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.

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 covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
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.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		







CATHOLLC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1854.

NO. 25.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. (From the Quebec Papers.) THE GAVAZZI TRIALS. Quebec, Monday, Jan. 23.

The Court was opened at ten o'clock precisely-Mr. Justice Panet presiding. The Court-room, as were crowded to excess. A large police force and a strong body of special constables were in attend-

The case of the Queen vs. John Hearn, et al, on an indictment for riotously beginning to demolish a Church, was called, and the names of the defendants being called over, they all appeared.

John Lennon, James Burns, Garret Murphy, Stephen Slattery, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Whitty.

The following persons were sworn in as Jurors: -Jean Bte. Bedard, Francois Thelend, François Carrier, Joseph Amh. Demers, Jean Cantin, George Vaillancourt.

The following gentlemen appeared as Counsel for the Defendants : -J. T. Tascheraeu, C. Alleyn, T. Pope, J. O'Farrell, and - Duggan, Esquires.

On application of the Counsel for the prisoners,

the witnesses were requested to retire. Mr. Solicitor-General Ross then addressed the

The first witness examined for the Crown was Mr. Sheriff Sewell, who deposed as follows:-Knew that a riot occurred in Chalmers' Church on the 6th June last, in which a man named Gavazzi lectured. Witness was present with his family. Thinks the lecture was half through-say about half an hour after it began, up to which time there had been no interruption whatever, when Gavazzi made, a violent assertion. Somebody answered bim. Does not know what the person said; he gave a short answer in a ceased, and no more stones were thrown. Saw no cart tone. It was not in a loud voice. Then there appeared to be a little scuffle on the other side of the church. There is a gallery in the church. Witness sat in the lower part on the night of the lecture, about half way up. Thinks there was a scuille because he heard a noise. The noise caused everybody to rise, and there was a cry of "turn him out." The people in the church all rose. Some persons moved about. Don't know whether they were going out for not. A general volley of stones then broke in the windows. Heard cheering, hurraing, or crying, outside. The windows were broken near where he stood. Thinks there were a great number of stones thrown from the south side. There was one volley, and occasionally after that stones were thrown. Heard no cheering inside. Meantime a number of thing about the Priests in Ireland being connected men gathered round the pulpit. Does not know whether or not they belonged to the audience. Witness left his family, told them not to be afraid, and kim out." There were two parties fighting when which broke the windows was an apparent attempt to
ness left his family, told them not to be afraid, and kim out." There were two parties fighting when which broke the windows was an apparent attempt to
and go down from the gallery. He returned. Bowen went among the crowd. Thought it his duty to do witness went to the pulpit, one party apparently destroy the building. Saw nothing done to the gas and go down from the ganery. He returned. Bowen went among the crowd. Thought it his duty to do witness went to the pulpit, one party apparently destroy the building. Saw nothing done to the gas was continually going to and fro, going from one burners or gas lamps. Saw Mr. Robert Shawestruck, preventing them. Was not hurt by any one. Does and Father Gavazzi receive a blow of a stone, which the duty of place to another. I then observed Charlton, as it appeared to me, communicating with Bowen, by witness felt no inclination to get among the people | not remember how Hearn was dressed. Hearn was | in the pulpit; also saw Mr. William Campbell struck. collected round the pulpit. Before going among them, witness put his umbrella and his hat in the pew. When he got there, he saw two or three men trying to get into the pulpit; passed through them. There might have been a dozen persons. They were fighting. Some of the Protestant portion of the audience had begun to fight with them. Could not tell who they were. There were two parties fighting against each other when witness went among them. Did not know a single man of the persons whom he might consider the assailants, and could not say if they were persons who had only just come into the church. Thinks not. Some of the persons About a dozen other persons came in afterwards. They tried to get into the pulpit. The only person witness knew was Mr. John Hearn, one of the defendants. He was not fighting; on the contrary, he was standing there doing nothing and with nothing in his hands .-Witness put his hand on Hearn's shoulders, and addressed him; but found he was excited, and left him. There was a man near witness with a life preserver in his hand, and, fearing a blow, witness moved away. Spoke to another man. Did not know the man who had the life preserver. The fighting continued until Gavazzi was thrown from the pulpit. Saw him fall. A man climbed up the pulpit previous to this, who was thrown down by Gavazzi. Did not see Hearn from the time he spoke to him until the following day. Hearn was behind the men who were fighting. After some time the police came in, and the row ceased. Heard a cry, that they were murdering Gavazzi in the basement of the church. Went down; light was brought, found Paoli, this man's Secretary, with his head cut.

(This part of the evidence about Paoli was over-

Saw a good many windows broke next next day them, between eight and twelve in number, were de- Re-Examined by the Solicitor General .- Consiwhen he passed—the gas-lamp on the pulpit was bent-remained in the basement with Gavazzi, until the Mayor came, when he, Gavazzi, was removedsaw a rush of men from near the door into the lower part of the church; cannot say whether they came the gallery. Knows the prisoners Gallagher and Mr. Geggie—I know Giblin; Charlton and Roach from the gallery or not. Witness cannot say what Burns by sight. Heard one Hood call out from the I know by sight. I was present in Chalmers' Church from the gallery or not. Witness cannot say what Burns by sight. Heard one Hood call out from the I know by sight. I was present in Chahners' Church they were doing; they were engaged part of the gallery, "you are known Hearn." On second contime, in getting some of the andience out of the sideration is not sure that it was Hood who called some one in the lower part of the church say "It's a well as the passages and approaches to the building, they were doing; they were engaged part of the

Cross-examined--Has made a deposition, already

in this case. Gavazzi lectured on the "Roman Catholic Religion." Knows one of the fectures was styled in the public placards posted through the City "The Popish system is blindness." It is not usual to hold lectures of this kind in a church; there was no "Divine" Service on that occasion; heard two lectures by Gavazzi, the first at the Methodist church. On both occasions Gavazzi was applauded. repeatedly, by those who approved of what he stated. Recollects that he (Gavazzi) said something against Numeries. He spoke "broken" English and witness could not catch all he said. His daughters heard more than he did, and witness since heard, that he spoke against the chastity of the nuns. Met the Mayor before Gavazzi lectured, and asked him to come; told the Mayor he (Gavazzi) was a great actor. Don't recollect exactly what violent assertions Gavazzi made use of (objected to as irrevalent, and objection overruled.) The cry of "turn him out" was made immediately after the curt observation alluded to in examination in chief. There was a general alarm. Is not positive that the people did not stand up before the stones were thrown. (The deposition of the witness made before Symes, J.P., a lew days after the riot, was then read, in which witness swore the stones came in after the people stood up.) When the Police entered, the row immediately indication on the part of the persons who entered the church to destroy if. Went among the people unarmed as he thought he could do more good than if he kept his umbrella in his hand, which was more of a weapon in appearance than in reality. Though he might have got a lick in the fray. The object appeared to be to get at Gavazzi only. There were two gentlemen went round the town with a list collecting as he understood for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this trial and repairing the church. Witness subscribed. It was at the second lecture given by Gavazzi the row occurred; the subject was armed with sticks, some of these were in their shirt the Romish Inquisition; paid 1s 3d for admittance. Can't say what were the words attered by Gavazzi which caused the interruption. Believes it was somewith the Ribbon Society. When Gavazzi was inwarm, was standing behind the persons engaged in the scuille, and he did not attempt to get at the pulpit. He (Hearn) had the appearance of having been in a jostle; he was standing quietly, but ap- in consequence of Gavazzi saying there was no danpeared excited. Witness was also excited. Witness applauded himself at the first lecture, but not at the second. Gavazzi described the water punishment the pulpit to protect Gavazzi. Noticed a great scene very well. Has no recollection that Gavazzi defied any one to contradict his assertions face to face. Did not leave the church the whole time of the row, and saw every thing that passed. Did not hear Gavazzi say anything about Irish Catholics in particular. Catholics. Does not belong to any persuasion; was brought up in the Church of England. Was not a regular attendant at the Chalmers' Church.

