Count de Bois le Comte. Lord Palmerston writes as follows:—

“The present position of the Pope will render the negotiation for the peace of Switzerland a matter of easy attainment; above all, the expulsion of the Jesuits must be insisted on, as the first and essential condition; it is certain that this point will be conceded at Rome; be constant in your attentions in the proper quarter, and you may rely with confidence on the support of Costiglioli—in fact, it is necessary for the peace of Switzerland that the Jesuits be attacked and persecuted at all points; or, as this last phrase is written in the French despatch, ‘Attaquer et poursuivre les Jesuits à tous points.’”

Fellow-countrymen, there is Lord Palmerston for you. He wanted to force the Pope to grant a decree for expelling the Jesuits, in order to have a precedent, from the Pope’s signature, of annihilating the religious orders in every Catholic country where the English influence could be made available. I hope the Irish Bishops will read this extract, and learn, even now, to understand the soup-distributors of the English cabinet and the persecutors of your creed.

My last quotation at present shall be Mr. Peel’s conversation with the French ambassador. It is in your recollection, beloved fellow-countrymen, that the young man, Sir Robert Peel, (very well described in a letter lately written by G. Young, M.P.) delivered his maiden speech in parliament on the 16th of last March, in which maiden effusion he speaks as follows:—

“Acting under the instructions of Lord Palmerston, I have witnessed the mighty struggle of liberty against oppression and intolerance in a country which called forth ninety thousand men, not to unfold the banners of

liberty against foreign foes, but under religious excitements and animosities, stirred up by the artful Jesuits and Papal agents, to wage a religious war, and to pour out the most gallant blood that ever warmed the souls of a people.....I witnessed the iniquity and intolerance of the Papal court in prolonging a hopeless contest, even after the capitulation of the Swiss cantons.”

Now, people of England, Scotland, and the kingdom of Ireland hear me—House of Lords, and House of Commons, hear me—courts of Europe which respect the name and the office of an English ambassador, hear me—men of common principle and common truth, hear me—while I place before your eyes the official character which this young man gives of this same free corps to the French ambassador—Romans, countrymen, and lovers, hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear, while I give the finishing blow to the speechifying and conversational diplomacy of “the young man” before you. So astonished was the French ambassador at the conduct of Peel, that in writing to M. Guizot he makes the following remark, which I dare Peel to deny—“I made no reply, partly from surprise, and partly from embarrassment.”

The Count writes as follows:—“Mr. Peel called on me, yesterday, 31st October, and astonished me by saying that all his opinions were changed; that the conduct of the free corps and the Radicals, in reference to national conciliation was shameful (indigne); that they were deceitful and treacherous; and then he asked, what will France do in this matter? What are you about doing? Is it your opinion that we ought to let the Sonderbund (the Catholic) be massacred? Eighty thousand men are ready to fall on them. The conduct of Austria is inconceivable. Will France do nothing? One word from France will end the quarrel; these Radicals have an enormous fear of France—they are a base set of men—most degraded paltrons—this is my decided opinion of them.” Oh, Heaven, do you hear the English Envoy giving the lie to himself—read him in St. Stephens and read him at Berne!!

Archbishop Luquet and the French Ambassador settled this young man during the remainder of his life. The world can judge of Palmerston. In my next I will tell you a tale of Minto and Cicceruacchio, and I shall surprise the English nobility when I shall depict an English nobleman, the associate of “a hay and oats grocer” at Rome, having no recommendation to the English embassy except his hatred of the Pope, his avowed infidelity, and his sanguinary oath of revolution.

In the meantime, fellow-countrymen, a terrible blow has been fatally aimed at our race and creed by the late successful bill in the House of Commons. There is only one resource left—namely, a petition to the Queen, backed by the voice of all the Catholics of England and Ireland. I have already promised to procure a petition signed by five hundred thousand young men between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. This petition, worded in warm loyalty, presented in affectionate humbleness, and urged on the royal heart with imploring energy, cannot fail of success. It will be the petition of the brothers of the army, the navy, and the police, who are prepared to die in defence of the crown—it will be the petition of the bone and muscle, and the very life-blood of the empire, demanding of royalty not to degrade our race—not to proscribe our creed—not to make our worship a penalty—and not to forge new chains for the hands and hearts that would meet the foe in the deadly fight, and spill their blood for the honor of her name and dignity. I am promised by certain and decided authority, that if the petition be left at Liverpool and Manchester, it will receive thirty thousand names in each of these towns, and in every town in England it will have the signature of every Catholic of the necessary age; it will have the names of all the Catholic Clergy to one man, and that petition will enrol in its list the largest association of loyal men that England ever saw in the constitutional confederacy. I am not talking idle words. I shall certainly execute what I say; I shall procure at least the signature of 300,000 men in England of the necessary age, and I am promised the names of 700,000 in Ireland; and I am persuaded that her gracious Majesty will not despise the request of one million of the bravest men in the world, who are prepared to die at the foot of the throne in the defence of monarchy, and who only demand, in return for their loyalty and dutiful allegiance, that the burning brand of mummery, and idolatry, and perjury, and rebellion, and inferiority, and degradation, and thrilling and consuming insult, shall not be pressed into our souls (to make its last deep and galling impression) by the royal hand that we are taught to love, and by the royal mistress whom we are instructed to defend with our lives. If I could have the pleasure of addressing you by word of mouth, I would tell you that we are not beaten as yet. Depend upon it, your loyal and constitutional combination may yet defeat this iniquitous measure; and, with the contemplated aggregate meeting and the petition of one million of men, there is a reasonable hope of success.

If we are to be trampled on by the English parliament let us not submit tamely to be chained like cowards; let us struggle against our executioners to the last; let them only succeed in planting the iron of tyranny in our souls, when force, and deceit, and perfidy, and injustice, and misrepresentation, and calumny, and ferocious bigotry, have vanquished us; let us kick at our chains till we be helpless on the ground; and if no other good can come from our constitutional struggle, we shall send a burning record of our wrongs to the future generations of Ireland; and the infamy of our rulers, and our undying courage, will be an imperishable lesson to posterity to distrust England, and it will serve to the future patriot of our persecuted country as an inflaming text, to struggle to death through our coming national

history, to free our Faith from a relentless and persecuting government, and to wrench, by all legitimate means, our national liberties from the ceaseless oppression and the unmitigated tyranny of our deadly foes.—Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted and attached Irish Priest.

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

AGGREGATE MEETING—THE REQUISITION.—The Requisition for the Aggregate Meeting which is to found the Catholic Association contains the names of twenty-one Prelates, twelve of the Nobility, twenty-six Members of Parliament, nearly one hundred Justices of the Peace, and about a thousand of the Clergy of the Second Order, the Mayors, Aldermen, and Councillors of all the Catholic cities of Ireland, numerous professional gentlemen, and an immense number of those who represent the bone and sinew of the land.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.—The following most important letter has been received from his Grace, the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam. It will be perceived that his Grace goes to the root of the evil, and sees the true bearing of the Catholic question as it now stands in this country:—

“St. Jarlath’s, Tuam, Feast of our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—A considerable expenditure will necessarily be required to render effective the great organization now forming by the Catholics of Ireland for the protection of their holy religion against the unprincipled ministerial aggression by which it is assailed. A small sacrifice of money cannot be regretted in a sacred cause, for which, if necessary, life itself should be cheerfully laid down. As an earnest of the deep interest I feel in the holy object of the approaching coalition, as strong and compact, I trust, as it will undoubtedly be comprehensive, I beg to enclose my mite of three pounds sterling, with the assurance of my firm purpose to co-operate in everything in my power towards forming and sustaining an association which one of the first laws of self-defence imperatively requires. Had such a defensive body been maintained since the days of our partial emancipation, jealously watching the inroads since silently made on the rights of Catholic Ireland, and warning the country against the unrighteous insolence by which they were aggravated, until at length they manifested themselves in undisguised persecution, Ireland would not have now to deplore the treachery by which its too simple reliance on political parties has been requited. In short, the equal interests of the Catholic religion, and the sacred rights of humanity itself, were, to a certain extent, forgotten or unheeded in the eagerness with which the course of individual patronage or promotion was run; and the consequence is, that while a few professing Catholics prospered, they saw the Catholic Church fettered, and the Catholic people dying in hundreds of thousands without daring to raise their voice in favor of the liberties of the one, or the lives of the others. It is this conviction of the evils, which twenty years of political subserviency and intrigue have entailed on our religion and people, that makes us bear with such calmness and composure the threatened renewal of the penal laws, which must put an end to the worse evils of corruption. For persons whose constant aim is to regulate their lives by the laws of God, any brutal enactments by which those sacred laws may be violated have no terrors. As long as human laws run in the same direction with the divine ordinances, obedience to them becomes a pleasing duty; but whenever they deflect from the great pathway that has been lighted by God Himself for man’s guidance, then no rational creature can hesitate about the course he is to pursue.

“I have the honor to remain your very faithful servant,
“† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

“James Burke, Esq.”
The usual annual meeting of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Kerry, was held in Killarney on Wednesday, when an examination for Maynooth students took place. The following named young gentlemen were returned, namely,—Messrs. Barrett, Lawlor, Murphy, and Riordan. Fourteen candidates were under examination. In the evening upwards of sixty clergymen dined at the Victoria. His lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Eagan presided.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster did not return to London in time to attend the Mortmain Committee, on Monday, July 14. He is, however, expected to-day (July 16) to bless the new Abbess of the Benedictine Nuns, of Winchester. His present journey to France was not at all for the purpose of evading the summons, but had been determined upon for some time previous.—*London Correspondent of Tablet.*

The Primate of Ireland preached at St. James’s Church, Spanish-place, last Sunday, and Mgr. Franzoni, the exiled Archbishop of Turin, is expected in London to-day or to-morrow.—*Ibid.*

We learn that Dr. Grant, the President of the English College at Rome, has been consecrated Bishop of Southwark, and is on his way to take possession of the new See.—*Globe.*

CARDINAL THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER IN GUERNSEY AND CAEN.—On Wednesday, July 2d, Guernsey witnessed one of those religious ceremonies which raise the enthusiasm of populations among whom Faith is yet living. Early in the morning a number of Priests, and a considerable number of pious Faithful, arriving from all the points of the island, as also from England, France and Jersey, assembled to assist at the benediction of a new Catholic Church which has just been built there. This beautiful and imposing ceremony was enhanced by the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, who himself blessed the new church. In the middle of Mass, the eloquent Prelate addressed to the multitude assembled in the holy place a few of those ardent, admirable, and consoling words he knows so well how to deliver, and which always produce the liveliest emotion.

Manchester, Thursday, 17th July.—During the past week almost the only topic of conversation is the new Bishop, and more especially the approaching ordination of the Bishop of Salford, and the consequent presence of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. All parties are anxiously looking forward to that event as one of no ordinary character; and one which will contrast singularly with the proceedings in parliament during the last five or six months.—*Manchester Correspondent of Tablet.*

On Sunday the Very Rev. W. Turner, the Bishop. Elect, slightly, and in his own mild and gentle way, alluded to the coming event. He said it was a distinction which he had not sought, and which he feared he was unworthy of. But, as was his duty, he would not shrink from any responsibility or labor to which he might be called, and he resigned himself to whatever fate he might be called. He felt, however, his own weakness and unworthiness, and he would go into retreat to prepare himself for the great solemnity in the best way he could, and earnestly besought the prayers of the whole congregation of the Faithful. While uttering these few words, the most profound silence prevailed, and many a grateful and joyous tear stood in the eyes of his enraptured congregation.—*Ibid.*

RUMORED CONVERSIONS.—We are inundated with rumors of further secessions to the Church of Rome. It would be dangerous, as indeed it would be wrong, to mention names at present; but if the reports which are current be true, the cases which have most recently occurred, or are about occurring, include duchesses, marchionesses, and even personages more distinguished still, as well as statesmen and Clergymen. Some of the cases reported are those of persons who have not been subjected to any so-called Tractarian influence, but have been brought up in a school the very opposite of that. Yes—the Evangelical school is now contributing its quota to these extraordinary and most deplorable secessions. A case of the kind of a very remarkable character has just occurred in Yorkshire, where a Clergyman, the grandson of one of the most eminent Evangelical Ministers, who had a Pastoral charge in an important town, having all his life before been under the direct and powerful influence of what are called Evangelical principles, has seceded to Rome, after a most careful consideration, he declares, of all the questions in dispute. A member of Lord John Russell’s Cabinet is beginning, it is said, to be looked upon with some apprehension, lest the example of those he is known to reverence highly may so powerfully operate upon his mind, already predisposed by its pious earnestness, as to draw him also over the precipice; and this dread is the more anxiously felt, since a rumor has begun to prevail, that a near relative of his, and one to whom he is much attached, has become deeply impressed with the claims of the Church of Rome to her holy allegiance.—*Oxford Herald.*

