

ment upon it in his own way. But this prohibition has ceased to exist with the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to it, and hence there is not a city or village even of the U. States in which Catholic editions* of the Sacred Volumes are not to be found. And now who does not see that the temporary regulations of the Church alluded to, have been dictated merely by the profound respect she bears to Scripture, and by the ardent desire she had to prevent the profanation of so holy a book? For does not the heart of every Christian thrill with indignation when he sees ignorant and presumptuous persons abuse the Scriptures in so shocking a way, when the voluptuous man justifies himself with examples taken from Scripture, when the atheist finds apparent contradictions in that book and rejects it as a human fabrication, when sectarians adduce the authority of the Bible in support of contradictory dogmas. Let now the candid reader decide whether the conduct of the Church has not been dictated by the purest desire of promoting due respect, and paying suitable honor to the sacred monument of the Divine revelation; and whether too, they are not guilty of a real profanation who place the Sacred Volumes in the hands of Mahometans and Indians, without the necessary preliminaries and explanations about its origin and doctrines, whence proceed a formal contempt of the book, and its use in wrapping pepper and other spices, as is asserted by eye-witnesses.

*The Catholic editions of the Bible are conformable to those which were in common use before the rise of Protestantism, and of which several printed copies are extant. We cannot admit in any body the right of curtailing the Word of God. Hence our Bibles contain two books of Maccabees, Ecclesiasticus, Wisdom, Tobias, &c.

(To be Continued)

FRANCE.

PARIS.—DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ADELAIDE OF ORLEANS.—Her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, sister of the King of the French, expired on the 31st ult., at half-past three o'clock, at the Tuileries, in her seventy-first year, having been born on the 21st of August, 1777. This intelligence was unexpected, for although it was announced some days ago that her Royal Highness was affected with influenza the attack was stated to be a slight one. It appears, indeed, that the illness of Madame Adelaide had not, until the previous day become so alarming as to preclude all hope of her recovery. The King and the Queen were incessant in their attentions to her Royal Highness during the whole of her indisposition; and when real danger was apparent, they did not quit her bedside. In the evening the whole of the Royal Family assembled around the illustrious patient, and manifested by their deep emotion, the fervent attachment, amounting almost to adoration, that they felt for her. The Curé of St Roch was sent for about midnight, to administer the last consolations, and soon afterwards the Princess expired. The death of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide will leave a void in the Royal Family, for which no equivalent can be found. She was not merely the affectionate and beloved sister of the King, his friend, his companion, and his soother under the many trials which he has experienced, but also a sister to the Queen in every respect, as much as if the same ties of blood had united her to her Majesty as to her Royal husband.—*Galignani.*

It is said that most of her immense fortune (estimated at two millions and a half sterling) will be divided between the Duke of Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke of Montpensier. The Duke de Chartres (son of late Duke of Orleans) and the Prince of Wintemburg also have legacies. The body of the Princess was exposed in a *chappelle ardente*, at the Tuileries, on Sunday, and the funeral was to take place at Dreux on Saturday. This affliction is said to have produced a marked change in Louis Philippe's appearance.

THE LATE PRINCESS ADELAIDE.—The funeral of the late Princess Adelaide took place at Dreux, on Wednesday, at five o'clock. Detachments of troops were stationed at the extreme limit of the town by which the procession was to enter, and were joined by the military and civil authorities of the department in uniform, by the judges, officers, and advocates of the tribunal of Dreux; in their robes, and by many of the principal inhabitants of the town. Shortly after a numerous body of the clergy, clothed in surplices, and bearing wax tapers to which were attached small shields in black velvet with the initials

"A. O." in letters of gold, went in procession from the royal residence, accompanied by a long train of singing boys and choristers. The clerical procession was wound up by three Prelates in their episcopal robes and mitras. When the procession approached the chapel, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess d'Orleans, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha (Princess Clementine), entered the chapel, all habited in the deepest mourning, with long black veils. It was remarked that the Queen appeared as if she had been weeping. A few minutes after the horses arrived within a short distance of the chapel. The King then advanced towards it, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and when the coffin was removed preceded it into the chapel, the Princess joining him. His Majesty was in a plain black suit, with a black paletot. The King appeared in good health, notwithstanding the bitter sorrow which he has felt at the loss of his beloved sister His Majesty, though he must have suffered acutely, was enabled to maintain perfect calmness. The King, Queen, Princes, and Princesses having taken their places in the front of the altar, and their respective suits having occupied the body of the chapel, the solemn service of the dead was commenced. The Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops of Evreux, Versailles, and Metz, took part in different portions of the service, which was throughout of that awe inspiring character for which the Catholic Church has made it remarkable. After a considerable portion of the religious ceremony had been gone through the body was removed to the vaults beneath the chapel. The King, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Montpensier, and Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha followed it, accompanied by most of the eminent personages of their suites. The Queen and Princesses remained in prayer before the altar. When in the vault the remaining prayers of the Church were said over the body, the usual psalms were chanted, and the ceremony of casting earth upon the coffin and sprinkling it with holy water was gone through. When the earth was thrown on the coffin the King appeared to feel great emotion, but succeeded in quickly recovering himself. His Majesty then bent over the coffin, and with great solemnity kissed it. On the return from the vaults of the King and the Princesses who were accompanied by the Clergy, some more prayers were said, and the ceremony was then brought to a close, after having occupied about two hours.—*Galignani.*

A NICER DISTINCTION.