James Reed-Was inside the church on the night that Gavazzi lectured in June last. Went there about seven o'clock. Did not see any person about the church when he went in. Gavazzi was interrupted about an hour after the lecture commenced, when a row began. The interruption came from a person in the front seat; is positive that it was Hearn. Will not swear that it was Hearn. There were outside. seated in the new with Hearn the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, Mr. Angus M'Donald, and Mr. Charlton. Knows the voice of Hearn, and therefore concludes that it was he who cried out, but could not swear to it. Could not make out the words men in the church until the riot was almost finished. tried to get down, but could not, as the gallery door moment when the police came in but was resumed was a general melée near the pulpit. Could not say counsel to see that Protestants had their rights, and at all. He (Mr. Justice Panet) had been engaged what they were fighting about. But thinks some of I contributed something towards that object.

sirons of getting at the pulpit. Saw but one or two der that the police were no check upon the rioters, sticks. Saw Hearn there, but none of the other but the people were. Had the people not put down prisoners. Saw Donahoe, Bowen, and Giblin in the tumult, I think the rioters would have gone on to the church that night. The two last named were in beat Gavazzi and demolish the church. to any person who was fighting.

Cross-examined-Knows the Hon. Malcolm Caand has stoken to him once or twice. Does not a man in his shirt sleeves. The broken windows t think it was he or Mr. Charlton, and is sure it was observed on the following morning. not Mr. M'Donald, who interrupted Gavazzi. Several persons cried "turn him out," referring to Hearn. Witness paid a trente sou for admission. Gallagher had no weapon when he met him at the church door. Did not see him strike or injure any person. At the time he saw Charlton he was sitting peaceably in his pew, same as witness himself. Witness has not been indicted as a rioter.

William Benning, Chemist and Druggist, sworn. -Was in Chalmers' Church on the occasion of a riot there. Do not remember when it happened, box. I do not know John Hearn, nor any of the The lecture had been going on for some considerable having made some allusion to the Ribbon Societies that person among the prisoners. of Ireland, the prisoner Hearn, who was sitting in a pew before me, cried out, "it's a lie," or "you're a again proceeded with his lecture, and continued on the same subject. He was again interrupted by the liar." Immediately after, the windows were broken Charlton was sitting in the same seat as Hearn. I noticed several persons round the pulpit who were Charlton, and Bowen in the church before any insleeves and others commonly dressed. Received a blow from one of them. Do not know what Hearn and Charlton were doing in the church. Saw several persons attacking Gavazzi, but cannot recognise any of them. Hearn and Charlton were doing nothing opinions.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Alleyn.—After Hearn ter, the impropriety of which cried out "It's a lie," there was a general cry of to the notice of the Court.) "turn him out;" this cry was not put into execution ger. Immediately after the cry, stones came in the audience rose, and some gentlemen went forward to sticks and other bludgeons; one or two of them had church. There were a great many books thrown.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Pope.—The prisoners service held in the church this evening. All denowere the exact words Gavazzi was using when interin question was " the ancient and modern Inquisition."

whether Gavazzi's remarks were palatable or not to

out. After remaining some time in the gallery went the." As soon as these words were uttered, a number down stairs; saw the prisoner Gallagher outside the of persons raised their voices, and the prisoner, Bodoor. Before leaving the church, saw stones come wen, put his head out of the window and gave a yell. through the windows. Three or four stones were As soon as that was done, a volley of stones came thrown. Saw persons outside the church, after he through the windows. Whereupon Bowen, together went out, pick up stones and throw them at the with the others who were with him, rushed along the church windows. Does not know who they were, gallery and disappeared down the stairs. Fighting Saw Hearn fighting. Saw Donahoe and one Cole in the church succeeded. The attacks appeared to engaged in altereation, but there was no light be- be concentrated against the speaker in the pulpit, tween them. Saw no indication of an attempt to The congregation were not assembled for the perdemolish the church save the throwing of the stones formance of religious services. The first words I at the windows as before mentioned. Did not speak heard were "It's a lie." I heard something said by the lecturer about the ribbon society, but what it was I cannot say. I did not remark to Mr. Roger meron since he came to Quebec. Knows his voice, Finn that the exclamation he heard proceeded from

SECOND DAY.

Mr. David Bell, Farmer, Little River .- I was in Chalmers' Church when the row occurred. All went on quietly, until between eight and nine o'clock. when a person without his coat on got up in the middle of the Church and called out, "it's a lie." I do not know the person who called out. There was some reply from the gallery, and a rush made towards the pulpit. The rush was made by persons in the Church, several of whom got upon the precentor's The lecture had been going on for some considerable prisoners. The person who called out was a young time without interruption, when the lecturer Gavazzi, man possibly under 30 years of age. I do not see

Robert Symes, Esq., J. P., sworn.—On the 6th of June, I went to Chalmers' Church, at seven liar." Gavazzi stopped and said "fear not," and in the evening, to attend a lecture by Father Gavazzi. I have been upwards of fifteen years in this city, and am well acquainted with Quebec Society. 1 prisoner Hearn crying out "It's a lie," or "you're a know Charlton, Hearn, Bowen, Giblin-I know them all. There were men and women present at the lecin all quarters, and a general row ensued. Prisoner ture—a number of women. The lecture proceeded without interruption for a given time. I saw Hearn. terruption took place. I observed Bowen in the gallery, running about and concerting a plan.

Mr. Alleyn .- This man in the box gives opinions.

Mr. Justice Panet .- Give your evidence without

turning his head and by his eyes. (A burst of laughter, the impropriety of which Mr. Stewart brought

The Judge said it was impossible to prevent involuntary laughter.

The Court would not allow the evidence to be given.

Mr. Symes .- This first interruption arose from or torture inflicted by the Inquisition and acted the many persons, 10, 15, or probably 20, armed with the utterance of the words, "it's a lie." I did not see the person who cried out, but from the voice I umbrellas, and skull-crackers. The stone which think it was Hearn. The lie was addressed to the struck Gavazzi was thrown from the inside of the lecturer. It was at a moment when Gavazzi was speaking about Ribbonism in Ireland; the words, it's a lie," were repeated twice at least; witness The expressions made use of were highly offensive to Hearn and Charlton were sitting in the same pew. | left the pew, went into the aisle, and sang out in a The lecture was charged for. There was no divine loud voice, "keep quiet," "sit down." Did this to find out who were the interruptors. There was a minations went to the lecture, it was open to all who momentary full, but there was an immediate rush in paid their money. I do not think there was applause the other aisle towards the pulpit, observing which before the interruption by Hearn. Cannot say what witness made towards the pulpit and found himself at the foot of the stairs leading thereto. Did not see rupted. The subject of the lecture on the evening any of the prisoners at the bar among the persons who rushed towards the pulpit. Went out to get Cross-Examined by Mr. Taschereau.-Had no the police, and encountered Giblin with a stick in occasion of observing who were about the church his hand near the door in a perfect fury. After some time, witness made his way out and ordered the po-Cross-Examined by Mr. O'Farrell .- Cannot say lice to come in, but to his utter astonishment they refused to obey him. (Counsel put a question to wit-Catholics. If they were not palatable, Catholics ness to elicit from him a statement of what arrangeshould not have been there. There were no police- ments he had made with the police to suppress any disturbance.) The witness was proceeding to inform used. A number of men rushed into the church The !! wing of stones had then ceased, but the the jury what he considered to be his duty as a Mafrom the outside. Witness, being in the gallery, fighting inside had not. The fighting stopped for a gistrate, when the judge stopped him. Mr. Justice Panet would admit that Mr. Symes did his duty .it was perfectly dark; heard scuffling; and when the was fastened. Cannot say whether on the outside or again owing to their inaction. The police did not Mr. Stuart made some remark, and Mr. Justice on the inside. Returned to his sent in the front of suppress the riot; I think it died out after expending | Panet then stated that a stop must be nut to this the callery, and saw then a crowd of persons. There itself. A collection was made for funds to retain kind of evidence being adduced. It was no evidence for two days taking down evidence altogether irrelefire. Heard no other noise but a general scream of "pult him down," "kill him." The attacks inside and outside were almost simultaneous. After the row had commenced saw none of the prisoners but Giblin. Saw Hearn only when he was sitting in the pew with Charlton. Could not catch a sight of him afterwards. The combat was a violent one. Witness made his way to the door through a regular fight. Did not receive a scratch. (The witness was again proceeding to make a speech when the Court cautioned him to keep his opinions to himself.) At nine o'clock there were upwards of forty policemen in attendance at the church. Mr. Russell is Chief of Police. Mr. Maguire is the Police Magistrate .-Saw Mr. Russell there. Mr. Maguire was not