CONVERSIONS.—The Rev. J. R. Shortland, M.A., who was for some time Curate of St. Margaret’s, Leicester, the Vicar of which (the Rev. W. H. Anderton) left the Church of England for the Church of Rome, has been received into the Catholic communion.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the Rev. John Henry Wynne, B.C.L., has been deprived of his Fellowship of All-Souls College, in consequence of his having declared himself to be no longer in communion with the Church of England. The proceedings in this matter have been delayed by Mr. Wynne’s lengthened absence on the continent, causing an uncertainty in communicating with him.—*Ibid.*

On Saturday last, the Rev. Father Pozzo, O. S. D., received into the Catholic Church Mr. John Turpin, an Episcopalian of about forty years of age. Mr. Turpin is a resident of Dutchess county, N. Y., near Hyde Park.—*N. Y. Freeman’s Journal.*

CONCORDAT BETWEEN THE HOLY SEE AND TUSCANY.—The *Monitore Toscano* of the 5th publishes a Concordat between Rome and Tuscany; and which does away with many of the regulations decreed in the last century against the authority of the Church by the Grand Duke Peter Leopold.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TENANT RIGHT—THE BOYNE MEETING.—The national aggregate meeting of the Tenant League was held on Monday, the 14th ult., at the Boyne, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, was in every respect well worthy of the occasion. The friends of Tenant-right—Catholics and Protestants—were invited to commemorate the union of north and south by a great meeting on the historic ground where their forefathers had met in deadly strife, and the invitation was responded to with a zeal and an earnestness which proved the deep hold the question of Tenant-right has on the public mind, and how confidently the people rely upon that auspicious union as the most certain means of procuring justice for the oppressed tenant. Though from an early hour the rain began to pour down in torrents, and continued till an advanced period of the day, the meeting was numerous attended by the people from the most distant parts of the surrounding country. A large number marched in procession from the county Meath, accompanied by an amateur band, and headed by the Very Rev. Dr. McEvoy and several other Catholic clergymen. The attendance of Catholic clergymen from other parts of the country was very numerous, and there was present also a large number of the merchants, traders, and members of the corporation of Drogheda, Kells, Navan, &c. The unavoidable absence of the Presbyterians ministers, in consequence of the meeting of the General Assembly, was much regretted. Dr. McKnight and some other northerners arrived while the meeting was being held, and were received with every mark of the most cordial welcome and respect. The meeting was held on an eminence overlooking the Boyne, and within a short distance of the obelisk raised to commemorate the battle and some of its most stirring scenes. A spacious platform was erected, and it was densely crowded by clergymen,

merchants, traders, extensive landholders, and substantial tenant-farmers. Notwithstanding the disadvantages alluded to the meeting was one of the most numerous and influential held on this subject. It was a most gratifying and important demonstration, as well from the numbers who attended as from the character and position of a great portion of the assemblage. Upon the arrival of the northern deputation a large banner, displaying the colors, orange, green, and blue, was unfurled at the front of the platform over the chair, amid the loud and enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Fitzgerald, P.P.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.—It is with great regret we have to announce the death of the Earl of Charleville, which sad event took place suddenly on Monday, the 14th ult., in the neighborhood of London. By his decease a vacancy occurs in the representative peerage of Ireland. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Tullamore, now Earl of Charleville.—*Tablet*.

DEATH OF JAMES GRATTAN, JUN.—We feel deep pain at having to announce the death of James Grattan, jun., Esq., only son of Henry Grattan, Esq., M.P. for the county Meath. Master Grattan was only twelve years of age, and was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the brain; his illness at once assumed so alarming a character as to necessitate the absence of his father from his place in parliament, where he was fighting the battles of his country, and, in conjunction with other independent Irish representatives, maintaining the struggle against the overpowering force of ministerial majorities. If it be a consolation to the father in his sad bereavement to know that his fellow-countrymen will deeply sympathize with him in his loss, he may have that assurance.—*Dublin Freeman*.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. MR. KIRBY.—We deeply regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Kirby met with a rather serious accident on Tuesday last, and under circumstances which makes it more than ordinarily afflicting to the rev. gentleman. This being the season when he is engaged in making preparations for the annual meeting on which the resources of Olivemount mainly depend, the rev. gentleman was riding into town about three o'clock on Tuesday last, and when a short distance outside the gate of Olivemount, the horse on which he was riding struck his foot against a stone, stumbled, and threw the rev. gentleman on the road. He was conveyed to his residence considerably stunned by the force of the fall. On the following morning, Surgeon Kirby, of Harcourt Street, and Surgeon M'Veagh, of Hardwicke Street, were called in, and pronounced the rev. gentleman's left collar-bone to be broken. We are happy to have it in our power to add that, under the care of those eminent physicians, the rev. gentleman is progressing towards convalescence.—*Ibid*.

POLICE INVESTIGATION AT OUTERARD.—A very important inquiry took place this week at Outerard, concerning certain charges brought by the magistrates of that district against a very deserving and efficient officer of the constabulary force stationed there, Martin Clune, Esq., S. I. It appears that for some time past some of the magistrates of the Outerard district were not very favorably disposed to Mr. Clune, who happens to be a Catholic, while the gentlemen who have appeared to prosecute him in this matter have taken the "Jumpers" under their especial protection. It appears also from the evidence that a strong desire for Mr. Clune's removal was manifested by these gentlemen; and when Mr. Scully, the newly-appointed resident magistrate, came to Outerard, they found in him a very useful auxiliary in carrying out their purpose, or at least expected to do so. How Mr. Scully became prejudiced against Mr. Clune does not exactly appear; but by Mr. Scully's own admission, he did not treat him upon his arrival in the district with the courtesy which one gentleman might be expected to extend to another under the circumstances. Some time after this a series of charges against Mr. Clune were signed by the four following magistrates, and forwarded to the government—namely, Robert Martin, Ross; Major Martin, Outerard; George F. O'Flaherty, Lemonfield; and John Scully, R. M. The result of this representation was, that a commission, consisting of Mr. Fitzgerald, R. M., Ballinasloe, and Mr. J. Lynch, S. I., were appointed to receive evidence upon the spot, and on Wednesday last they proceeded to do so. The matter is now *sub judice*; but when the proper time arrives for giving our opinion, we will not fail to inform the public of the motives and objects which actuated this magisterial clique in endeavoring to effect the removal of the Catholic Sub-Inspector of Police. We regret very much to see Mr. Scully, a Catholic and the brother of a most respectable member of parliament, in the position which he now occupies before the public. It would have been much more prudent and creditable to have kept aloof from Mr. B. Blake and his confederates in the work of proselytism.—*Gahway Mercury*.

The Twelfth of July has been passed in Ireland in a way which we hope to see imitated on all Twelfths of July henceforth. The Orangemen met in their lodges, and celebrated the occasion with social festivities; and so long as they labor under the delusion of supposing that the anniversary is one which really claims any honor from them, or commemorates any good to their country, we see no reason why they should not so celebrate it. But we rejoice to find that they have learned to respect the feelings of their fellow-countrymen, and have accordingly abstained from such offensive public manifestations as might wound the feelings or arouse the indignation of their Catholic neighbors. The day went off in peace and harmony throughout the whole of Ulster, with, perhaps, a few trifling exceptions, which are, however, too insignificant to be mentioned.—*Dublin Freeman*.

THE DUBLIN ORANGEMEN.—The 161st anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was commemorated by a dinner at Jude's Hotel on Tuesday evening the 1st instant, where a large number of the brethren of various Orange lodges through Dublin met together, according to custom, to do honor to that victory.

SUICIDE.—Thursday morning, between five and six o'clock, the inhabitants of Cooloney-street, Limerick, were thrown into a state of consternation by a report that Mr. Charles Brown, late quartermaster-sergeant of the 23d regiment, had shot himself through the head. On inquiry it was ascertained that the rumour was but too well founded. The cause of this melancholy affair is at present enveloped in mystery. It is suspected that the act of self-destruction must have been premeditated. Deceased was found dead in a garden near the new barracks, lying on the ground with a carbine under his breast.—*Nenagh-Guardian*.

SALARY OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—At a special meeting of the Corporation, on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding, the vote agreed to at the previous meeting of the body, for a grant of £2,500 a year, as salary to the present, and all future Lord Mayors, was rescinded; and a resolution unanimously passed, that the sum should be £2,000 instead.

WYNNE V. WESTMEATH.—A third trial in this case has occupied the Court of Exchequer for seven days terminating on Tuesday last. The Chief Baron having concluded his charge, the jury withdrew to their room, and at one o'clock announced to the court that they had agreed as to a verdict for the plaintiff, that he had sustained his charge of libel, but disagreed as to the amount. The jury who were empanelled on the first trial disagreed as to the verdict, the second jury found a verdict of £1,000 for the plaintiff, and the third were willing to find a verdict for the plaintiff, but disagreed as to the damages. They were immediately discharged.—*Tablet*.

The Tipperary Vindicator makes an announcement of an important increase to the population that has taken place in that part of the country. A farmer's wife has produced him three children; his six cows have produced twelve calves; his goat, three kids; his sow pig, a litter of seventeen young; his mare, two foals, and all his ewe sheep, two lambs each!

EVICTIONS.—The Dundalk Democrat announces that Mr. M'Cauley, relieving officer of the Carrickmacross union, has received notice that six families would be evicted during the present week from the Shirley estate, on which extermination has already been carried on to such a shameful extent.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Friday, the 4th instant, an inquest was held at Smithstown on the body of Michael Coleman. It appeared in evidence that Coleman was taken up by Mr. Palmer, relieving officer for Ballycastle, and brought before the magistrates assembled at Ballycastle petty sessions, and committed by them for one month to Castlebar gaol as a vagrant. He was being conveyed from Ballycastle to Castlebar on a cart, but previous to his arrival at Crossmolina he expired. The jury returned a verdict—"Died from destitution."—*Tyrrawly Herald*.

STATE OF THE SKIBBEREEN UNION.—An application having been made by the Poor Law Commissioners to the guardians of this union, to ascertain whether they would have the debt due by the union to the government paid by the twenty or forty instalments, a calculation was made of the annual sum which the union would have to pay for forty years; and by the report of the committee, brought up by Mr. Limrick, J. P., it appeared that the annual sum would be 1,400l. a year, which would be 10d. in the pound on the valuation, to which add 7d. in the pound for officers' salaries and establishment charges, and there is thus 1s. 5d. in the pound for forty years before a pound of meal or a yard of frieze is procured for the paupers of the union, who now amount to 2,850.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE CROPS.—Cootehill, July 14.—I regret much having to inform you that unmistakable, although as yet only partial, symptoms of the disease have appeared within the last three or four days in this neighbourhood in the potato crop, which up to the present time presented a most luxuriant and healthy appearance. The leaves appear as if spotted with ink. This is to be regretted the more as there is nearly as great a quantity sown this year as in any year since 1845. There is a great breadth of flax sown, which has a splendid appearance everywhere, and is approaching fast to maturity. It is expected to be a remunerating crop, particularly if a rumour turn out to be true that there is a partial failure of it in Russia. The high westerly winds which prevailed for the last two or three days, although accompanied on Sunday last with partial showers, have very much injured the potato haulms.—*Correspondent of the Freeman*.

The crops in this locality afford much promise of an abundant harvest, and never did the farmer look forward with higher hopes to a full reward for past toil, or the artisan enjoy a brighter prospect of cheapness and plenty, than at the present time. From every quarter we have received the most cheering intelligence respecting the potato crop, which still continues to equal, if it does not surpass in productiveness, that of any harvest, previous to its failure. In some parts of this country, where the crop was sown early, new potatoes are in daily use.—*Westmeath Guardian*.

We hear of no blight or disease in this neighbourhood, and the produce promises to reach that of the most abundant years.—*Drogheda Conservative*.

Generally speaking, the flax crop promises well throughout the country, which may in part be ascribed to the soundness of the seed sown this season.—*Armagh Guardian*.

Our market was well supplied during the week with excellent new potatoes. There is not the least appearance of disease in any offered for sale, and we are glad to report that throughout the country the esculent is growing well, and free from blight.—*Ibid*.

The wheat, oats, meadow, and potato fields promise to yield a most plentiful supply. There is a quantity of excellent new potatoes in our market this day. They are very large, and there is not the slightest symptom of disease apparent in them.—*Boyle Gazette*.

The aspect of the country throughout the province is most luxuriant, and we may safely state there was never at this season of the year a prospect of a more abundant harvest, could we place confidence in the potato crop, which the small farmers of Leinster were driven so extensively to cultivate, on account of the miserable remuneration afforded for other agricultural produce.—*Leinster Express*.

EMIGRATION.—On Friday the Mars steamer left for Liverpool with 160 passengers en route for America.—*Waterford Mail*.

As on this day we have never seen the quays of Limerick so busy with emigrants of the respectable class. We hear that for the saving of the harvest it will be very difficult to obtain hands in several rural districts.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The calendar at the ensuing assizes for the south riding of Tipperary will be exceedingly light, there not being fifty prisoners for trial.