THE OATH OF SUPREMACY.—Lord Clancarty has written a letter to the *Times*, justifying his refusal to take this oath. He says that after the Charitable Bequests Act of 1844, recognizing the ecclesiastical functions of persons in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome, it could no longer be affirmed as a fact that no foreign person or prelate had any authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the realm; for the ecclesiastical authority has not only the recognition, but the actual force of law. The difficulty then occurred how he could vote in the House without taking the Oath of Supremacy, since the exception made in favour of conscientious objection, by 10 Geo. IV., c. 7, only applied to Roman Catholics. After some reflection, his lordship came to the conclusion that the church of England was neither heretical nor schismatical, and therefore, might justly be called Catholic. But how could it be called Roman Catholic Religion? The term "Roman Catholic Religion," applies with perfect correctness to the religion of the early Christians at Rome, whom Saint Paul, in the dedication of his epistle, commended as saints, and whose faith, he thanks God, is spoken of throughout the whole world." The principles of that faith he has handed down to us in his inspired epistle, and those who hold it, as every member of the Church of England must do, may be, therefore, said to profess the Roman Catholic Religion. "When, therefore, the act says, it shall be lawful for any person, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, being a Peer, to sit and vote in Parliament, upon taking and subscribing the oath therein prescribed, it is (says his lordship), in strictness of language, competent for me, although a member of the Church of England, and denying all spiritual subjection to the See of Rome, to sit and vote on taking that oath." !!!

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is happy in his religious sympathies; he lives on the Catholics [Woburn Abbey, &c.]—represents the Jews, prays with the Protestants, and negotiates all.—*Letter of Ernest Jones to the Electors of Halifax.*

The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

O'CONNELL.

The grand Funeral Obsequies of the Liberator of Ireland will take place at Notre Dame, in Paris, on the 10th of February. The funeral oration will be delivered by the celebrated Pere Lacordaire. Mr. John O'Connell and other members of the family have been invited to assist, in a complimentary note which was written by Viscount Montalombert, in the name of the French Catholics. It is delightful to behold those respectful homages to the memory of the illustrious Dead paid by foreign nations at a time when some ungrateful sons of Ireland have dared to traduce the character of their Country's greatest benefactor. A magnificent oration may be expected from Lacordaire, who was formerly a celebrated lawyer, but is now a fervent priest of the order of St. Dominic.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS.

Strange times these. Rev. Mr. Leo the Bishop elect of Winchester, and Dr. Hampden, have been appointed as unfit for elevation to the Episcopal Bench, by bishops, ministers and laymen. Mr. Leo was accused of habitual drunkenness, and Dr. Hampden of heresy. But all protests were vain. Lord John Russell, a mere layman, has smothered the Prelates, and snapped his fingers at the ridiculous Dean of Hereford, who, it seems, expected the vacant mitre himself. Thus the English Church having rejected the Pope as now ruled by Lord John. Even the poor Archbishop of Canterbury, the nominal Primate, has been treated very cavalierly. Lord John's family estate is a portion of the sacrilegious plunder which was robbed from the Church and the poor in the time of Henry VIII.; and the successors of the first Episcopal usurpers who abetted that shameful pillage, are now trampled upon by him. What a just retribution!

ORDINATIONS.

On the 18th December, the Venerable Cardinal de la Tour D'Anvergne, Bishop of Arras, held an ordination in that city. The total number of those ordained was 22, of whom 22 received priesthood, 17 deaconship, and the rest various other orders. Amongst the latter was Monsieur Patrice Madden of the Diocese of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, who received Tonsure and Minor Orders at the hands of his Eminence.—*French paper.*

PIUS IX.

His Holiness went to the Jesuit's Church in Rome on the last day of the year to assist at the *Te Deum* which is sung according to annual custom. At midnight he celebrated the first Mass of Christmas Day in the Church of St. Mary Major, in which the Crib of our Redeemer is religiously preserved, and on Christmas Day itself he went to the Vatican in great state, and celebrated the Pontifical High Mass in St. Peter's with all the usual solemnities.