Cross-examined-Did not see Giblin knock any body down or strike any one. When witness stated that he saw Mr. Charlton communicate with Bowen he did so in the same manner in which he (witness) now communicated with Mr. Alleyn by looking at him. Thinks there was applause about that time .-Is sure of it. Witness investigated this matter as a Magistrate afterwards. Thinks Hearn sat in the third new from the front, and that he was dressed in a cloth coat. Thinks Charlton opened the door of the pew to allow the Honorable Malcolm Cameron to enter. Does not think there was any lady in the pew. Heard Hearn's voice before June last. After the words "it's a lie" were used, there was a general ery of "turn him out." Heard cries of "fire" and "gas" as if the gas pipes were broken. Can't say from what party the cry of "fire" proceeded. Mr. Chariton communicated with Bowen with his eyes by looking at him as he (witness) then looked at prisoner's Counsel. Is positive that he communicated with Bowen, but cannot say in what way nor by what sign. Bowen was in the gallery, and was distant a long way off from Charlton. When the manæuvering of Bowen took place, witness told Constable Courtney to let him know if any attempt was made outside the church. Bowen was continually going to and fro, and had on a white jacket. This was a short time before the disturbance inside the church began. Did not keep his eyes continually on Bowen. Looked sometimes at the lecturer, and was sometimes in conversation with Railton.

(The Court would not allow the Counsel for the defence to elicit from the witness facts in relation to the disposal of some goods belonging to the emigrants who died at Gross Isle in 1847 about which he and Bowen had some dispute.)

Thomas McLean testified to a row.

Dr. James Douglas, Surgeon .- With the exception of the disposition evinced by the throwing of missiles, saw no indication of an intention to demolish the church. Whilst in the basement saw a man kick in one of the windows.

William Dinning, Victualler .- I was present at a lecture given by Gavazzi in June last. The lecturer was first interrupted by Hearn crying out "it is a lie -speak the truth." Heard a whistle, which was supposed to be from outside the church. Tumult continued about a quarter of an hour. Stones came immediately after the commencement of the row, and continued until the tumult had died out. It seemed to have exhausted itself instead of having been extinguished. I stopped until all was over. The crowd went off after Gavazzi was thrown in the direction where he was taken.

THIRD DAY.

Peter Von Antwerp, Cabinet Maker, sworn-Knows Chalmers' Church, and lives in the basement | A public meeting on the Eastern question was held story with family; was the keeper of the building at Belfast on the 5th ult. The Mayor presided; and on the occasion of Gavazzi's lecture; did not know first resolution declared-" That the maintenance of any of the rioters, nor by what means the riot was the independence of Turkey, without territorial dimistorned. The church belongs to the congregation, nution, is incumbent on Great Britain and Ireland, as stopped. The church belongs to the congregation, who are Presbyterians-the principal owners being Messrs. Gibb & Lane, and others.

B. Cole, Jr., Auctioneer, sworn-I attended Ga-vazzi's lecture at Chalmers' Church on the 6th of June last; know most of the prisoners by sight; was present during most of the time while the disturbance was going on there; saw Hearn and Giblin on that occasion-also saw Mr. Charlton; my attention was attracted to those three individuals; the riot seemed to me a simultaneous assair. The mélée lasted about lifteen minutes.

John Dowler, carpenter, sworn. - Was at Gavazzi's lecture in Chalmers' Church last summer; the lecture had begun when I went; it was interrupted by stones being thrown through the windows; saw people in the church running forward; heard some one interrupt the lecturer by saying, "It's a lie."

Mr. Russell Chief of Police, was the next witness, but could testify to nothing against the prisoners; and so on through the long array of, witnesses examined for the prosecution; not one of whom deposed to a single fact tending to criminate the accused. We need not waste our paper, as Mr. Ross did the time of the Court, by giving the evidence in detail. The proceedings terminated in the following man-

On Thursday, at 3 P. M., the case for the prosecution closed, and, on motion of Messrs. Taschereau, Alleyn and O'Farrell, the defendants, Messrs. Charlton, Constable Foy, Gallagher and Kelley, were discharged, the Court deciding that there was nothing whatever proved against them.

On Friday morning, Mr. Justice Panet asked Mr. Solicitor General Ross if he intended to press the case any farther. He, Mr. Justice Panet, had been looking over the evidence contained in the case for the prosecution during the night, and he would certainly not ask the gentlemen who appeared for the prisoners to go to the trouble of entering upon a defeace. The Crown had made out no case against committed therein.

vant to the charge laid against the accused.) Wit- the prisoners whatever. The learned Judge cited ness continued—At that time there was a cry of authorities in support of the decision he had come to.

Mr. Solicitor General Ross, to the surprise of everybody, went into a long argument to shew why the course decided upon by the Court should not be adopted, and lost his temper and the thread of his discourse in endeavoring to prove the guilt of the prisoners, and the sufficiency of the proof adduced by

Mr. Pope declined addressing the Jury; and, after Mr. Ross had addressed the Jury in English and French, Mr. Justice Panet in French, and Mr. Justice Aylwin in English, charged the Jury to acquit the prisoners, and a verdict was rendered accordingly of " Not Guilty" amidst considerable applause from the crowd in Court, and the prisoners were accompanied home by a large number of their friends.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. P. Doyle, late C.C., Roscommon, has been appointed to the administratorship of that parish.

His Holiness Pope Pius the 9th has conferred the legree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Austin Killeen, of the Augustinian Convent of Galway.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN LIMERICK.-We are happy in being enabled to announce that the Redemptorist Fathers have taken the admirable site lately advertised in our columns of the splendid view of the Shannon, from Mr. Bryan Hanrahan, on which it is their intention to build a commodious church, a novitiate, and a residence.-Limerick Reporter.

CONVERSION. - Mr. John S. L. Moriarty, of Nelson street, Greenwich, was received into the Catholic Church on Christmas Eve, at Cahirciveen, (where he has been staying for some time on a visit) by the Rev. J. Healy, P.P.—Tablet.

The Commissioners to inquire into the Government and Discipline of Maynooth College resumed their sittings on Tuesday, 3rd Jan., at Dublin Castle.—There was a full attendance of the Commissioners, the Earl of Harrowby and Dr. Twiss having arrived from England on Tuesday. It is understood that the commission will not sit on this occasion for more than ten days, when another adjournment will take place.

The Right Hon. Lord Plunket died on the 4th ult., at his residence, Old Connaught, near Bray.

It is generally rumored in Clare (says the Munster News) that Sir John Foster Fitzgerald is about to take office, and that the post to which he will be appointed is that of Governor of the provinces of Canada.

The constituents of Tristram Kennedy assembled on Wednesday night, 5th ult., to testify their satisfaction with his Parliamentary career, and to re-affirm the policy of independence. It was the first of the series of entertainments to be given to distinguished members of the Irish Party during the recess; and the most sanguine enthusiast of the movement could scarcely desire a more anspicious beginning. Among the guests were Catholic clergymen, tenant farmers, and respectable tradesmen, representing almost every district of the county Louth; and communications expressing sympathy with the objects of the festival were received from the most venerated members of the Irish Hierarchy. "The Irish Party of Independent Opposition," wrote the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, "now so distinctly defined and so well understood, in my conviction, is the only power which can wring from the British Parliament measures benefi-cial to Ireland." "It will be a consolation to other constituencies," added his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, " who manifested singular devotedness to their religion and to the farming class, daily evicted for no other crime but their faith, to find such a generous fellow-feeling in the people of Louth, as to mark their approval of all the Irish members who preferred to the seductive blandishments of the minister the stern obligations of keeping their covenants with the people." -- Nution.

in June last. There was a small disturbance then amongst the speakers was Mr. P. Urquhart. The well on principles of national honor as of general policy ."