A monstrous salmon, estimated at 60lbs. weight, was hooked last week upon the Shannon, and contested for life or death with strength proportionate to his dimensions. The angler became exhausted, whilst the fish was still vigorous, and fainted before he relinquished his hold. A second took up the rod, and continued the struggle for hours, but at length relinquished his chance to an officer for 1l. The third continued the sport, and finally lost the prize—the king of the river escaping with all the tackle after a contest of twenty hours.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—On Tuesday the Retribution and Sidon, war steamers, sailed from Queenstown, with the 60th Rifles on board, for the Cape. The Odin also sailed with them, and will, we believe, accompany them the greater part of the voyage. The report that fever had broken out on board the two first-mentioned vessels was, as we have been informed, unfounded; at all events, Queenstown was never more free from sickness of every description than it is at present.—*Cork Examiner*.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A few days ago an empty puncheon, from which whisky had been just drawn off, was placed outside the door of a spirit dealer in Enniscolly, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, as the sun had attained its greatest heat, the puncheon exploded, causing a reverberation of the atmosphere to an extent that was truly terrific, and causing as much damage in its neighbourhood as if it was charged with gun-powder. Some of the staves that were not blown away appeared in flames on the instant and the clothes of a young lad, of some seven or eight years of age, was near it at the time, caught fire; his body was so injured before necessary assistance could be rendered him, that he died the following day.—*Waterford News*.

FIGHTFUL DEATH BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Hyndman, city coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Meath Hospital, on the body of the late Mr. Samuel Cheetham, gun-maker, of 4, Camden-row. Patrick Cheetham, his son, a boy of about 14 years of age, stated that at about half-past ten o'clock on Friday, the 4th instant, he was in the engine room with deceased, who had been putting water into the boiler, and was returning from so doing when his coat tails caught in the cog wheel; he fell back, and his face was caught between the wall and the wheel; his right arm was caught in the machinery; the witness immediately stopped the engine and called for assistance; a workman named John Mitchell came up and extricated deceased, and got him carried to the hospital; he was quite sober at the time of the occurrence. John Mitchell corroborated the above evidence. Wm. James Shield, resident pupil, stated that when deceased was brought into the hospital his face was smashed and broken in several places, and all the arteries torn and mutilated; the right arm was broken across; he was sensible, but very weak, and bleeding profusely from his face and arm; Surgeon Rynd tied the arteries, and took out the right arm from the shoulder joint; he seemed to be getting on well for two or three days, but during the last three days he got into a state of delirium, and died about half-past twelve on Saturday morning. A verdict was returned in accordance with the foregoing testimony.—*Tablet*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great Parliamentary word-mill begins to move with accelerated speed, as the Session draws to a close; and, if we may judge by the hollow resonance of the machinery and the jaded looks of the work-men, production will soon cease, if not from the want of the raw material, at least from the exhaustion of the labourers employed in the business of Legislation.—*Weekly News*.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE LAW OF MORTMAIN.—On Thursday the room of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Laws of Mortmain, was excessively crowded, from the fact of its being known that the Cardinal had been summoned to give evidence. There was a great number of Members of Parliament, clergymen of the Church of England, Catholic Priests and ladies. The Cardinal said he did not think that the Catholics were favorable to any legislative interference in matters of this description, as they had had some lessons from late events, and looked on legislation of that kind with distrust. He declined to answer questions which would require his admission of communications with the See of Rome, but considerable information was obtained from him.—*Weekly News*.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is confidently calculated that parliament will be prorogued about the 12th or 14th of August.

The Right Hon. Edward Strutt is a Candidate to succeed the Earl of Arundel and Surrey in the representation of the borough of Arundel. The *Sussex Express* has the following with reference to the unexpected retirement of the noble earl:—"Lord Arundel adopted the course taken by the Irish members on Sir F. Thesiger's amendment—absenting himself with the intention of placing government in a minority. As the Duke of Norfolk holds the official position of Master of the Horse, and his influence is justly considered to preponderate in Arundel, it will readily be perceived that the course taken by the noble lord as member for the borough must have been regarded by ministers as a decided mark of opposition on the part of his grace, especially when it is remembered that Lord Edw. Howard, who holds the office of Vice-Chamberlain, has also been absent from the divisions."

REPRESENTATION OF ARUNDEL.—On Wednesday Mr. Strutt was elected, without opposition, member for this borough.

ST. PANCRAS CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—The adjourned meeting of the above-named association took place at the Temperance Hall, Seymour street, on Monday, the 14th inst. The chairman said that it was his intention at some future meeting to propose, as soon as the Defence Association should be formed in Dublin, that this association might be made a branch in connection with that body, on the same conditions as those by which the immortal O'Connell connected the Repeal clubs with the Repeal Association. He also said that, as there was no point on which we were more required to defend our Faith than on the all-important point of education, it was his intention to propose the formation of a committee to be called the Catholic University Committee, whose duty it should be, in every possible way, to aid in the accomplishment of the grand work of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland. The chairman, in conclusion, passed a high eulogium on the services of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, whose resignation of his seat in parliament, he said, there was too much reason to believe, was compulsory, and caused by his devotion to the interests of his religion. He hoped that at the next election his merits and his sacrifices would not be forgotten by the Catholics of Ireland, and that he would be returned for some Irish borough or county. The meeting separated shortly after ten o'clock to meet again on Monday evening next.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.—We understand some of the congregation of this diocese are about to form committees to raise a limited subscription to transmit in behalf of this great undertaking. Perhaps this is the most effective mode that the English mission can take

in support of the University. It is not large sums that can be generally obtained from sufficient number of individuals, to succeed with any great Catholic movement in the present state of the Church in this country; it is a general response from the mass that must insure success in every effort. If only a moderate sum is raised in every congregation, much will be done, and, surely, in every congregation there are two or three laymen to be found who will collect at least a trifle, to remit to Ireland in aid of this whole undertaking.—*Northumberland and Durham Correspondent of Tablet*.

ORANGE DISTURBANCE IN LIVERPOOL.—While the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne has passed off without disturbance in Ireland, the most disgraceful scenes have occurred at Liverpool. The Orangemen decided upon a procession, and we do not see that any active measures were taken by the magistrates to prevent a course that all must have foreseen would end in disturbance. Upwards of 2,000 members of the lodges, walking through the principal thoroughfares, would, of course, encounter a similar crowd of Irishmen. Several of the former, on Monday, pulled out loaded pistols from their pockets, and fired without hesitation; others used swords; the weapons of the Irish were chiefly brickbats and bludgeons. A great number of spectators were injured, a policeman was beaten to death, and scores retreated with bleeding heads and limbs. Numerous cases of assault and stabbing have since been heard by the magistrate, the victims being chiefly Orangemen. A hair-dresser, named Jones and a policeman off duty, were stabbed on Tuesday evening. The former died on Wednesday.—*Weekly News*.

AN ELECTRO BIOLOGIST AT FAULT.—Mr. Stone, who professes to deprive people of their memories, confuse their sight, and make them creatures of his own will, sometimes get baffled by men as clever as himself. The other day a man professed, in the private room, to be under the electro-biologic influence, and was brought before the audience for a display. Mr. Stone told him, in the usual triumphant tone, that he could not take his hands off his head. To the consternation of the operator, and the astonishment of the audience, the subject replied with consummate coolness, "What will you bet?" During the scene that followed, an elderly gentleman, with a white neckcloth—apparently a clergyman of the Establishment—turned most testily towards the unlucky trickster, and vehemently rebuked him. "Your conduct is disgraceful, Sir, disgraceful—you had a right to doubt, if you liked, Sir, but not to insult the whole congregation—the whole assembly, Sir. You told lies, Sir, or several lies—half a dozen lies, Sir—saying that you couldn't see, Sir, or sit, Sir, or stand, Sir, when you could, Sir. You should be ashamed of yourself, Sir, you should, Sir," &c., &c. During all this scene, an interesting girl of about 18, who sat beside the old parson, was pulling his sleeve, and urging him in "a low sweet voice" to stop. "Don't papa, pray don't go on so." But until the old gentleman's cholera had expended itself, all remonstrance was in vain. At the half uttered word "congregation," there was a shout of laughter, which seemed to embarrass the poor girl sadly.—*Ibid*.

From an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales, it appears that the number of males is 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, and one to every 334 of the female.

UNITED STATES.

LIQUOR DESTROYED AT PORTLAND, ME.—Five barrels, two kegs, one box, and thirty-six demijohns, of various kinds of liquors, were seized, on the 26th ult., at Portland, Me., under the new liquor law of that State, at the store of Messrs. Child & Co., and were emptied of their contents, in front of the watch-house, by the city Marshal. The liquor was poured into the gutter, probably in all not far from 250 gallons.—*Christian Inquirer*.

A law has passed the Legislature of Wisconsin, limiting the rate of interest to twelve per cent. per annum, and prohibiting by severe penalties the taking of a larger rate.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The beginning of the eclipse of the sun of this morning was, as we understand, well observed at Cambridge, by W. C. Bond, Esq., Director of the Observatory, his second assistant, R. T. Paine, Esq., and S. C. Walker, Esq. The end was unfortunately rendered invisible by a cloud, which completely obscured the sun until about half a minute after it had taken place. During the eclipse about ten daguerreotype representations of it were taken at Cambridge, by Mr. Whipple of this city. Mr. G. P. Bond, the first assistant, was present at the meeting of the British Association in the beginning of the month of April, but left England about the 12th for the city of Carlscrona, in Sweden, with the intention of observing there the eclipse, as there it was total and very nearly central.—*Boston Traveller*, 28th.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Unfavorable weather appears to have been general all over the kingdom; still there are no complaints of the crops having sustained any injury. There has been an appearance of blight in wheat, but it is admitted to be very partial in its effects; and the farmers seem willing to believe that, although the blight is identical with that of last year, the crop is not by any means largely injured. The potatoes are still safe, and the other green and cereal crops are most promising.

THE WHEAT CROP.—In Ohio, advices from all quarters of the State show that the wheat crop of the present season will be the largest ever grown in that State. In New York, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, the yield is also very large, and the wheat of the very best quality. The Detroit Free Press says it has information from all parts of the State that crops of every description promise an abundant yield to the farmer. Wheat harvest has already commenced in many places; and yield exceeds anything ever known, even in Michigan. In the northern and western parts of the State, and also in the southern tier of counties, the wheat crop is said to reach from one quarter to one third higher than in any previous season. In northern and central Illinois heavy rains have destroyed a portion of the crop; but in the southern portion of the State it will be abundant. The reports from all the grain-growing parts of the Union indicate that the wheat harvest of 1851 will be the heaviest ever raised.—*Christian Inquirer*.

WITHDRAWING FELLOWSHIP.—The First Baptist church of this city, Rev. Dr. Cone, pastor, has withdrawn "Christian fellowship" from the Tabernacle Baptist church, on account of the admission to the latter body of three excluded members from the former.—*N. Y. Christian Inquirer*.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
At the Office, No. 3, McGill Street.
TERMS:
To Town Subscribers... \$3 per annum.
To Country do... \$4 do.

We request our subscribers to remit, without delay, the amount of subscription, addressed—Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE; who will give receipts for the same.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid. Subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, are requested to make their complaints known to the Editor of the Journal.

- The Agents for this Journal, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts, are, for—
Alexandria.—Mr. D. McGillis.
Aylmer, C. E.—Mr. Jas. Doyle.
Buckingham, C. E.—John Newman, Esq.
Brantford, C. W.—Mr. John Comerford.
Bytown.—Mr. Edw. Burke.
Carillon.—A. E. Montmarquet, Esq.
Chambly.—Mr. John Hackett.
Cornwall, C. W.—Mr. A. Stuart McDonald.
Counties of Kamouraska and L'Islet.—Revd. L. A. Bourret.
Dundas County.—Mr. Alex. McDonald, (Ich).
Eastern Townships.—Mr. Patrick Hackett.
Lochiel.—Mr. Owen Quigley, P. M.
Mosa, C. W.—Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.
Norwood.—Rev. Bernard J. Higgins.
Norton Creek.—Mr. Hugh McGill.
Oshawa.—Rev. J. B. Proulx.
Pembroke, C. W.—Mr. Thomas Lee.
Perth, C. W.—Mr. John Doran.
Picton, C. W.—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Prescott, C. W.—B. White, Esq.
Quebec.—Mr. Mathew Enright, 24, Mountain St.
St. Hyacinthe.—Mr. Patrick Flynn.
Sherbrooke.—Mr. Thomas Griffith.
St. Thomas, C. W.—Mr. Patrick Bobier.
Shipton, Dunville, and Melbourne.—Mr. A. Donnelly.
Terra Nova.—M. Prevost, Esq., N. P.
Three-Rivers.—Mr. John Keenan.
Toronto.—Mr. Thomas Hayes.

THE TRUE WITNESS
AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1851.

THE GOVERNMENT CHURCH.