The infidel robbers of Switzerland have lately pillaged the Hospice and Convent of the Great St. Bernard, on the summit of the Alps. This barbarous act alone will be sufficient to give the whole world an idea of the savages who lately trampled under foot all the laws of humanity and religion, and entangled a civil war in that unfortunate country.

THE CHURCH AT BOLOGNE.

While we in England are complaining of not having sufficient church accommodation, there is actually a glut of the article at Bologna-sur-Mer. There are no less than four Protestant clergymen with a chapel each, doing their utmost, by advertisement, exhortation, appeal, puff, or placard, to draw the English church-goers of Bologna, to some particular place of worship; and such is the fierceness of the competition, that decrees is lost sight of in the tremendous struggle.

If the rivalry continues much longer without interference from the Bishop, the walls of Bologna will soon be covered with posters calling upon the community to "try our commodious sittings at eleven francs;" or an affectionate intimation to "bring your children to be attended to the chapel in the Rue de l'Ecu;" &c. &c. Note: Bene announcing "a reduction on taking a quantity, and a liberal allowance for twins." A rival establishment will then put forth its claims for "cheap and expeditious weddings,"

while another concern will outbid its rival by advertisements, having for their support the coaxing words—"When you marry, go to the chapel in the Rue Sibloquin." As each offer must go beyond the other in liberality, it will be perhaps desirable to intimate that "Paris, unprovided with fathers and mothers, or guardians, to give them away, can have these indispensable requisites, with a stock of relations in any quantity that may be required."

We believe the "outing for congregations" has become so unblushing and desperate, that the chapel wardens make no secret of their readiness to treat with steamboat captains on terms of mutual confidence, and every sitting lot on board the boat entitles the commander of the vessel to 25 per cent. on the transaction, with a small bonus on every marriage or other ceremony that he is able to recommend. It is high time that the scandal of these clerical struggles should be put an end to by some episcopal interference.—*Punch.*

PHILADELPHIA.—PIUS IX.

We copy with much pleasure from the *Public Ledger* an account of the very important meeting held by the citizens of Philadelphia in favour of his present Holiness. Robert Tyler who spoke at this meeting is the Son of Ex-President Tyler. If any one asserted three years ago that such a demonstration as this would take place in Philadelphia, he would be looked upon as a madman.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO POPE PIUS IX.

The meeting called at the Chinese Saloon last evening, was a magnificent demonstration. It was largely attended by all denominations, and the resolutions and addresses of the speakers were enthusiastically received. At the appointed hour the following officers were appointed.

President—John K. Kane;
Vice Presidents—Wm. Rawls, George M. Stroud, James Page, Samuel H. Perkins, John Swift, Wm. D. Keiley, Josiah Randall, Henry M. Watts, Joseph R. Chandler, Robert Morris, John Mattland Jr, Maria McMichael, Henry D. G. Pin, D. L. Graham, Francis Tierman, J. Simon Cohen, George F. Lehman, Andrew Miller, H. M. Phillips, Thos. B. Florence, J. T. Conrad, Wm. Badger, James Campbell, Thomas Dunlap, Benj. Champney, Francis Cooper, Christopher Fallon, Horn R. Kneass, Abraham P. Frye, Barry Connolly, John W. Fomey, William A. Stokes, Thos McCully, Samuel D. Paterson, Edward McGowan, David Webster, Henry Lelar, Hugh O'Donnell, John Mattland, A. Browne, Wm. L. Hurst, Robert Ewing, Robert Tyler
Secretaries—Richard Vaux, F. Diamond, J. S. DuSalle, Wm. E. Lehman, James C. Vanczyk, Richard R. Spain, James H. Carr, W. V. McKean, Col. Wm. Dickson.

The Hon. John K. Kane, upon taking the chair, made a spirited and stirring address, which was received with cheer upon cheer. He then introduced to the meeting

Robert Tyler, who said—Fellow citizens: I hold in my hand certain resolutions which I will present, and which I presume will be submitted to the sense of the meeting. We have met here to express the respect and admiration which are felt by the entire American people for the present Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., to convey to him, and through him to the people of Italy, the assurance of our sympathy in the cause in which his Holiness is now engaged against the Austrian government. This is an expression of our views as citizens of a great republic.

We do not pretend that the government of the United States will interfere with Italy or Italian affairs; but it is the privilege of the people to give their sympathies to those who are enlisted in the cause of freedom. I believe that the great and virtuous Pontiff is engaged in a holy war, in which he has been entangled by the wiles of Metetrich and his allies. He is the author and sole leader in a great scheme of constitutional government now in progress, and we have met here to sustain him, and to say that he may not only rely upon the aid of his European allies but that the hand of Providence has been extended over the waters and has raised up for him firm friends in the people of the United States. It is our right, and in some degree our duty, to enable the people of Italy to change their constitution, and to aid them in consummating that design.

The Pope is a temporal sovereign, holding his dominions by the best of all rights, that of pro-