VALUE OF MONEY IN IRELAND .- It is said that the Marquis of Waterford has increased his income by £2,000 a year, under the following circumstances:-A gentleman possessed of large funded property, finding the funds decreasing so rapidly, became alarmed, and applied to Lord Waterford to kow if he would take all his capital at 34 per cent. This Lord Waterford has done, and cleared off his old incumbrances, which were at a higher rate of interest. The negotiations were closed on Friday. We understand that Lord Waterford has done, and cleared off his old incumbrances, which were at a higher rate of interest. We understand that Lord Waterford will clear £2,000 a year by the alteration.

We hear that all the land in this riding of the county, and which was under potatoes last year, is now under wheat, and that scarcely any manure land remains untilled except that which is lying under late turnips; so that calculating the fallow, the lea, potato and turnip land of the last season to be, as it nearly all is, under wheat, we may reckon on a great breadth of this crop for next year .- Clonnel Chronicle.

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES.—Large quantities of potatoes have been, and continue to be, shipped from this port for the English markets for some time past. During the last month we have heard that on an average sixty or seventy tons have been sent off to Liverpool every week. They are principally brought from Portadown and the surrounding districts .- Newry Te-

Salt Pork is now imported in large quantities into England from Portugal, and fetches higher prices than Irish salt pork.

HORRIBLE SACRILEGE.—On Friday, 30th December, some miscreants broke into the Parish Chapel of Roscrea, and made a fire in the sacristy, and melted down the chalice, and other holy vessels; they threw out the Holy Sacrament, and must have either burnt the sacred particles, or carried them off with them, as not a trace of them could be found in the sacristy."

The Priests can do :"-There is no body of men in the world, perhaps, who

have more power for good, within their circle (and it is a wide one) than the priests of Ireland. We do not mean alone such good as they can accomplish in the strictly professional discharge of their duties as ministers of religion. In the moral influence they possess-in their authority over the thousands committed to their spiritual charge, they have means of achieving great and useful results that are open to no other class in the community. We have already given many noble instances of the good which the priests have lately done in this way. They have established schools, erected looms, found means of employing the active fingers of the female poor in useful labor; and they have by this wise work, dried many a tearful eye, given food to many a famished month, and strengthened many a despairing heart with new hope and confidence. This is a path of usefulness well worthy the footsteps of the Irish priest, the friend and counseller of his people. Idle, spendthrift, rackrenting landlords would do well to weigh one result of the priest's labor. Of his pupils forty are orphan children, whom he has taken out of the workhouse. When they complain of the pressure of poor-rates, and growl at starving panpers, it has never occurred to them to imitate the example of the humble clergyman, and, like him, by finding industrial employment for the poor outside the workhouse, bring down a minimum to the rates, of which they so bitterly complain. What wonder if the poor, comparing this priest, who lives on an humble pittance himself, with the landlord who carries off the wealth of the land, should look on the one as a father and a guide, on the other as an op-pressor, or as bad—a useless, unproductive drone; for rude men, pinched by poverty, are likely enough to argue in this summary fashion.

We take the following extract from the work of the Rev. Dr. Forbes, a Protestant Clergyman, who lately made a tour through Ireland :-

"THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

"Every one who has been in Catholic countries must have heard of, and seen these Sisters at their various works of charity and mercy-educating the young, nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, harboring the homeless, imparting religion to improve the good and to restore the had; and all with that utter self-abnegation and self devotion, and with that earnestness, tenderness and patience, which can only spring from the profoundest conviction that, in so laboring, they are fulfilling God's will as

"Of them, and of a few others-constituting a wonderfully small minority of the great Christian community-it may be truly said, that they accept follow, to the letter, the precepts and practice of the great Founder of the Christian religion: not by useless self sacrifice and barren holiness, but by actively ministering to the welfare and necessities of their fellow creatures, in accordance with that grand fundamental law of all true religion—' To do unto others as one would desire that others should do unto him.

"Into this small category of true practical Christians, I think we must admit some more of the religious orders existing in most Catholic countries, and now spread widely over Ireland. Of this kind are the Christian Brothers already mentioned; the Sisters of Charity; and those communities of Nuns who, like the Sisters of Mercy, consecrate their lives to the imparting of good to their neighbors-particularly to the poor and the young-in the torm of Education. Under this head come especially the Nuns of the Presentation Order; Also those of the Sacred Heart, of Loretto, Carmelite, &c. Of the two most active, and most numerous of these orders, the Presentation Nuns and the Sisters of Mercy, there are upwards of fifty separate establishments in Ireland-viz: 30 of the former and 24 of the latter, all of which, I believe, must be regarded as perennial fountains of good to their respective neighborhoods.

"In the first report of the commissions on Irish education in 1825, it is stated that there were then in Ireland thirty Nunnery Schools, containing 6,310 girls. Of these thirty schools, no fewer than eighteen belonged to Nuns of the Piesentation Order. The following handsome tribute by the commissioners to the teaching in these schools is, I believe, most just; and certainly not less so at this time than it was twentyvisited these schools. and have found them conducted with great order and regularity; and the children are, in general, well supplied with books and every school requisite. The nuns are the teachers, and devote themselves to the duty of instruction with the most unwearied assiduity and attention.-We were much impressed with the appearance of affection and respect on the part of the pupils towards their teachers which characterizes these institutions in a remarkable degree."

EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPER CHILDREN.—The Cork Reporter supplies the following sketch of the progress of the industrial schools of Kanturk, which have been established by the Catholic parish priest as a means of employing the superabundant young female population of the district:-" There are now in the schools 324 girls, whose ages average from 8 years to 17 or 19, and whose earnings may be put down at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. each per week. These are engaged at shirtmaking, embroidery, network, and glovemaking. ISO are kept continually employed at shirtmaking by several large English and Irish houses—among the latter we may mention Mr. W. Fitzgibbon and Mr. A. Graven, Great George's-street; 84 are at embroidery, which is principally executed for Mr. John Arnott, of Patrickstreet; and 60 are at nels and gloves, the markets for which are America and France. The other day materials for 30 dozen of shirts were sent in from the extensive wholesale firm of Thacker and Grant, of London. Of the 84 employed at embroidery, 40 are orphans who have been taken out of the workhouse by the Very Rev. Mr. O'Regan, and are now able to support themselves by their own industry. Up to within a short time since those poor children were lodged out in different parts of the town; but the rev. gentleman above named, apprehending that they might not be fairly dealt with, and wishing to have them under his own immediate supervision, has procured an apartment in the schools, which he has fitted up as a dormitory for their accomodation. The other requisites for properly lodging them he has likewise procured, as well as a matron to look after them. Added to the

The Ulsterman has the following remarks upon what | who presides over the schools. In the course of last week the learned Assistant-Barrister for the East Riding, Mr. Walter Berwick, Q.C., who is at present on circuit in Kanturk, visited the schools, and, after having most minutely and attentively examined them and made himself thoroughly acquainted with their working and the good they are effecting, expressed himself in terms of unqualified approval, and requested that his name should be recorded as an annual subscriber

THE ANTIQUARY IN DUBLIN-We understand that some interesting antiquarian discoveries have recently been made in the ancient portion of the city of Dublin comprising Cook-street, Corn-Market, High-street, Christchurch-place, and Castle-street. High-street is stated to have been the Eiser, or boundary, agreed upon in the second century, when Ireland was divided into two portions between Owen, King of Munster, and Conn, of the "hundred battles." In the ancient Anglo-Norman records, High-street is styled " Altus Vicus;" and an old writer, commenting on the name of Dublin, observes the Irish called it Baile atha Cliath-that is, a town planted upon hurdles. Quantities of these hurdles were exhumed during the recent excavations opposite the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, in High-street, where a chapel was founded by Donagh, Bishop of Dublin, in the eleventh century. It was in this locality also that the principal deposit of ancient bronze fibula, and instruments in iron, &c., were found and collected by Mr. Underwood, through the assistance given by the late muchlamented Abraham Whyte Baker, Esq., M.R.I.A., and his relative, the present zealous and patriotic lover of science, A. W. Baker, Esq., of Callan. The discovery above alluded to will, we are informed be placed in the hands of Dr. Petrie for illustration .- Nation.