Since the passing of the Penal Laws, the debates in the House of Commons have lost much of their interest for the Catholic reader. Drummond, Spooner, Inglis, and all that ignoble army of driveling slanderers, have no longer a chance to squirt their venom against the immaculate spouse of Christ. The House of Lords, in its turn, has become the arena of theological controversy, and although no animated debates upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill have as yet occurred, or are likely to occur, the time of the House has been taken up with a long and important discussion, upon the state of the church of England, a short account of which may prove interesting to our readers, especially at the present moment, just as we are about to witness the assembly, in solemn Council, of the Pastors of that part of Christ's Church, which is so happily established, not by law, but by the grace of God, in this country. Nothing indeed is more striking, and better calculated to give rise to expressions of thankfulness on the part of every Catholic, than the contrast between the free and independent action of the Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, as displayed in the meeting of her Ecclesiastical Councils, and Synods, whenever she, in her wisdom, thinks fit to summon them, and the degraded and abject state of the Government Establishment of England, humbly imploring permission from the civil power, to meet in Convocation, to regulate its own affairs, to define clearly (if possible) its doctrines, and to put in order what is amiss, yet having this, its lowly prayer, haughtily rejected; and its natural desire for self-control ridiculed as arrogant presumption. The condition of the Church of England affords a lasting and salutary lesson to the Christian world; pretending to be independent, it has become a slave, the mere creature of the State; rejecting the sweet yoke of Christ, and throwing off legitimate authority, the authority of those to whom Christ gave command to bear rule in His Church, it has been compelled to put on the chains of the despot, and tamely to submit to the most ignominious bondage; and though numbering amongst its dignitaries, gentlemen, eminent for their talents and extensive learning, amiable for their many and great virtues, it has become the scorn and derision of those even, who do most loudly make a display of being its friends, and defenders against the "insolent and insidious aggressions" of Papal power. So is it ever in this world: if men will not submit to legitimate authority, they are certain to become subject to despotism, or illegitimate authority. Thus we see the State church of England at the present day, lying, groveling, at the feet of the civil power; putting up with all manner of insults and ridicule from the hands of those that replenish its coffers; bearing patiently all things, all sorts of indignities, because they come accompanied with pay and perquisites; and permitting laymen, men not even necessarily members of its communion, to dictate unto it its creeds, and prescribe its rules of conduct. It is the same with the Anglican Establishment in Canada; to be allowed to meet in Synod, is the continual prayer of its dignitaries to the civil authorities, a prayer scornfully rejected by the State, which turns a deaf ear to the voice of its creature. Meanwhile, the Bishops of the Church, meet in Council, when, where, and as they think fit; asking permission from no man, acknowledging no

authority, except the authority of Christ, and seeking instructions only from the Holy Spirit.

On the 11th ult. Lord Redesdale brought forward a motion, the ostensible object of which was to procure the production of certain papers, but which was really intended as a *feeler*, to prepare the way, if possible, for an address to the Crown, recommending the resumption of the Convocation of the Clergy. The debate to which this motion gave rise, throws considerable light upon the actual state of the Establishment, and upon the feelings entertained towards it, by many amongst its chief dignitaries and members.

"Lord Redesdale had no desire to pledge their lordships to any particular line of conduct; but he considered that the subject of the synodal action of the church should be fairly discussed. The present state of the church had raised the conviction that matters could not remain as they were, and that there was danger to the constitution in the church and state, unless something was done to bring matters in a more settled condition. Unless some steps were taken to enable Convocation to meet; the representation of the church must remain in the hands of unauthorised persons. What objection was there to Convocation? All other religious communities in the country assembled; but the church of England had no such power. If they looked to the lowest church, and the lowest body of Dissenters, who fancied themselves most at liberty to form their own opinions on every religious subject, they would find with how much respect these persons were ready to look up to their favorite preachers, and to make Popes of them. If there had been direction in the church, he believed the effect would have been most salutary. Many wished for direction, but could not get it. If they asked one bishop, they got a hesitating opinion; another bishop might give them opinions totally diverse. The result was, that many left a church where there was no certainty or decision, and went over to a Church which did offer them, what they felt they needed. Synodal action was imperatively demanded; without this, they were expecting the church to fight with her hands tied. The noble lord concluded by moving for the copy of a petition from the clergy and laity of the province of Canterbury, presented to both Houses of Convocation, on the 5th Feb., 1851.

Dr. Sumner then rose and said, the noble lord is not singular in his opinion of the necessity for Convocation. Many petitions have been addressed to me, most respectfully signed, urging me to use my influence to promote the assembly of that body. I answered the memorialists, that I could not agree with their opinion, and could not comply with their petition. I still think the same. The assembly of Convocation would cause great disappointment or great excitement. What is there to be done? Some say the Liturgy requires revision; some rubrics are inconsistent, others unintelligible. If the assembling of Convocation were to result only in the reconciliation of some conflicting rubrics, or in supplying the deficiency of others, or in the change of a few obsolete and questionable phrases, the result would be great disappointment: go further, and you excite. If more were attempted, if the doctrines of the Prayer book were touched, a flame would be lighted up, which not all her Majesty's prerogative could quench. Convocation, is but a very unimportant body, and had little to do with the framing of our Protestant services and articles. The first service, which has never been much changed, was framed by order of King Edward VI., in 1549, and was submitted to Convocation, not to be formed, but to be approved. Three years later the Articles were ratified, not debated in Convocation, and of so little importance was that authority deemed, that no record of the transaction appears in the register of its proceedings. Seven years later, the revision of the Prayer book was sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament, but no mention was made of Convocation. Again, in 1562, the Convocation was entirely governed by the authority of a few leading persons, and was much more disposed to receive than to issue mandates; even the Canons of 1603 were never submitted to the province of York, but declared to be binding upon it, by Royal Command. Dr. Sumner concluded by observing, that as he did not believe the assembling of Convocation would be the means of promoting union, he could not agree with the noble lord in desiring its reassembly.

Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, said that he could not advocate the restoration of the Convocation as a governing body in the church; he was of opinion that the government of the church, by the clergy, could not, and should not be tolerated in these days. The strange anomaly of the present time was, that if the church were governed at all, it must be governed by persons not necessarily members of it. Opposed to violent changes, he wished people to believe that if church affairs remained unaltered, it was not because there was nothing that required change, but because there was no means of effecting it.

The Bishop of London contended that the suppression of Convocation in the last century was caused by political motives. The Convocation proceeded to take notice of the heretical teaching of a bishop, appointed by the Government, and then the Government suppressed the Convocation.

Lord Lansdowne objected, as one of the Members of her Majesty's Government, to such a change in the constitution of the country, as would be caused by the reassembling of Convocation.

The Bishop of Oxford said that he believed that the true cause of objection to the synodal action of the church of England, was, an entire want of faith in her divine mission. He quoted the *Globe*, a journal supposed to represent the views of certain parties in the State, and to be an organ of the Government, in support of this opinion. The writer said:—

"The church of England, as by law established, is emphatically a creature of this world. It is impossible to affix any intelligible character to her profession or practice, unless we bear steadily in mind that she is essentially a machine for embodying the spiritual element in the changing public opinion of the day, and not a contrivance for transmitting sacraments or defining creeds. On any other theory, such a church as we have in England, is either a contradiction, or a living outrage on every pretence of religious independence. Her government by the Prime Minister, her passive immobility, her obstinate silence, the absolute nullity of her censures, the thousands of her professing adherents who laugh outright whenever her ministers outstep the modest sphere of officebearers in a national establishment,—these are all incidents and marks of bondage which would be too intolerable for the meanest sect of Jumpers to submit to, which the Roman Church derides and scoffs at from her pride of place, the recog-

nition of which would be degrading beyond belief to a purely spiritual establishment, but which become, we do not say merely intelligible, but suitable and decent, in our department of public worship. These facts cannot be got over; and, however they may jar with the superbtions which the Elizabethan Reformers sometimes assumed in an unwise deference to the prejudices of their day, it is foolish to ignore them, and dishonest to speculate, on the faith that the uneducated, rich or poor may do so. It is a great misfortune that the true position of the church of England was not brought out more clearly, we may say, more offensively, in the 16th century. A real Nag's Head consecration would have saved us from a world of our present difficulties."

He believed this was the spirit which opposed the right of the church of England, to meet in synod; which represents her as a mere machine in the hands of Government, destitute of the Spirit of God, and with no truth in her, for which to stand, or if needs be, for which to fall. Either the church of England, was what she professed to be,—the representative of Christ's church, or else she was a mere creature of the State. If they thought that the worldly dignities which she possessed, and which gave her place and power, were to supersede her higher pretensions, they might depend upon it, they would be giving the Church of Rome absolute dominion over her, in spite of any Act of Parliament they might enact. They had been told that the synodal action would endanger the peace of the church; but he would rather have truth than peace. Whence the widening and increasing differences in the church of England? Whence those opinions, which led to deep errors, and to those misfortunes which they saw around them? Whence, but that the spirits of the devout were driven inwards, and their hearts rendered troublous with despair; whereas if the church had been allowed to discuss those things which so deeply concerned her, in lawful synod, the Spirit of God would have been there, and if there were truth in the world, the beneficial consequences might have been seen. He desired to see the power of self-government restored to the church. The control of the Sovereign over the church had really gone, and had devolved upon the House of Commons, which looked upon the church as some State establishment, for which it had to legislate, as for any other institution of Great Britain; the bishops and clergy as a body had scarcely any power left in the administration of the church of England, so what from those who were timorous, those who shrunk from difficulties, or who set up their own will for a rule, it was almost impossible for the bishops, let them strive as they would, to do any thing effectively. There was no remedy for the evils, unless power for her internal regulation be given to the church. If, however, the Legislature would handle the living body which was dwelling amongst them, as some mere instrument of human device, if they would persist, by their external legislation, to make it speak a language which it had not derived from its author, and to do acts which it could not justify by its precepts, then, where they promised peace, they would find death; where they promised success, they would find failure; and they would finally be left, as incompetent, as ever any Christian nation had been, to deal with the corruptions and unnumbered evils of a church, which, as a body politic they had to administer.

Lord Lansdowne said, that when he considered that the most important part of the constitution of the church of England was enacted without reference to Convocation, that the book of Common Prayer was not submitted to Convocation, and that the Articles of the church, though passed by Convocation, were only subsequently adopted by the Sovereign, and made law by Parliament, he thought there were proofs, sufficient to show, that the Convocation of the clergy was not the established mode for promulgating the doctrines of the church of England.

From the whole tenor of the debate, it is quite clear, that it is not the intention of Government to grant the church of England what it demands. Anglicans must therefore keep quiet, and be good boys; Queen and Parliament will manage their spiritual affairs for them, and draw up their creeds and Articles of Faith.

ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS.

(Concluded.)

It is not from the history of the middle ages, and from the policy of feudal despots alone, that *Scrutator* draws arguments against the expediency of tolerating Ecclesiastical Corporations, and allowing them to become holders of property; coming down to recent times, to the days of Louis XIV. and XV., he cites the ordinances of these monarchs, the opinions of lawyers, and, fortified with such great authorities, he thinks that he has fully made good his case. We do not think that he has been more happy here, than he was in the example he adduced from the conduct of the Emperor Frederick. *Scrutator* brings into court an ordinance of Louis XIV., 1639, in which the king says—"As the augmentation of the property of the ancient Churches, the multiplication of monasteries, and the augmentation of many other communities, both secular and regular, diminished too considerably the energies of the kingdom, and the revenues of the crown, it has been considered necessary to apply remedies;" and then proceeds to apply the remedies, required by the *evil complained of*—the diminution of the energies of the kingdom, consequent upon the diminution of the revenues of the crown. Certainly, we admit with *Scrutator*, that a system which diminished the revenues of the crown, called for the immediate application of legislative enactments; but did *Scrutator* pause to reflect, how it came to pass, that the augmentation of the property of the Church, caused the diminution of the revenues of the Crown? Surely, "a learned and able member of the bar" might have taken the pains to inform us to what peculiarity in the French system of taxation this diminution of revenue was owing; he might have perceived that the edict of Louis, speaks not of the existence or augmentation of Ecclesiastical Corporations as *malum per se*, but because of the accidental financial results. *Scrutator* must be aware, that before the first revolution, the property of the nobility and of the Church was exempt from the burdens which pressed so heavily upon the third estate alone; and that it was therefore of the highest importance, both to king and people, to prevent the property of

the latter from passing into the hands of the privileged classes, that is, from becoming lost to the purposes of taxation; as every such transfer, diminished the quantity of revenue producing property, and must, therefore, have tended, either to diminish the revenue of the Crown, or to increase the load of taxation borne by the people. This is the objection to Ecclesiastical Corporations, which we find reiterated by all the authorities adduced by *Scrutator*. M. Henri, a learned French Lawyer of the XVII. century, contends that an Ecclesiastical Corporation cannot establish itself in a city, without the consent of the inhabitants, because:—"The interest of the inhabitants against the new establishment is manifest, for, if it have a capacity to acquire land, it withdraws so much land from ordinary taxation: and if it be a mendicant corporation, the inhabitants are under an obligation to support it." Further, the one and the other class of corporations, having attained a footing, extend themselves in a little, and occupy a great number of properties, as well for the Church, and their own habitations, as for gardens, so that there are so many houses which fall into mortmain, the possessors of which no longer contribute to public charges." For which reasons M. Henri concludes:—"That it is easy to decide, that in order not to overburthen a city much in debt, and also not to prejudice the established corporations, the door ought to be closed to the other orders, which would wish for the future to establish themselves there." Certainly, M. Henri assigns most excellent reasons against the creation of new Ecclesiastical Corporations in France, in the XVII. century; and *Scrutator*, in quoting them as applicable to Canada, in the XIX., clearly shows that he is incapable of appreciating them. He must remember, that the property held by Ecclesiastical Corporations here, will not, as in France, where M. Henri wrote, be exempt from bearing its share of the public burdens, or withdrawn from ordinary taxation; and that, therefore, M. Henri's conclusions against the inexpediency of tolerating the establishment of such corporate bodies, are totally inapplicable. When *Scrutator* shall have proved, that property belonging to the Church Societies in Canada, is exempt from public charges, which charges will, therefore, fall the more heavily upon the other property of the nation, we promise him to go heart and soul in the cry for the enforcement of the statutes of mortmain. Did we desire stronger proofs to show the inutility of these laws, we would seek for them in the words of the legal authorities whom *Scrutator* cites in their favor. M. Merlin, for instance, complains, that "all these laws, however precise and multiplied they might be, were only an impotent curb for bodies in mortmain "nécessaire pour les gens de main morte; q'un frein impuissant." And such is the invariable result of all laws which arbitrarily attempt to interfere with the rights of property; they can always be evaded when it is desirable to evade them. They cannot be enforced, though it has often been attempted. Sumptuary Laws—Usury Laws, and many other laws—have shared the same fate; and as we consider that nothing so much tends to bring government into contempt, as to enact laws which cannot be enforced, because it teaches men to violate laws with impunity, whenever such violation suits their convenience, we consider that the sooner the Mortmain Laws share the fate, which the Sumptuary Laws have shared, the better.