THE IRISH ENIGMA .- " Not during one, or twenty administrations, but during seven centuries, we have used the sword against the Irish-we have made experiment of famine-we resorted to every art of Draconian Laws-we have tried ruthless extermination, not to trample down or vanish a hated race, but to root out every vestige of them from the land that gave them birth. But what has happened? Have we succeeded? We have not been able to extirpate or even to weaken them. They have actually increased, after all our persecution of them, from two to five-from five to seven-from seven to nine millions; and they are gathering around us like a deluge, they are invading our borders, apparently threatening to swamp our institutions if not to overwhelm ourselves. Are we then to revert to the obsolete policy of the past, and by continuing the policy of seven centuries, make them strong by persecution? I am not ignorant of history-I have studied history, but in this science confess my incapacity to find for this fact a satisfactory explanation; but could I, when standing beneath the dome of St. Peter's Church at Rome, peruse with the faith of a Roman Catholic, the inscription which is emblazoned round it :- 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it '-then could I solve the enigma of Irish history."-Macaulay.

An estimate has been made of the cost of an electric telegraph cable from Galway to New York, and it is said the experiment may be made for £125,000. It is said subscription lists for the purpose, are being filled up with encouraging celerity. A still more extraor-dinary project is that of W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, who contemplates the practicability of reaching Victoria River, in Australia, from London in 22 days.

The time may come when American blood shall be shed in the quarrels of Europe. But it would be folly to hope that that blood will ever be shed on behalf of England. The men that fly from Ireland, because poverty and misgovernment have left no field for their energies at home-or who are exiles beyond the Atlantic because their political acts or opinions had rendered them obnoxious to the government-take with them where ever they go a hatred of English power and influence; and with that hatred they leaven the feelings of those they consort with. Irish energy, Irish bone and sinew are the principal elements in the wealth of America. Irish opinons powerfully sway her councils; and Irish feelings are deeply mingled in her prejudices or antipathies. Every hour which increases that Irish element in America widens the breach between that country and England; and gives unpleasent warning that the time may come when Britain will find no more dangerous foe than her friend and ally across the Atlantic .- Ulsterman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now positively affirmed that during every interview between Queen Victoria and her Ministers, Prince Albert is not only present, but an active participator in the Council: that he receives the royal despatch-box even before her Majesty; and that, in point of fact, it is he who disposes of its contents: that he maintains secret relations with the British Ambassadors at every Foreign Court, and dietates whatever policy they are to pursue, the official instructions of the Secretary of State, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Is it wonderful, then, that an "enlightened and self-governed" people like the English cannot tolerate such proceedings? "The interests of the crown," exclaims a writer whose opinions seem to have become quite popular at once, " must be defended, even, if need be, against those who stand nearest to it. Let Prince Albert have full credit for the Exhibition, for his services to art, and for his exertions to benefit the working-class; but it is too much that one man, and he not an Englishman by birth, should be at once Foreign Secretary, Commander-in-Chief, and Prime Minister under all administrations." -Nation.

THE MINISTRY AND LORD PALMERSTON.—The LORdon correspondent of the Daily Express writes:-"We are told that the ministry will refuse to answer any interrogatories or demand for explanation on the subject of Lord Palmerston's escapade, and that if they are exposed to any party pressure they will make it a question of confidence! But the most curious story I have heard is this :- Some of Lord Palmerston's friends say he never resigned at all. He merely wrote a strong letter to Lord Aberdeen expressing his opinion very decidedly on the resolutions approved of by the council; and the noble earl, anxious to get rid of the judicious bottle-holder, and, instigated by Lord John Russell, immediately determined on accepting the letindustrial education which is afforded by those schools ter as a resignation, and set the portion of the press a literary course is about being established, and it is with which he has influence at work to abuse him Frankfort chapel, King's County, was broken into to be hoped the Commissioners of National Education forthwith, but that the breach was made up by the on Christmas night, and abominable indecencies were will do all in their power to second the humane and exertions of the Duke of Newcastle, who received the truly charitable exertions of the very rev. gentleman support of Lady Palmerston in his efforts for a reconciliaton. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the real cause of his retirement, or secession, or whatever it may be; and many people aver that it will be found not to be either the Reform Bill or the Eastern question. The best possible understanding exists between the noble lord and Lord Clarendon, and it would not be wise to believe the hints which are thrown out, that there exists in the Foreign Office a princely right of search, which reduces the noble ex-Vicercy of Ireland to the level of a private secretary."

Ships of War Building for Russia .- We understand that an official letter from Lord Palmerston, as Secretary for the Home Department, has been received this week by the civic authorities of Glasgow, requesting to know particulars respecting some war steamers which his lordship was informed were building on the Clyde for the Emperor of Russia. His Lordship has, we believe, been misinformed on the subject, as there are no ships building here for the Czar; but there are at present being constructed two pairs of powerful first class marine engines and machinery for war steamers, by one of our first engineers, who is under contract to have them at Cronstadt in April, and to fit them up in the vessels there by his own workmen. Although there are no ships building here for the autocrat, we have reason to believe that his lordship may learn something on the subject if he institutes inquiries on the banks of the Tyne or Wear .-North British Daily Mart.

THE LORD HIGH STEWARDSHIP .- The office of Lord High Steward of her Majesty's household, filled since the accession of the Earl of Aberdeen to the premiership, by his Grace the Duke of Norfork, has been resigned by that Nobleman. The desire of the noble duke to be relieved from official duty has been no secret for some time past. The post has been offered to, and accepted by, the Earl Spencer, K.G.—Morning Post. In connexion with this official change, the London correspondent of the Mail relates a bit of gossip which is at present amusing the town: - "A certain noble Dake," he says, "who holds an office at court, ie commendam with the highest hereditary feudal dignity in the state, made a little too free, it is said, with the champagne at the royal table; the result of which was the less of his most noble equilibrium is the dising-room, and the involvement of Majesty itself in the catastrophe. The joke is pointed by the notoriety of the extremely temperate habits of his grace. A little care bestowed upon the work of making his head in youth would have prevented this annoying contretemps. The consequence has already been the resignation of the noble duke and the appointment of his successor.

While England at least professes to be on the point of declaring war against one of the most powerful conntries in the world, and is almost certain in any case, to be forced into the struggle, she is inevitably ripening a great industrial war in her own bosom. The Labor Movement in Preston appears to have received a fresh stimulus from the very circumstances designed for its extinction. Emboldened by the sympathy of the Lancashire manufacturers, the employers of Preston met again last week, and separated for another month without condescending to yield an iota to the unfortunate operatives who crowded in suspense around their doors. The operatives only retaliated by convening a monster meeting of their own and re-adopting their original resolution in favor of the ten per cent advance. Up to this period, the large amount contributed to sustain the movement by the operatives in other towns, has sufficed to preserve the famished insurgents from any desperate enterprise.-Upwards of £3,000 was placed at the disposal of the Committee each week, and it is affirmed that if the masters adjourn from their next meeting without making any overture, the trades of London have determined upon contributing as much as will maintain the movement for three months longer. But when the last resources of the artizans will have been exhausted, and England will be engaged in a desperate struggle for her Empire in the East-what feat will suggest itself to the Army of Labor ?- Nation.

We understand, says the Literary Gazette, that the Bishop of London has intimated to all reverend believers in the mystery and attributes of table-turning, that he cannot allow them to discharge their ministeterial functions in any part of his diocese.