But *Scrutator*, and his party, well know, that their declamations against Ecclesiastical Corporations are not excited by dread of the financial or commercial results, to be anticipated; from allowing such corporations to acquire and possess property. It is the dread of the vast moral effects, likely to be produced by the spectacle of a Free Church, wealthy, yet not supported by the State or by compulsory taxation, not sustained by the blood and sweat of the poor man's brow, or by tithes levied at the point of the bayonet, but by the spontaneous offerings of her children, the fruit of their love and piety—which stirs their bile.—It is because they see that the voluntary system, if allowed unrestricted development in the Catholic Church, is likely soon to be too powerful for them, and for the different sects of which they are the votaries. Voluntaryism is all very well when claimed by Protestants for the support of Protestantism, but it is too good a thing for Papists; our Evangelical brethren fear, that if full liberty be allowed to the Catholic laity, to give or bequeath of their property to the Church, which has reared them within her bosom, that Church will soon become too rich and powerful; and be able, by means of the good works which she will do—the Churches which she will build—the schools which she will endow—the misery which she will relieve—the number of orphans and widows she will feed; clothe, and shelter—to acquire an irresistible influence over the hearts of men, and to gather all souls in unto her; they fear that their conventicles will be left unto them desolate, and that their ministers will have to groan and rant unto empty benches. Thus, the principle of which they vainly boast themselves the first proclaimers, and fancy themselves the champions, must be assailed; the voluntary system, that is, the system which leaves every man at liberty to give, of his own, what he thinks fit for the support of his Church, and which compels no man to give any thing, must be abandoned, lest Catholics should give to their Church too much; and their Church grow too rich. These gentry are well content to wear shackles themselves, if they can but succeed in imposing them upon others, and in restricting their dreaded foe—Popery. For ourselves, as Catholics, we ask for no restrictions, no distinction of creeds as before the law. Non-interference—is all we ask for. A clear stage, and no favor—is the utmost of our demands. If Anglicans, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, or any other sect grow rich, we envy them not their wealth, and we do not cry out for its confiscation, because we fear not for the Church. "The Church is in danger."—"Our common Protestantism is menaced."—"The

walls of our Zion are shaken,"—are the cries of Protestantism, alarmed, and not alarmed in vain. Catholics know no such fear; it cannot enter into their imaginations, that their Church can be endangered by the malice of men and devils—earth—hell—or Protestant Legislatures. They know, that though on earth she will never have peace, because she will always be, on earth, the Church Militant—she can never be in danger, because her Divine Founder, has Himself promised to be always with her; "and although heaven and earth shall pass away, His word shall never pass away."—*St. Matt., c. 24, v. 35.*

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN.

On Sunday last, after Vespers, we had the satisfaction of assisting at one of those sublime and touching ceremonies, which happily occur so often in Montreal,—we mean the consecration of the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, in Griffintown. The procession formed in front of St. Patrick's Church, and was composed of the Young Men's St. Patrick's and Temperance Societies, accompanied by their respective bands, and headed by their appropriate banners. A large concourse of our Catholic fellow-citizens, of all origins, contributed to swell its ranks. Owing to the absence of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who has not yet returned from his pastoral excursion, his Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis officiated upon this interesting occasion. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dowde, who took for his text—111 Kings, chap. 8, v. 41—3.

"Moreover also the stranger, who is not of thy people Israel, when he shall come out of a far country, and shall pray in this place, then hear thou in Heaven, in the firmament of thy dwelling place; and do all those things, for which that stranger shall call upon thee."

If, said the reverend gentleman, in allusion to the large gathering of the people upon the Lord's Day, it were meet that the dedication of the Temple of the old law, should be celebrated with so many, and so great rejoicings—with the clamor of trumpets, and the shouts of the assembled thousands of Israel—with the songs of the Levites, and the singing men, together with their sons, and their brethren, clothed with fine linen, sounding the cymbals and harps, and psalteries,—how much more is it becoming that we, who live under another and a better dispensation, who possess the substance, and the reality of those good things, whereof the old law was but a type and the shadow, should meet together, to shout with joy before the Lord, to praise Him, and to give glory to His Holy Name—because He is good; because His mercy endureth for ever.

The preacher then pointed out the many mercies for which the Irish in Canada have abundantly cause to be thankful. "It is good for us to be here," he said. He contrasted the condition of the Irish Catholic in this country, with that of his fellow-countryman and coreligionist in the United States, where he is, alas, too often oppressed, insulted, and often deprived of the ministrations of the Church, and the consolations of religion. He contrasted his position with that of his parents and brethren whom he has left behind him in the loved land of his birth; with that of the Irishman in Ireland—starved—persecuted—assailed with all manner of temptations to apostatise, and yet ever faithful, ever preserving inviolate the allegiance which he owes to his Church. Yes, though poor in the eyes of men, as before God Ireland is rich—rich in her children, martyred, exiled for their faith;—her children too are rich; rich in the possession of the one thing needful—the pearl of great price—the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Faith.

And it was to celebrate the consecration of the corner stone of a temple, erected for the worship of that Faith, that Catholics were then assembled. For so the Church willed: that in the commencement, during the progress, and in the completion of the work, in every one of these stages, the blessing of the Almighty should be invoked thereon. Nor would the care which the Church always has for the spiritual welfare of her children, cease with providing them a temple wherein to worship. He announced the intention of soon commencing the building of schools for the education of children of both sexes, the buildings to be in connection with the Church, thus affording to the rising generation the means of a secular and religious education, without exposing their morals and principles to the danger of being corrupted and contaminated by evil communication. The rev. gentleman concluded his Sermon, by reminding his hearers of the destination of the collection that was about to be taken up. "I will not exhort you," he said; "to give largely, for I am no stranger to your charity; I need not dwell upon your reward, for you know that you give unto God."

The customary prayers having been recited, his Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis advanced and gave the appropriate benediction, after which, a collection in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum was taken up. It is a sufficient proof of the charitable fervor, with which the assembly was animated, to add, that the collection amounted to the sum of £113 5s. 6d. Then, with grateful hearts, each one returned to his own home rejoicing, thanking the Lord for His mercies towards us.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.

ADDRESS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, AND CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.
To his Grace the Most Rev. Paul Cullen, D.D., Primate of all Ireland.

6th June, 1851.
Your Grace, and the other Bishops of the Irish Church, have attracted the admiration of the Catholic world, by your zeal in the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. You will be, therefore, not surprised when we, the Administrator, and Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston, in West Canada, assembled at the Episcopal residence, beg leave to express to

your Grace, and, through you, to the other Irish Prelates, our warmest sympathies in a cause so holy, and pregnant with consequences of the deepest interest to religion. The address of the Synod of Thurles first awoke in us the deepest interest in your projected institution; and when we contemplated the design, and the difficulties that surrounded it, our misgivings gave way only when we found your energies augment to the magnitude of both. Your Grace's frequent letters, also, which breathe the firmness of your own elevated mind; your very name, so dear to the Catholic world, in itself a sufficient earnest for the accomplishment of every religious project, however arduous; the uncompromising earnestness of the other venerable Prelates, and their unbending vigour in resisting the powerful opposition that besets the undertaking; the zeal, so proverbial, of their respective Clergy, whenever religious causes provoke its exercise, are in themselves, considerations which, accompanied as they are by the Benediction of the Supreme Pontiff, force the conviction on even the most pusillanimous, that the Irish University is blessed by Heaven; that it is eminently the work of God; and, therefore, that its success is secure amidst all the transient difficulties that may attend it for "the little while." We have only to add, that we shall use our best endeavors to further your heroic enterprise by every means within our control, and in whatever manner your Grace may think proper to suggest. Your agent, if you appoint him, shall have from us a general and cordial welcome.

With sentiments of the highest esteem for your Grace's person and character, and praying that God may long preserve your valuable health, we have the honor to be, Most Rev. Lord, your Grace's most devoted servants and brethren in Jesus Christ,

FRANK, Bishop of Carthage, Coadjutor and Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, C. W.

[Here follows the signatures of the Clergy.]

On Thursday, the 31st ult., the Feast of St. Ignatius de Loyola, the Consecration of the Chapel of the Jesuits' College of this city, took place. His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, desirous on this occasion to give a new proof of his affectionate regard, respect, and admiration for the sons of St. Ignatius, presided at the ceremony. The attendance was not very numerous, but the work of God has, often, but small and weak beginnings. The spacious apartments of the Jesuits (St. Mary's) College will be fully completed and ready for the admission of a numerous host of Students after the Vacation; and thus will a new field be opened for the glorious enterprise of that illustrious Order, already so advantageously known, and so highly esteemed for their love of literature and Christian philanthropy.

Their Lordships the Bishops of Toronto and Kingston have arrived in town, on their way to Quebec to attend the Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, the opening of which takes place on the 15th instant. We believe that, accompanied by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Coadjutor of the Diocese, these Rev. Prelates will start for Quebec on Monday evening.

THE GOLDEN MANUAL: being a guide to Catholic Devotion, public and private, compiled from approved sources, with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. New York: D. & J. Sadler & Co.; Montreal: 179, Notre Dame Street. 18 mo. of 1041 pages.

We have received, from the publishers, a copy of this excellent Prayer Book, and we cheerfully recommend it to our Subscribers. We cannot do better than by copying a notice of it from the *Dublin Review*, for July, 1850, merely prefacing it, by stating that three hundred pages have been added by the American Editor, adding greatly to the merits of the English Edition.

"It may seem strange, that, after the numberless reprints of our old and long recognized prayer-books, the many modifications of these books, and the equally numerous new compilations which have been issued from the Catholic presses of England, Ireland, and Scotland, during the last twenty years, there should still be room for a new compilation, entirely distinct from its predecessors, and in many respects independent of them all; nevertheless, "THE GOLDEN MANUAL" will be found to realize this description. In the greater part of its contents it is in the fullest sense of the word, to English readers at least, an entirely new prayer book. There is a certain sense in which this character would be anything rather than a recommendation. But the originality of the "GOLDEN MANUAL" is of a perfectly unexceptionable kind. It does not consist in the introduction of new and unauthorized prayers, or in the arbitrary and unsanctioned modification of old ones; but in the adjustment of the received prayers and devotional services in accordance with the best and most authentic usage, and particularly in adopting, uniformly, and without exception, the form of each particular prayer, which has been approved by the Holy See, and to which an indulgence has been specially attached.

Another and most commendable characteristic of the "GOLDEN MANUAL" is the large and frequent use which it makes of the best, the holiest, and the most efficacious of all forms of prayer—those which the Church has consecrated by adopting them in her Liturgy. It has often been a subject of regret, that the faithful have been excluded by the want of the necessary Service books, from the edification and instruction, as well as the actual incentives to piety, which are supplied by the public services of the church ritual; and the want has been especially painful in those portions of the ritual which regard the administration of the Sacraments. What prayers for the sick, for instance, of the dying, can be compared in tenderness, in unction, in impressiveness, and, we must of course add, in intrinsic virtue, with those of the Holy Viaticum, the Extreme Unction, and the Last Benediction? How would it be possible to devise a form of preparation for Confirmation, so calculated to strike the young imagination, and to touch the tender heart, as that, which, in the Church's own words, "describes the communication and in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit? And hence it is that we have ever desired to see the magnificent services of the

Roman Ritual placed within the reach of every Catholic, and made familiar to the humblest of the faithful, not alone in the spirit and in the graces which they confer, but in the very words and forms in which they are administered.

We welcome, with very peculiar satisfaction, that portion of the Manual which concerns the use and administration of the Sacraments, and the preparation of the faithful for duly receiving them. Besides all the Ordinary Devotions and Instructions, it contains the actual serving of the administration of Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Extreme Unction, and Marriage, both in Latin and in English; and in these, as well as all the other Church Services introduced into the work, we cannot speak in terms of too high commendation of the accuracy, simplicity, tastefulness, and solemnity of the translation.

Another very important novelty in the "GOLDEN MANUAL" is the introduction of a variety of most useful prayers and devotional exercises, which, though unknown to Catholics in these countries, are, and long have been, familiar on the continent. Many of these are translated from the admirable *Colesto Palmatum* of Naketenus, and from the *Libellus Precum*, but a large number also are from the Italian. And in these also, especial attention has been paid to the devotions to which indulgences are attached, on all of which, full and satisfactory explanations are given. The collection of Litanies, also, is extremely full and complete.

In the various Hymns and Sequences, Mr. Caswell's admirable translations are adopted.

The Book is elegantly bound, and the illustrations are very finely executed.

EXAMINATION OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY'S FEMALE SCHOOL.—On Tuesday last, we had the pleasure of witnessing the examination of the pupils attending the Sisters of Charity Female School. Over five hundred persons were present, all seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Classes were examined in a very great variety of branches including, Arithmetic, Grammar and History, and showed a proficiency in their studies—credible, both to themselves and their teachers. Some very fine specimens of penmanship, drawing, and Berlin wool work were exhibited. The examination commenced at an early hour on Tuesday and was continued till late in the evening with a short intermission only in the middle of the day. Two very interesting pieces were performed on the stage by the young ladies—one piece in French and one in English, in both of which the fair performers sustained their parts most admirably. We regret much that we cannot publish the list of prizes, neither of this examination nor of the recent College examination, not having yet received either of them.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

We were much surprised to observe in yesterday's *Transcript*, an extract with reference to the Report of the Trustees of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, purporting to have been copied from our contemporary the *Pilot*. On enquiry, we are given to understand that the name of the *Pilot*, as the authority for the extract in question, was used erroneously. The *Pilot* entertains—as will be seen by the following extract from yesterday's columns of that journal—a totally different view of the matter, and not only does not approve of those connected with the management of the institution referred to, but is prepared to take the field against them. We look for the publication of the Savings' Bank Commission Report with much anxiety:—

"In our columns will be found a statement of the affairs of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, by which it appears that the Trustees now declare a further and final dividend of two shillings in the pound; making the whole assets of the estate to have been eighteen shillings in the pound. It will doubtless be satisfactory to those who are not in the unfortunate position of having sacrificed their claims on the Bank, at rates varying from ten to fifteen shillings in the pound, to find that their loss is not greater than two shillings in the pound, with the interest accrued since the failure of the institution—amounting to something over two shillings more. We should have been disposed to have allowed the statement of the Directors to pass unnoticed at present, had it not been for the laudatory remarks of our contemporaries, the *Herald* and *Gazette*, on the management of the Bank—doubtless made under good advice, and on similar authority to that under which Mr. Holmes spoke, when he informed the Legislative Assembly, "that he had taken much pains to study the subject, though he had not yet seen the Report; and he believed that the publication of that document would exonerate the Directors from any thing but neglect." The Report will be out in a few days, and the public will then have an opportunity of judging both the correctness of the statement of the Directors, that they have "been enabled to pay eighteen shillings in the pound to the depositors;" and of the assertion of the representative of Montreal, that the Directors are exonerated from blame."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The present number completes the first volume of the TRUE WITNESS. We would therefore respectfully and earnestly request such of our subscribers, as are still in arrears, to remit the amount due without delay, either to this office, or to the agents for the paper in their respective districts. No. 1 of the second volume will appear as usual on Friday next, the Feast of the Assumption.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Testis*," received too late for insertion; shall appear in our next.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, Mathew Enright, £5; Picton, Rev. Mr. Lalor, £1; Grenville, James Fallon, 6s 3d; St. John's, C. E., Corporal; Millville, 12s 6d; St. Columban, Jas. Murphy, 5s; Pike River, William Farrell, 6s 3d; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Crevier, 12s 6d; Berthier, Rev. Mr. Gagnon, 12s 6d; St. Paschal, Edward Ennis, Esq., 12s 6d.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.
SIR,—Being a man much interested in Education, I am much pleased to find that it begins to occupy that prominent share of public attention its great importance demands; I therefore lately embraced an opportunity of attending a public Examination at the College of Chambly, under the direction and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Lahays.

On entering the school-room in the College, delighted was I, to find present a vast number of parents, the Rev. Mr. Mignault, Cure of Chambly, (who, I was told, is the founder of the College, and to whom the community owe a debt of gratitude for the formation thereof,) also the Rev. Mr. Larocque, Rev. Mr. Desantele, Rev. Mr. Jacques, Rev. Mr. Nereau, and other clergymen; Joseph P. Allard, Esq., J. P.; E. H. Frechette, Esq., J. P.; Dr. Grosbois, and Messrs. M. Borne, T. Hickey, and A. L. Frechette, and several others, even from a great distance, all appearing to take a lively interest in the Examination, which continued with unabated satisfaction for upwards of two days.

The subjects brought forward were—for the Junior classes—reading, spelling, translation, composition, English grammar, and geography; and for the different Senior classes, arithmetic, English grammar including syntax, with its different rules and notes, conjugations of verbs, declination of pronouns, geography, with the use of the globes, rhetoric, geometry, algebra, including the simple and quadratic equations, with the binomial theorem, botany, &c.

The manner in which all the classes went through their exercises in the English and French languages, (particularly in demonstrating the problems of each of the first six books of Euclid,) did great credit to the Director, (the Rev. Mr. Lahays,) and to the diligence of the pupils, the ability, care and attention of their teachers; and without invidious exception, all seemed to admire the superior mode and style of reading, spelling, translation and demonstration of the problems, which the different classes performed with so much ease, even so as to render the award of premierships a matter of difficulty.—I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A LOVER OF EDUCATION.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Assembly, July 30.

Mr. Robinson moved that the House go into Committee to consider the expediency of the navigation of the St. Lawrence being thrown open to the vessels of all nations.

Mr. Hincks explained the course the Government meant to take on this question.

Mr. W. Boulton spoke in favor of the motion.—He did not believe the United States would grant us reciprocity on such terms as Government offered; and we ourselves were the sufferers, so long as the Navigation of the St. Lawrence was closed against foreign vessels.

Mr. Sherwood did not believe there was any prospect of that reciprocal arrangement which the Inspector-General in the early part of the session had alluded to, as on foot, and with every chance of success.

Mr. Christie asked if the subject was under the consideration of the Government?

Mr. Hincks said the matter was altogether in the hands of Her Majesty's minister at Washington.—The last advices thence were highly satisfactory. Very strong influences were being brought to bear upon the American Government in favor of reciprocity; and it would be most injudicious to act in this matter until decisive information were received.

Mr. W. Boulton rose, and was met with cries of "spoken" amidst which—

Mr. Cauchon said, it was quite plain—and the public would be aware of the fact,—that certain members resident in Toronto speak from day to day, for the sole purpose of prolonging discussion, and thereby getting more money out of the country.—(Cries of "It's true," and "order.")

Mr. H. J. Boulton said it was contrary to parliamentary rule to impute such a motive to any member.—(Cries of "It's a fact.")

Mr. Cauchon repeated his remark, and insisted on the necessity of members curtailing their speeches, in order that the session might be brought to a close as speedily as possible.

Mr. W. Boulton made some remarks, in the course of which he averred that the city profitted little by the expenditure of the member for Montmorency.

Mr. Cauchon said he spent only his own money.

Mr. Hincks—with the leave of the House—withdrew his amendment for the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow; and, instead, moved "the previous question." He did this, he said, not to prevent debate—for the debate had closed—but to prevent the House committing itself to-night to a decision upon the question at issue.

The House then divided on "the previous question"—in other words, on the question, "shall this motion now pass?" which was negatived by a large majority.

The decision does not prevent the further consideration of the subject on another evening.—*Pilot.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "EUROPA."

The *Europa*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 8½, A.M. She brings 80 passengers—9 for Halifax. On the night of Sunday she ran down an American fishing schooner, the *Florence*, of Massachusetts. The crew, 15 in number, were saved, except one, Joseph Snow.

In the British Parliament nothing of interest has transpired. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—after an attempt, by Lord Montague, to exclude Ireland from its operation—passed through Committee in the House of Lords on the night of the 25th July, and was to be read a third time the following week. The majority was large.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE REVISION.—This vexed question is being violently discussed in the assembly, and the debates will hardly terminate this week. On Monday General Cavaignac made a stormy speech against the revision, in the course of which he said: "The President of the Republic pretends that the constitution was made against him; and certainly it is a law of distrust. I praise it for being so. Not to praise it, I must forget the past. The constitution is right to be distrustful; it has before it not adversaries but enemies. The constitution is the first rough expression of the republican idea, and our adversaries oppose all that is republican. The constitution is good in our opinion because it is bad in that of our enemies. You ask us if we consider the constitution perfect. No—a hundred times no. You ask when will we consent to have it revised? When we shall not see a monarchical enterprise behind the revision?"

The result of the debate is certain. The party of the left is sufficiently strong to prevent the necessary majority in favor of the report of the Committee; and the Constitution will not be revised. Yet the debate has a stern and painful interest which arises from the characters of the speakers, and from the awful revelations which they make of the state of France. The speech of M. de Falloux claims a gloomy pre-eminence. That accomplished statesman and orator, proved the spread of socialism among the peasantry, and he also eloquently portrayed the danger to the liberties of Europe, which would ensue from a Socialist triumph. "Then will take place," he says, "that fast and sanguinary struggle between the extremes of anarchy and repression—a struggle between two barbarisms—the barbarism of demagogism, and the barbarism of uncivilized nations. Then you will cry, insurrection is the most sacred of duties. You will spread this war-cry from one end of Europe to the other; the task will not be a difficult one; but as quickly you will find that you are answered by another cry—insurrection may be the most sacred of duties, but coalition is the most legitimate of interests."

ITALY.

THE POPE AT CASTEL GANDOLFO.—On the 3rd ult., his Holiness left Rome for Castel Gandolfo, his country residence. On the next day, the King of Naples, accompanied by all his family, down to the youngest, landed at Porto d'Anzio, and proceeded to Castel Gandolfo, to visit the Holy Father. The King of Naples was met by five carriages, sent by His Holiness for his use; he was accompanied by his family. The dinner given by the Pope in his honor included twenty-two persons, amongst whom Cardinal Antonelli and General Geneau were to be remarked.

The *Osservatore Romano* of the 7th announces that the Bishop of Southwark was consecrated on the preceding day, in the church of the English College, by Cardinal Franzoni, assisted by Monsignor Colonna, Archbishop of Loreto and Recanati, and Monsignor Salvator, Bishop of Porto.

LORD ALDBOROUGH AND HIS BROTHERS.—Mr. Haviland, a messenger of the Foreign office, arrived here yesterday with despatches for the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, relative to the affair in which the persons whose names are placed at the head of this letter are so seriously implicated. So far as I can penetrate diplomatic reserve, I understand that our representative's prudent and firm conduct has been approved of by Lord Palmerston, and that the instructions of his Lordship, being dictated by similar moderation, and Mr. Scarlett permitted to pursue the same course, no doubt is entertained that the young men's lives will be spared, and the least possible punishment for such a crime be inflicted. The greatest secrecy is maintained by the Austrian authorities, and nothing can be extracted from them as to the extent of the evidence already in their hands, or the nature of the voluminous correspondence found in the villa; but I believe the truth is that the valuable and most compromising documents were burnt on the first alarm being given, and the papers now in process of translation into Italian, relate either to the private affairs of the late Lord Aldborough, or to the agents employed in other parts of Tuscany, without reference to the London committee. It was at first hoped that a clear case would be made out against M. Mazzini, on which a formal complaint might be addressed to the British Government, but, as the documents are examined, no absolute evidence is afforded, though every page contains moral proofs of the object of these misguided young men, and that their views and those of "Jeune Italie" are identical. The Dragon war steamer has come from Naples, as the presence of a British flag adds strength to our diplomacy, and it is possible that the Austrians may embrace such an opportunity of getting rid of an unpleasant affair. So far, therefore, as British protection can be given to these misguided young men, it is provided for them, and they may thank their stars that Mr. Scarlett's temperate language and general character for moderation has predisposed the civil and military authorities, native as well as German, in his favor, and that a point will be strained, in the conviction that neither he nor Mr. McBean had any suspicion of these clandestine proceedings. Had such a case occurred in other Italian ports, where our agents and the Governments have been at open war, the guilty youths would probably have been shot by a drum-head court martial as they were caught *in flagrante delicto*; but here our diplomacy is respected, and we shall soon see the practical result of its wisdom and moderation. A question still arises in what manner are the Messrs. Stratford to be tried? The Austrian Commander-in-Chief has declared Leghorn to be in a state of siege, and the prisoners are in his hands, but the Government is that of Tuscany, and England can only know the

Grand Duke in the affair. I have some reason to believe that such a consideration has its influence at this Court, and that the head law officer of the Crown has been sent to Leghorn to watch the proceedings, but I doubt much if the Austrians will suffer any interference, or hold themselves in any way accountable until the result of the trial be officially made known.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

GERMANY.