Our columns to-day record as appalling amount of crime as we ever remember to have presented to our readers in a single publication. At York two girls that murdered a man have been committed for trial. In Newport, Monmouthshire, a wretch deliberately murdered a woman with whom he lived, by cutting her throat. In Scotland a young man committed suf-cide, in the belief that he had murdered a girl with whom he had carried on a criminal intercourse. Two men in London attempted to cut their wives' throats, and one of them terminated his own existence. At Brecon a young woman has been committed for the murder of her infant child. A case of "wholesale infanticide" has come to light near a station on the Brighton Railway; and at Barnsley several men are in custody charged with robbing and murdering one of their own companions. Other cases of a still more horrible description, such as the murder of the boy at Acton, will also be found recorded in our present number. This is the week's record of murder and attempted murder cases, and it closes the year with the catalogue of offences of the deepest dye of which savages can be guilty. When we hear of the efforts which the missionaries are making to convert the heathen abroad, - of the large sums which they draw from the public for their support,—of the enormous staff of ecclesiastical teachers on the home service who are so well paid, - and of the bickerings of rival priests, each abusing the other for following a less orthodox creed,—we have only to ponder on the lesson which this fearful array of crime teaches, and the sad reffection brings with it a painful sense of humility and abasement - Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA.-Though since the last announcement there has been a general subsidence of cholera, as was the case at this period of the year in 1848, yet there has been no day in which cases of the disease have not occurred in different parts of the country, but in England it has rarely assumed an epidemic character. Its progress appears to have been particularly checked, during the recent cold and frosty weather, in those districts which are in a marshy condition, and the surface and malarious evaporation of which is usually in proportion to the elevation of the temperature. On the other hand, in Scotland the disease has been all along steadily persistent, and in several places has assumed an epidemic character.— BABYLON THE GREAT.

" The earth is saturated with English crime, and will hold no more."-Vide Times, January 4, 1854.

Yes, look at the Times, good reader. You need not rub your eyes. The type is clear and plain. The sentence is cogent and grammatical. Read it again, and try what you can make of it. Let the world hear it and be amazed.

" The curth is saturated with English crime, and will hold no more."

So says the leading organ of England; the journal which is a power of Europe; the oracle by which Englishmen think and act, make bargains, and make

Oh, the fearful import of this tremendous confession. Babylon the Great judges herself. The cup of her abominations is full; the earth is drunk with her iniquity; and can endure it no more without death.

Let us not rejoice at this confession. It is too solemn for mirth; too appalling for reproach. Never, out of Holy Writ, was so fearful a sentence passed on a nconie. The earth is saturated with English crime, and can

Has God touched the soul of our enemy that she confesses her sin? Does she begin to lament and put on sackcloth and ashes like Niniveh, that she may be spared in the coming warring of nations? Or is this but the cry of despair, her self-condemnation before her inevitable fall?

What! England, with her-gorgeous civilisation and world-wide empire; she, whose rule extends from the rising to the setting sun; whose captives are princes, whose tributaries are vanquished nationalities; whose religion has superseded idolators and priesteraft, and

enemy of God and man, whose crime floods the earth, and breeds sin and hell?

hold no more!

Two years ago she held the Festival of her wealth: she was the hostess of the nations; and her power and glory were proclaimed to be as enduring as magnificent. And at this hour she prepares for a mighty war, which shall convulse the world, and change the fortunes of all mankind.

liberated intellect from doting superstition; is she this

And still she is but a rotten Harlot, who angers Heaven and corrupts the earth. For,

"The earth is saturated with English crime, and can hold no more."

And this is the end of her golden prosperity, built upon the plunder of Ind and the spoils of El Dorado; open the blood and tears of Iteland; glorified by mighty genius, consolidated by the heroism of the conquerors of the world.

This is the flower of that Pagan civilisation, of that religion of Mammon, of that Heathenish Christianity whose shepherds flaunt richly in purple and line linen white the lambs and the sheep hunger for the bread of

Lawless Irish savages, hear this; you Celtic brutes, who are her helots and her sport, hear this. You ordained knaves, whom she spits upon and reviles, hear this; preachers of superstition, forgers of mummery miracles, incestoous hierarchy of "the scarlet whore." hear this-" The earth is saturated with English crime, and can hold no more 🗥

Bow down, barbarians; on your knees, idolators; worship the majesty of English vice, which contaminates and darans the world. Fling away your false idols, here is the true material deity of the universe; pray to the Golden Calf.

The earth is saturated with English crime, and can rold no more!

Such is the New Year's Hymn of England for Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Four .- Nation.

The crime of "Child Murder," long and almost universally prevalent in certain parts of the Indian Peninsula, is attracting serious attention from the government; and means are being devised to check, if possible, this horrid practice. The London Spectator, in the following article, headed, "Child Murder in avenue and Forty-eight-street. The cost is expected India and England," seems to hint that it would be as to be about \$350,000.—N. Y. Times. well if the government were to begin with a little Reformation at home where it is, at least, as much need- We learn that the Hon. John McKeon, counsellor for sould box, as a token of love and kind remembrance and as in the Punjanb:—"But while we teach our the Hibernians accused of riot in the Ninth Ward on from your devoted parishieners. Added, Rev. Dear Hindoo brethren, and rather look down upon them for last Fourth of July has obtained of the Supreme Court their want of teaching, may we not look at home, and | an order for a stay of proceedings by Recorder Tillon | ask ourselves, not only whether we have crime amongst us, but whether our methods of correcting it have been more intelligent than those ascribed to the London magistrate? We fear that the London magistrate? trate is a very fair type of the teacher. To prove that we have crime, we need not stir an inch from this account of the practice in the Punjaub; for in the same column of the Times where this account from the Friend of India is quoted, is another account of mfanticide in Sussex-an individual case, no doubt, but belonging to a class which has been known to prevail in Essex, the county of husband-poisoning, in Lancashire, and in many English counties. It is true that the members of our peerage do not seek to sustain their honorable repute by stifling their little children; true that country gentlemen cannot go to such lengths for disposing of their cadets, male and female; but it is also true that a very large proportion of the English population stands convicted either of deliberate murder or the homicide which consists in starvation, neglect, and depravity. As yet we have trusted more to the criminal law for checking that great social crime. We are only now beginning to discuss, with much solemnity in public conference, whether a more intelligent plan cannot be adopted with regard to a very limited portion of the popula-tion—one certainly that does not indulge in infanticide, but consists of the young themselves. With regard to those who are guilty of child-murder, how many are there that, in the first place, do not know, any more than the Rajpoots, the full enormity of the crime? How many more who do not know the mode in which they can avoid it; for too often it comes to them in the shape of an apparent necessity? Perhaps the experiment which we are working out in Rajpootanah may he useful as an example of ourselves to ourselves; and we may acquire the opportunity of teaching the English people how to forego the practice of child-murder."

The Oxford University Heruld, in an article on the Anglican observance of Christmas, in which the separation of the religious from the social festival is advocated, makes the following observation:-"The fact is, we have to deal with a vast body of half-heathen people. On them the spiritual festival never has any influence, and the day is only celebrated by jollity, without a thought bestowed upon its sacred character."

V." of France is preparing for a visit to London.

The following sketch of Disraeli, as the leader of the House, is highly graphic: -" The House of Commons is before you. Your eye takes in the scene; a full house, listening, but lazily and loungingly; the cheer you heard having been made up of an aggregate half laugh, half sneer. You see the orator, there at the top. His body is half thrown across the table, one hand resting behind him, flirting with a laced cambric, the other white hand tapping gently a red box. And he is making a great speech? He is talking to Lord John, whose arms are crossed carelessly, whose thin lips are parted with an easy smile, and who seems to think the eloquence rather amusing.-Mr. Disraeli has a most exquisite voice, and he is using only its gentlest modulations. He is quite colloquial, and his tone is friendly and familiar-especially when he comes to an inuendo, when he turns up his head to the countrymen, that they may hear it and laugh-a low, simmering chuckle, that just agitates the surface for a moment only, Lord John, and the Whigs and the Radicals smiling, too, as though the sarcasm were a good natured joke. Mr. Disraeli is getting near the end of his speech, and he is now recapitulating and fastening on all the points (not mathematical ones) together, as his wont; and this is his argumentative style. He approaches the peroration -his forte; and here he raises his head; he throws back his collar; he puts up his cambrie; he turns from Lord John and faces the House. He speaks slower; he ceases his affected stammer; he is more serious and more solemn, but still quiet and unpretending. Talking now to the many, and not to one or two, he becomes more oratorical, and he fixes attention. What he is now saying is the manifesto of a tion. What he is now saying is the manifesto of a book on their condition. The following is the results party; and not a syllable is lost. He is nearing a of his observations:—"The missionaries, though well meaning, and his articulation is elaborate, and there! is a dead silence. But he is still unexcited; dexteronsly and quietly he eludes the meaning-soars above it. in one or two involuted closing sentences, delivered with a louder voice and with more vehement gestures: and having got the cheer at the right spot, this great orator concluding, sinks into his seat, as nonchalant as if he had been answering a question about Fahrenheit, and then ask whether Grisi was in good voice that night !??

TASKING A BISHOP'S FACE .- In the course of a speech delivered the other day at Southampton, the Bishop of Oxford is reported to have remarked that There should be Bishops over the clergy who would weep when they wept, and rejoice when they were glad.' Under existing circumstances that would be a difficult arrangement. What with poor curates weeping on their £70 or £80 annual pittances, and thousands a year, a Bishop, in order to sympathise with both, would have to weep with one side of his face, and smile with the other. - Punch.

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF ALBANY .- Ordinations. The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey conferred Minor Orders, Sub-deaconship, and Deaconship on Mr. Louis Desroches, at the Cathedral, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of last week. On Saturday the Reverend Mr. Desroches was ordained Priest and will soon enter upon the duties of the mission.-N. Y. Freeman.

It is determined to commence a magnificent Catholic Cathedral in this city next spring which shall be larger than any church edifice in this country. The architectural plans which we have seen at the office of Mr. John Walch, architect, call to mind the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, though they are altogether original in their character. The building will be 356 feet in depth, by 105 in breadth and will be surmounted by an immense dome, having a diameter of 104 feet. There will be also two lofty towers. The height of the nave will be 102. The materials to be used are almost wholly stone and iron. The building will contain sixteen chapels and three organs, one of which will be of great size. Its location will be on the Fifth-

THE HIBERNIANS Accused or Riot on July 4th. We learn that the Hon. John McKeon, counsellor for ability with which he conducted the trial Notwithstanding the deplorable fact that men who had taken the oath of the United Americans brought about a verdiet of guilty in this case, we hope yet to see the truth come out, and the cause of outraged justice vindicated. -New York Freeman's Journal.

Wholesale Smuggling .- It appears that a regular organised system of smuggling has been carried on for a long time, by some of the officers and other persons employed by the Cunard line of Steamers. Last week, the Custom-house officers of New York, seized smuggled property to the amount of \$150,000. When the steamer Europa arrived, Dr. Winston, the Surgeon of that steamer, was arrested for smuggling, and fine lace, valued at \$1,000, was found secreted on his person. So extensive have been the operations of these sningglers, that officers have been sent from New York to Boston for the purpose of thoroughly searching the incoming Cunard steamers to this port, and arresting all smugglers .- Boston Pilot.

HE WAS A CATHOLIC IN ONE THING .- A few days ago we met an Episcopalian friend on the street, who after giving us a hearty shake of the hand, said :-"Well, I am a Catholic in one thing." Anxious to know what article of the true Faith, he had had the happiness to embrace; we enquired, in "what thing" that was? He replied: "I am of the opinion that Clergymen should not marry. Only see the absurdity continued as follows, "Here again, our Clergyman has gone South, trying to find health, not for himself, but for his wife. His flock is left under a strange Pastor, and for aught he knows, their spiritual interests neglected. She also, is in reality the Pastor of our Church; for he has to run about with her, whenever her health or caprice demand it. No-no-I am A correspondent of the Leader states that "Henry against Clergymen having wives, and,-Good-bye!" -Western Tablet.

REPORTED MURDER BY A METHODIST PREACHER. -The wife of C. C. Rankin recently died at Patterson, N.J., from strychnine, supposed to have been administered by her husband, who has fled. He is said to have been formerly a Methodist preacher in Vermont.

SEDUCTION AND ADULTERY-ARREST OF A METHOD-IST CLERGYMAN. - Deputy Sheriff Sykes arrested in Pelham, Massachusetts, on Saturday night, Rev. B. W. Wright, the pastor of the Methodist Church in that town, on a charge of seduction and adultery, and committed him to jail in this city.

LEGAL AUTHORITY .- On a recent occasion, at the trial of a cause before a Justice of the Peace of Louis siana, some rather novel authorities were cited by one of the "learned counsel." For example:-

"The Court will observe," he said, "that in the case of Shylock vs. Antonio, although judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, yet circumstances prevented the execution which had issued from being

carried into effect."
"What cause," asked the Justice, "did the Court understand the gentleman to refer to?"

"Shylock vs. Antonio, 2d Shaks. p. 236, Johnson's edition. The Court will there find the case reported

The "learned counsel" went on to apply the case to that of his client; but whether the "Court" nonsidered the authority sufficient, has not yet transpired.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSIONS .- The truth must becasionally leak out respecting these monstrons impositions on the credulity of the public. Robert Elwes, Esq., a Protestant gentleman, has lately visited the Sandwich Islands, and on his return has published a intentioned, seem not to be very successful with their converts. Not being very deep thinkers, or judges of human nature, except in the way of trade, and looking out for their own interests (for in that they are sharp enough), they fall into great and serious mis-takes. It is well known that these Rev. gentlemen have feathered their nests very snugly, and as comfort induces a tendency to laziness, the number of real converts would appear to be of the smallest.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. P. J. MADDEN, D.D.

It is with much pleasure we copy from the Toronto Mirror the following address from the Catholics of Treaton to their estimable Pastor, the Rev. P. J. Madden, D. D.:-

REVEREND SIR,-It is with feelings of deep regret that we, your parishioners of the Trent Mission, do tich pluralists rejoicing at the same time in their tender to you this farewell address. Grieved we are that your departure is caused by your late afflictions, which deprive you of the power of fulfilling the duties of your office with that untiring zeal which you have always exhibited, both for the present and future happiness of the souls entrusted to your charge, since it has pleased God, in His divine providence, to send you to preside over us: also, that we are losing a pastor to whom we are all indebted for his indetatigable exertions and wise counsel in bringing this Mission to that edifying condition which we are so delighted to witness. We have listened to your wise connselling-we have drunk deeply of your fervent exhortation-we have been soothed and comforted by your mild and encouraging advice. Be assured, Rev. Dear Sir, that we speak in the language of sincerity. when we say, that our love and gratifude are as our faith, pure and deeply rooted, such as, in words we cannot attempt to express. They can be fett only by a people towards a pastor who is a true imitator of Christ and His Apostles. Should it please Providence that you should again be able to resume the duties of a Mission, there is nothing would give us greater satisfaction than that you would return hither, and administer to our spiritual wants, strengthen our faith by your example and religious instructions, and spend a long and happy life with us, in that home, the erection of which is entirely owing to your persevering zeal, displayed in this, as well as every other project that tends to advance Catholicity. You will, Rev. Dear Sir, please to accept this small gift, a silver snuff box, as a token of love and kind remembrance Sir, we request that you will not forget us in your prayers. Ours shall be earnestly offered up in your behalf. We beg God to restore you to health and

ALEX. MACAULAY, [Signed,] John Auguer, Terence McCarr, Church Wardens GEO. W. REDMOND, F. J. McGuire. JOHN STEWART, W. H. DAVIS, JAMES DEVLIN, TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

D. MACAULAY, Sen.,

And several other parishioners.

REPPY.