THE VERY REV. FATHER IGNATIUS AT COLOGNE. Cologne, 8th July, 1851.

Father Ignatius (the Hon. Mr. Spencer) is still with us, but makes excursions to various places in the neighborhood, where he meets with the same friendly reception, and finds the same warm sympathy, as in this city. The main object of his journey is to excite people to pray for England's conversion. Even to non-Catholic Christians he turns with confidence, and urges them to pray for the restoration of Church unity. Thus, for instance, he called on the Protestant Pastor here, Mr. Eagels, who gave him a most kind reception. But who could resist a proposal corresponding to the wish of every pure heart, and uttered by a man so inoffensive, simple-minded, and true-hearted? Among the inhabitants of this town a wish has been expressed that a house of this Order, (the Passionists,) should be founded in this city. The ground necessary for this purpose has been offered to the Order by a highly respectable Catholic family in this neighborhood. Pious people also, when they heard that in England also the Order was engaged in establishing several houses, came forward to contribute their mite.

We learn from Vienna of the 10th instant, that the Emperor had issued a most stringent provision law with reference to the press, which gives the government power to prohibit the circulation of any foreign journal or periodical that may be calculated to disturb public order after due notice shall have been forwarded to the proprietors of such productions.

SPAIN.

Madrid has been disturbed by rumors of a coming insurrection, and by imposing military demonstrations. *El Orden* says that the Government had been informed for some days that "men, discontented with all order and all Government, intended to disturb public tranquility. We generally attach little importance to the ridiculous reports of *emoues*, but we approve of every measure tending to reassure even those most inclined to be alarmed."

The Chamber of Deputies has taken into consideration by 57 to 45, a proposition of M. Polo, demanding electoral reform.

BOSNIA.

A telegraphic despatch from the Austrian authorities at Agram announces that great cruelties are being committed on the Christian inhabitants of Bosnia, by the Turkish police, on pretence of forcing them to betray the hiding place of the outlawed rebel chieftain, Ale Kedie, who wanders about in the forests with a few adherents, and now and then appears at the house of some Christian to extort by force some food, which nobody dares to give to him. A certain Adzie of Billiac scours the district of the Kraina with a band of thirty police soldiers, and although the Christians assure him that Ale Kedie has already gone to another part of the country, they are beaten with a thick scourge to extort confessions of connivance at his concealment. A priest named Ragaz was so severely scourged, that his life is despaired of. Some peasants have been hung up to trees by the feet, and beaten till the blood ran in streams. On the 10th inst., a family of eight persons took refuge on Austrian territory, in consequence of Adzie's savage treatment; and many would follow did they not fear being sent back.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 17.

DEFEAT OF THE JEWS' BILL.

The second reading of the Oaths of Abjuration (Jews) Bill was moved by the Lord Chancellor, who dwelt upon the national rights of British-born Jews to equal privileges with their fellow-subjects, and bore testimony to the loyalty and general good conduct of the class he sought to enfranchise. He urged, in answer to the objection that the Jews were under the ban of the Almighty, that Divine vengeance had always fallen upon those who sought to add to the punishment of the Hebrews, particularly reminding their lordships of the case of Pharaoh, whose chastisement he advised them to avoid. Recommending them to leave Providence to carry out its own work, he alleged that man could do nothing towards bringing about the accomplishment of prophecy, but that his best course was to await its fulfilment, in the mean time doing all he could to alleviate human suffering (hear).

Earl Nelson moved, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, and was supported by the Earls of Shaftesbury, Winchelsea, and Galloway, in arguments which have been repeated to the nausea of newspaper readers. The bill was supported by Lord Wodehouse, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earls of Carlisle and Wicklow, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Duke of Argyll.

The Archbishop of Dublin remarked, that the State was always found quite ready to avail itself of the services of all persons, of whatever persuasion in time of war. Where would the victories in India have been, if all the soldiers who would not take an oath "on the true faith of a Christian" had been disbanded? Nine-tenth of them, he believed, were Mahometans and Hindoos; but yet the State was ready to make use of their services against the enemy, and would be perfectly consistent in making use of their services in that or the other House of Parliament, if the electors thought fit to choose them. He conceived that the electors had a right to demand this as British subjects, and still more as Christians and as followers of Him who declared that His kingdom was not of this world, and who disavowed all connection with political ascendancy and political power, and with any desire to set up or overthrow temporal government.

The Lord Chancellor replied, and their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—for the second reading, 108; against it, 144; majority, 36.

The "Jews Bill" is, therefore, lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 18.

THE DIOCESE OF ST. DAVID'S.—Mr. Milnes said he was authorised by the Bishop of St. David's to give an unqualified contradiction to a statement made by Sir B. Hall, that the bishop had forbidden his archdeacons to visit his diocese, and he called upon Sir Benjamin to withdraw that statement.

Sir B. Hall declined doing any such thing. What he had said was, that not one of the four archdeacons in that diocese had, to his belief, made a single visitation during the eleven years Dr. Thirlwall had been its bishop; and he had been informed by one of the archdeacons that the bishop himself had prevented him. By that statement he (Sir Benjamin) would abide; and he added, that he never saw any diocese or any place in the United Kingdom in so disgraceful a condition as the diocese of St. David's.

THE CENSUS.

The grand result of the Irish census realizes the darkest foreboding. The anticipatory statement published in the *Times* yesterday, cannot be very wide of the mark, for the returns are now complete from all the counties but one. The report about to be published will, it is said, show that the actual population of the island is little in excess of 6,500,000. The aggregate returns of the three preceding censuses were—8,175,124 in 1841, 7,767,401 in 1851, and 6,801,827 in 1851. It is now understood that the returns for 1851 and 1852 were exaggerated; still there can be little doubt that the population of Ireland is not greater now than it was thirty years ago; and it is certain that it has diminished by a full million and a half during the last ten years.

The details of the census are yet unknown, but several important facts may be regarded as ascertained. There is a great diminution in the number of houses as well as of inhabitants. There is a decrease in the population of every county except Dublin. There is an increase in all the towns, amounting in Belfast to 32 per cent, and in Galway to no less than 43 per cent. The emigration from Great Britain and Ireland during the last ten years amounted to 1,494,786 persons; and of those it is estimated that nearly nine-tenths were Irish. Of the Irish emigration the far greater part has consisted of adults in the prime of life; it has therefore contributed to reduce the population by retarding increase almost as much as by actual diminution. It is clear, too, that the Irish element in the population of England and Scotland, has considerably increased of late years. These facts, combined with the augmented population of the Irish towns, would seem to indicate, that notwithstanding the awful ravages of the years of famine and pestilence, "evictions" have had quite as much to do with the unpeopling of Ireland as either hunger or disease.

It is appalling to reflect on the amount of suffering and misery which has brought about these results. The mortality among Irish emigrants on shipboard, in Canada and New Brunswick, and at New York, was for three or four years scarcely less in amount, and more terrible in form, than in Ireland itself. The surcharge of destitute Irish families in the most squalid and unhealthy quarters of English and Scotch towns, and their accumulation in Irish towns where, (except in Belfast,) there is no employment for them, is suggestive of images of heartrending distress. The folly and apathy of long years of bad government and social mismanagement, have been awfully visited on that ill-fated country.

The past, however, except for purposes of warning, is past for ever. Lamentation over it is vain; practical amendment is what the painful contemplation ought to urge us to. The decimation of the inhabitants of Ireland has rendered their case more manageable. Death and dispersion have been busiest among the classes who were least susceptible of change. The land cannot now be said to be overpeopled; and as the proportion of the very old and the very young among the remnant is unusually large, the increase among the "mere Irish" cannot for some years be very rapid. Now is the time for promoting with effect, earnest and judicious measures for elevating the social condition of the inhabitants of the sister island.—*Spectator.*

During the past fortnight there have been several discussions and divisions in the House of Commons on questions directly affecting the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. By one division the House of Commons declared and proceeded to enact that the Irish tenant, who holds without lease, and only from year to year as tenant-at-will, shall henceforth be deprived of the only protection the law hitherto afforded him against summary and speedy ejection. As the law stood hitherto the yearly tenant could not be ejected, nor could his house be levelled and his family driven to the ditch-side for shelter, unless the landlord had given him a six months' "notice to quit" as the preliminary and basis of the ejection process. By the recent vote of the house, this safeguard has been removed, and the yearly tenant may be ejected without the customary "notice," and by as rapid and inexpensive a process as the most approved exterminator could devise. This is one amendment which ministers found time to introduce, and for which they easily procured an overwhelming majority of votes.—By another division on Saturday last the ministers carried, by a majority of nine to one, a vote denying to the Irish tenant the guarantee against unfair or wanton eviction secured to the English tenant by the provision that ejection suits in certain of the courts must be tried by a jury.—*Dublin Freeman.*

A meeting of Irish peers and representatives had been held in London to protest against the palpable absurdity and gross injustice of the report adopted by the English Commissioners; and to bring the matter at once and in a practical way under the consideration of the country. A company on commercial principles has therefore, we understand, been formed; capital to a large amount has been already subscribed; the

construction of steamers of suitable power, speed and tonnage has been ordered; and so far as the settlement of this question is concerned this country is likely to be soon perfectly independent of the prejudices and caprices of the English government and its commissioners. We rejoice to find that the matter is about being taken up in Ireland in a becoming spirit. From the Galway papers we perceive that the mercantile men of the west are fully alive to its importance; and we are glad to find that, through the prompt interference of the National Board of Trade, a meeting of the citizens of Dublin to be presided over by the Lord Mayor, will be held on Tuesday next to co-operate with the promoters of this great national object.—*Ibid.*

We copy from the London correspondence of the *Freeman's Journal*, the following:—"I am rejoiced to be the first to be able to communicate intelligence which I am sure will infuse a feeling of universal gladness through Ireland. I am in a position to state that arrangements were this day entered into, and orders absolutely given to the two most eminent engineering firms in England for the construction of two steamers, of power and speed superior to anything hitherto known on the Atlantic, to run the "ferry" between Galway and Halifax. I have just received from Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, through whose untiring exertions in a great measure this result has been attained, the following memorandum, with liberty to give it publicity.—"Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill and Co., of Blackwall, and Messrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear under such auspices as will command support. I have also received from the same gentleman in confidence the names of some of the parties who have undertaken this matter, and I may say with perfect certainty that they are such as to render success no longer a matter of doubt. A considerable portion of the capital, upwards, I understand, of £50,000 has been already subscribed, and in fact this great work may be at last almost looked upon *un fait accompli*."

We (*Tablet*) expect to hear before our third edition is published whether the Cardinal, the Primate (now in London), and other Bishops will determine to petition the Lords to be heard by counsel at the bar of their Lordships' House. Such a step is under grave deliberation, and is very likely to be adopted. The counsel to be employed are confidently spoken of—Messrs. Hope, Serjeant Shee, and Baldeley—and the only obstacle that stands in the way is the question of expense. The law is still being beautifully broken. The Rescripts empowering the immediate consecration of the Bishops elect in England have already arrived, and will, of course, be put in force without delay. One of the vacancies has already been filled up in Rome, as we learn from a paragraph in the *Roman Observer* of the 7th inst.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS AND THEIR PLUNDER.—At a time when a Committee of the House of Commons is hunting on all sides for evidence, however absurd, to convict any of our Bishops or Clergy of a mal-administration of the trust funds which they have in their hands, it is rather opportune that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should have published a blue book, which contains evidence of the manner in which the Anglican Bishops employ the funds entrusted to them. A correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "H," has already written two letters, containing digests of the contents of this book, one devoted to the Bishop of Durham, Lord J. Russell's correspondent, and the other to the Bishop of Worcester. The former Right Rev. Prelate appears to have been in the habit of pilfering from the nation, for the last 14 years, the annual sum of £7,500, over and above the £8,000 allowed to him by law; while the latter Prelate, more modest, has contented himself with £4,407 of plunder annually, for seven years, beyond his allowance of £5,000. Even supposing all the accusations of the Protestants, in the cases of Carré and Miss Talbot, had been true, who could, even then, compare the efforts of persons to convert a few thousands to purposes of education and charity, with the wholesale plunder of these Anglican Prelates, spent as it is simply for themselves and their families? Yet, the former cases, utterly misrepresented and falsified, are to be trumpeted forth and legislated upon, while the latter will probably be forgotten in the course of a few weeks. We have no personal objection to allowing the Anglican Bishops rope sufficient to hang themselves, and we should be sorry to see the money diverted to more mischievous objects. But what sense of justice must belong to the English nation at large, to condemn the former, and acquit the latter.—*London Correspondent of the Tablet.*

In consequence of the erection of the new church of the Immaculate Conception, an effort has been making for some time back to excite the hostility of the people against their unoffending Catholic fellow-townsmen. A Clergyman of notoriety in that locality has taken an active part in these disgraceful proceedings. Meetings have been held, at which every conceivable blasphemy that could be invented was directed against the Faith of Ages, and the most reckless disregard for truth pervaded the various addresses. Finding the offensive character of such attacks, the Catholics invited Mr. Larkin, of Newcastle, to pay them a visit and deliver a lecture, or lectures, in exposition of the real doctrines of the Catholic. That gentleman having complied with the invitation, a public announcement was made that he would on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday week, in the Town-hall.—The meetings were presided over with great spirit and dignity by Charles Bodenham, Esq., High Sheriff of Herefordshire, who was there on a visit to his sister-in-law, Lady Sturton. The hall was crowded with persons of the highest respectability, and Mr. Larkin spoke on each evening nearly three hours. The subjects chosen were—first, the infallibility of the Church; and second, the Pope shown to be the Head of the Church and successor of St. Peter. Mr. Larkin so linked these subjects together as to make one lecture, showing that, *prima facie*, that Church which arrogated to itself infallibility and exception from error, and which, though diffused in all ages and in all nations, formed one great communion of Saints, linked through the long succession of Popes, through St. Peter with our Blessed Redeemer himself, and forming, in all those ages and in the present, one fold under One Shepherd, must be the true Church of Christ, and that other communities, like separated branches—though for a period they retain some vitality and greenness—ultimately wither and perish. During the lectures great excitement prevailed, but the eloquence of the speaker bore down all opposition, and compelled

CANTON HOUSE

FAMILY TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 109, Notre Dame Street.

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

The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four-Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented imbibing taint from Smoke, danger of partial carbonization of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Connoisseurs which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this elaborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee); REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand. A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, unrivalled in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms.

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders scrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate despatch.
109, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, June 12.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS,

103 1/2, Notre Dame Street.

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

The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved to the public the utility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well assorted Stock, the quantity suited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor.
All goods delivered free of charge.

A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE and CLARET, now on hand.
And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLD JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.
Montreal, June 12, 1851.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE, LIFE, AND INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1833.

CAPITAL STOCK—£100,000.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that the Office of this Institution is REMOVED to No. 33, Great St. James Street, this city, (late Terr's Hotel.)

ASSURANCE against Accidents by FIRE, or the dangers of INLAND NAVIGATION, will be granted at the lowest possible rates of Premium, compatible with security to the PUBLIC, and the credit and safety of the INSTITUTION.

The numerous body of influential men, who are interested as STOCKHOLDERS, and the large amount of paid up Capital, invested at interest in this Province, guarantee the liberal adjustment, and the speedy settlement of all equitable claims which may be made upon the Company.

WILLIAM STEWARD,
Manager Branch Office.

Montreal, May 8, 1851.

INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends that he holds himself in readiness to INSPECT BEEF and PORK for the OWNERS thereof, conformable to the amended Act of the Provincial Parliament of last Session.

FRANCIS MACDONNELL.

Montreal, 24th April, 1851.

OWEN MCGARVEY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. &c. &c.

THE Advertiser returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business. He is now prepared to undertake Orders in the most extensive manner, and pledges himself that he will use his best abilities to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

Graining, Marbling, Sign Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White Washing and Coloring, done in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

No. 6, St. Antoine Street, opposite Mr. A. Walsh's Grocery Store.
Montreal, May 7, 1851.

MR. ROBERT McANDREW,

IN returning thanks to the Public, for the liberal support received during his long period in business, in SOREL, intimates that he will REMOVE on the 1st May, to MONTREAL, to 99, St. Paul Street, where he will open an extensive WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. His long experience among Country Merchants, with strict attention to their orders, will, he trusts, gain him a share of their patronage, particularly as he pledges himself to supply them with as good Articles, and at as LOW if not LOWER RATES than any house in the City.
Montreal, May 14, 1851.

PROSPECTUS

For Publishing, in 8 Semi-Monthly Numbers, at 25 Cents each.

THE CATHOLIC PULPIT,

CONTAINING A

Sermon for every Sunday and Holiday in the year, and for Good Friday.

FROM THE LAST REVISED LONDON EDITION.

THE great difficulty heretofore experienced in supplying orders for this work, and the high price of the English edition, especially when the heavy expense attending the importation of foreign books, is added, placed it beyond the reach of most persons. With the view of obviating this difficulty, and with the hope of affording Missionary Priests, Catholic families, and others, an opportunity of perusing the BEST COLLECTION OF SERMONS in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, the undersigned propose to issue the work at about one-half the cost of the English Edition, and in such a form as will at once place it within the reach of all classes throughout the country.

THE CATHOLIC PULPIT has received the approbation of the highest ecclesiastical authority in England, and has gained an extensive popular circulation within a very short period. It is a collection of Sermons for the Sundays and principal Feasts throughout the year, from the pens of living Orators of the highest distinction in Europe, and on account of their recent production, they are so much the better suited, in matter and style, to the wants of Catholic readers. Heretofore the Sermons which have been placed in our hands, though good in themselves, were wanting in adaptation to our circumstances. Our faith is unchangeable, but its enemies and the world are constantly varying their tactics; and hence it is necessary to meet each new position that may be taken against us, and lay bare each new wile that may be contrived for our destruction. Amongst the authors of these sermons are to be found some of the masters of the age, who, fully aware of its pernicious tendencies, and sensibly alive to the perils of the faithful, have, with piety, learning, and eloquence, produced a book, which is eminently calculated to instruct and benefit the people.

The following summary of the Contents, will enable those unacquainted with the general character of the work, to form some idea of the range, extent, and variety of subjects embraced in its pages:—

1. The first Sunday of Advent.—The General Judgment.
2. The second Sunday of Advent.—The Importance of Salvation.
3. The third Sunday of Advent.—Who art thou?
4. The fourth Sunday of Advent.—On the Incarnation.
5. Christmas Day.—On Christmas Day.
6. Sunday within the Octave of Christmas.—Men's Opinions Rectified.
7. New Year's Day.—On New Year's Day.
8. Epiphany.—On the Festival.
9. The first Sunday after Epiphany.—On Venial Sin.
10. The second Sunday after Epiphany.—On the Holy Name.
11. The third Sunday after Epiphany.—Eternal Separation.
12. The fourth Sunday after Epiphany.—Fraternal Charity.
13. The fifth Sunday after Epiphany.—On Hell.
14. The sixth Sunday after Epiphany.—On Death.
15. Septuagesima Sunday.—On Heaven.
16. Sexagesima Sunday.—Death of the Just.
17. Quinquagesima Sunday.—Death-bed Repentance.
18. The first Sunday in Lent.—Mortification necessary.
19. The second Sunday in Lent.—On the Pride of the Understanding, and of the Heart.
20. The third Sunday in Lent.—Motives to Conversion.
21. The fourth Sunday in Lent.—On Alms-deeds.
22. Passion Sunday.—On Grace.
23. Palm Sunday.—The Seven Words of Christ on the Cross.
24. Good Friday.—On the Passion.
25. Easter Sunday.—Resurrection of the Just.
26. Low Sunday.—On the Presence of God.
27. Second Sunday after Easter.—Christ our Model.
28. Third Sunday after Easter.—On Time.
29. Fourth Sunday after Easter.—On Mortal Sin.
30. Fifth Sunday after Easter.—Opportunities of Improvement.
31. Ascension Day.—On Eternity.
32. Sixth Sunday after Easter.—A Charity Sermon.
33. Whit Sunday.—The Changes effected by the Holy Ghost.
34. Trinity Sunday.—On Trinity Sunday.
35. Second Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Sacraments.
36. Third Sunday after Pentecost.—The Good Shepherd.
37. Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Gospel of the Day.
38. Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.—On Prayer.
39. Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.—Causes of Relapse.
40. Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.—The Wages of Sin.
41. Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.—Dignity and Duties of a Christian.
42. Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.—Search after happiness.
43. Tenth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Pharisee and the Publican.
44. Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.—Character of our Saviour.
45. Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.—On Faith and Charity.
46. Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Sacrament of Penance.
47. Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Oblation of Ourselves to God.
48. Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the General Ignorance of God.
49. Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Angels.
50. Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Behold I stand at the door and knock.
51. Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Bad example.
52. Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Self-knowledge.
53. Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost.—Duties of Parents.
54. Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.—Duties of Parents.
55. Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost.—Duties of Parents.
56. Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.—On Mortality.

57. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Last Day.

58. Corpus Christi.—On the Festival.

59. Festival of SS. Peter and Paul.—On St. Peter's Denial.

60. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—On the Festival.

61. All Saints.—On Sanctity.

CONDITIONS.—The work will be printed from large type, on fine paper, and will be completed in 8 numbers, making an 8vo. volume of nearly 800 pages, at the low price of \$2.

It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers of 96 pages, at 25 cents per number. The first number will be issued on the 15th of March, and regularly thereafter on the 1st and 15th of each month, until completed. 1 copy will be sent regularly by mail for \$2; 3 copies for \$5; 6 copies for \$10—if Paid in Advance.

J. MURPHY & Co., Baltimore.

Subscriptions received by JOHN McCOY, Great St. James Street, Montreal. March 26, 1851.

STRAW BONNETS.

MRS. DOYLE returns her sincere thanks to the ladies of Montreal and surrounding country for the liberal patronage she has received during ten years she has been in business in St. Mary Street, and begs to intimate that she has removed her Bonnet Making Establishment to 182, Notre Dame Street, opposite D. & J. Sadlier's Book Store, where she keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Straw and other BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS, at extremely low prices.

Tuscan, Dunstable, and Fancy BONNETS cleaned and altered to the latest shape. Bonnets dyed Black or Slate color if required.
Montreal, March 26, 1851.

EDWARD FEGAN,



Boot and Shoe Maker,

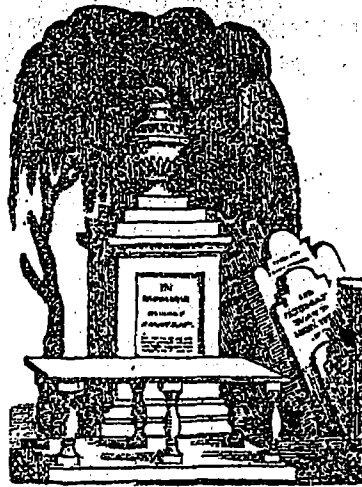
232 SAINT PAUL STREET, OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support afforded him since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of his business can effect, to merit their continued support.

On hand, a large and complete assortment, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Low, for Cash.
Aug. 15, 1850.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

No. 53, St. Urbain Street, (near Dorchester Street.)



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

N. B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, No. 53, St. Urbain Street.
Montreal, March 6, 1851.

GROCERIES, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues at the Old Stand,—

Corner of MCGILL and WILLIAM STREETS, where he has constantly on hand a general and well-selected assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of:—

SUGARS—Refined Crushed and Muscovado TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay of various grades, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo

WINES—Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qualities and various brands, in wood & bottle LIQUORS—Martel's and Hennessy's Brandy, De-Kuyper's Gin; in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey, London Porter and Leith Ale.

FLOUR—Fine and Superfine, in bbls. SALT—Fine and Coarse, in bags

MACKAREL—Nos. 1 and 2, in bbls. and half-bbls. HERRINGS—Aricbat, No. 1, and Newfoundland Cassia, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Copra, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Raisins, Macaroni, and Vermicelli.

All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.

August 16, 1850.

MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 233, St. Paul Street.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for Sale some of the very BEST of CLOTHING warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to FURNISH their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality and care.
Montreal, Oct. 19th 1850.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the Old Court-House.

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

R. TRUDEAU,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, No. 111 SAINT PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDICINE and PERFUMERY of every description.
August 15, 1850.

DR. TAVERNIER

HAS the honor of informing the Citizens of Montreal, and the Inhabitants of its vicinity, that, having returned from Europe, he will begin anew to attend to practice, on the first of March next.

Surgery—in his former residence, No. 2 St. Lawrence main street.
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1851.

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner, (FROM BELFAST,)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel,

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.
Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

JOHN PHELAN'S

CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE, No. 1 St. PAUL STREET, Near Dalhousie Square.

RYAN'S HOTEL,

(LATE FELLERS,) No. 231, St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house. THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC,

AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS, And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE. And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.
Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

THOMAS PATTON,

Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

AMERICAN MART,

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE, QUEBEC.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with WOOL, COTTON, SILK, STRAW, INDIA, and other manufactured FABRICS, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS LINE.

INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURED BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOTHING; IRISH LINENS, TABBINETS, AND FRIEZE CLOTHS, AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS, of the most durable description for wear, and economical in price.

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become Customers for the future. Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH-BUYERS.

The rule of—QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS—strictly adhered to.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD FOR WHAT IT REALLY IS. CASH payments required on all occasions. Orders from parties at a distance carefully attended to.

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

Quebec, 1850. T. CASEY.

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