My DEAR FRIENDS, - Did I consult my own feelings should not now be laboring under the embarrassment which you witness. Your kindness has done me violence. I hoped to leave you, as I came among you, unnoticed. You would not have it so. I believe it would be wrong in me to refuse listening to what, I am assured, is the sincere expression of your regret at my departure from among you. I need not declare my unworthiness of the encomiums you have passed on the manner in which I have exercised the sacred Ministry. They flow solely from the kind sentiments which you entertain towards me. They do, by no means, correspond with the facts. Believe me, my friends, that in what I say here I am perfectly sincore. I cannot if I would, shut my eyes to the evident reof it! We have recently got a Bishop to preside over versal Divine Providence has passed upon your too us, but he lives in the east. His wife it is said, will includent judgment. Had I been such as you foully us, but he lives in the east. His wife it is said, will indulgent judgment. Had I been such as you fondly not leave the circles of Eastern society, for those of the imagine, our Divine Redeemer would not so plainly West. She, it is, therefore, who is really Bishop; for reject me from laboring in his vineyard. The accishe rules the nominal Bishop!"—" Very true," was dent I have met with is, to me, a direct proof of my our reply; and we were about to show our friend, that the Episcopalian dignitary in question, was not the Episcopalian dignitary in question, was not the only instance of the kind, when, interrupting us, he continued as follows, "Here again, our Clergyman reminiscence which you insist on my taking with me. I assure you I do not merit it. I shall remember you where gratitude is ever sure to be effective, at the Holy Sacrifice. I fervently beseech you to keep the promise which you have made of praying for me. Once more I thank you, and wish you, as I have often done before, from my heart, all happiness. Farewell! P. J. MADDEN.

Trenton, January 17, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum.
To Country do. \$2½ do.
Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gloomier, and more warlike, are the tidings which every fresh arrival from Europe imparts; even the most sanguine have now apparently abandoned al hopes of an amicable solution of the Russo-Turkish question. In addition to the anticipated horrors of war, we have to mourn over the actual sufferings from famine in many parts of Europe. Wheat has risen to a famine price, and the first necessaries of life are placed beyond the reach of the poorer classes of society; great miscry, and serious outbreaks may be anticipated. Deprived of their daily bread, and doomed to the slow agonies of famine, the starving masses are ripe for revolt and insurrection; for anything, in fact, which promises them deliverance from their protracted tortures-whether it be death by the sword, or the pillage of the stores of the rich. In England, bread riots have already commenced, and though they have been, for the moment, suppressed, it is to be feared that they will soon become general, and assume more formidable proportions. A hungry helly has a logic of its own, which ignores the finest theories of the political economist, and sternly refases to be put off with a learned dissortation on the laws which regulate supply and demand; nor will it he an easy task to persuade the poor to sit down, and starve quietly, whilst capitalists and speculators are growing fat upon their wretchedness, and coining dollars out of their groans and dying agonies. We should not therefore be surprised to hear-if unfortunately the present high prices of food should be maintained-that serious outbreaks, similar to those which characterised the first French revolution, had occurred against the persons and properties of the rich, in all parts of Europe.

From the seat of war, we have accounts of further Turkish successes. On the 6th Jan., the Turks stormed the Russian camp, and routed, with considerable loss, a corps of 18,000 men. In Asia, the Russians have obtained some partial successes. The allied fleet had not, up to the latest date, entered the Black Sea; the Czar persists in his declaration, that such an entrance will be accepted as a declaration of

Mgr. Bedini arrived at Boston on Tuesday, and was entertained by Bishop Fitzpatrick. Some hostile demonstrations were made by a body of German

Protestants, but no actual violence was resorted to. THE GAVAZZI TRIALS AT QUEBEC.

After seven months of anxious expectation, and careful preparation on the part of the Protestant Vigilance Committee, during which every artifice was resorted to in order to procure the condemnation of the prisoners, these trials terminated on Friday last, in the acquittal of all the accused, who were not even nut upon their defence, there being, in the opinion of the presiding Judges, no evidence whatever against them, and no case having been made out to lay before a Jury. The Judges therefore instructed the Jury to acquit the prisoners, which they did immediately without so much as leaving the Jury-box. The conspiracy of the Protestant Vigilance Committee, against the persons, property, and liberty of the posed, and triumphantly defeated.

Let us recall the efforts that have been made at Quebec to bring about a different result. The prisoners, many of them poor men, saw arrayed against them the wealth and influence of the Protestant party at Quebec. Partison magistrates had been found to commit them, without a title of evidence; partisan Sheriffs did their best to secure their condemnation by means of packed Juries; and as if this were not enough, had resource to bribes to the prisoners' counsel, in order to persuade them to desert the cause of their unfortunate and persecuted clients. A malignant and mendacious press labored incessantly to misrepresent facts, and to prejudice the minds of the public against the accused; the services of the Solicitor General were enlisted on the same side; large sums of money were collected in order to make assurance doubly sure, and to deprive the accused of all chance of escape. Never was a conspiracy more carefully hatched; never were conspirators more reckless or unscrupulous in the means employed; and never, may we add, has so vile a conspiracy been more effectually defeated, or its concoctors more thoroughly exposed.

Against the wealth and influence of their persecutors and slanderers—against the dishonest practices of the Officers of the Court of Queen's Benchagainst bribing and jury-packing Sheriffs, dishonest magistrates, a mendacious press, and partisan witnesses-what had the accused to oppose? Nothing but their innocence. Strong in the justice of their cause, they calmly awaited the result; and that result has not belied their expectations. After a trial of four days—after hearing upwards of forty witnesses it," and another winking it, out of the corner of his for the persecution, and not one for the defence—the eyes. Oh sapient Symes! Titus Oates was a mir-Court dismissed the case and absolved all the pri- ror of prudence and integrity compared with you soners; so utterly groundless, so evidently false and and yet this Symes is a Justice of the Peace; whilst malicious, were all the charges against them.

Catholics of Quebec that the cause of their oppo- world meted out!

nents was so ludicrously weak, and that the prisoners were not called upon for their defence; for, in that defence, some important facts, connected with the Gavazzi riots, but which have been hitherto carefully suppressed, or impudently distorted, would have been brought to light, and displayed in their true proportions. It would have been proved, for instance, that the contradiction given to Gavazzi by one of the accused was provoked—we may say challenged—by the lecturer. Having assailed the chastity of the Nuns,-having denounced the Sisters of Charity as devils and prostitutes"-vide Sheriff Sewell's evidence—and having accused the Irish Catholic clergy of being "murderers-souls of Satan, and of the devil himself-and the promoters of Ribbonism in Ireland"-Gavazzi defied any one to contradict him. He had often made the same statements in England and Scotland, he said, and no one had dared to impeach his veracity to his face; though, when his back was turned, he had been abused as a liar, and the truth of his assertions had been called in question. So would it be at Quebec, be added; whilst present, no one would dare to deny the truth of what he said; but after his departure, Papists would then be found to contradict him. Stung by these taunts, and accepting them as a challenge, a Catholic in the audience jumped up, and gave Gavazzi the contradiction which ne defied—certainly a very natural, a very excusable, if not a very prudent, proceeding. Ere Protestants plame it too severely, we would ask of them if they would not, under similar circumstances, have done as much? If any of our Protestant fellow-citizens were present at a lecture, at which their clergymen were assailed with the most opprobrious epithets, and their sisters and daughters stigmatised as "whores" and she devils," amidst the reiterated and prolonged plaudits of the audience—if the lecturer were then to turn round, and dare any body to impugn the truth of his assertions-would there not be found amongst Protestants some one with manhood enough about him to start up, and thrust the foul lie down the slanderer's throat? Aye! would there; and who would have the right to blame him for so doing? And yet this was the only crime that, after four days' hard swearing, could be established against the accused at the late trials; the very head and front of their offending had this extent, no more—that one of them gave Gavazzi the lie.

Another fact, which the examination of witnesses for the defence would have clearly established, is, that the Protestants inside the Church, were the first aggressors, the first who appealed to physical force. When Hearn gave the lie to Gavazzi, he was immediately attacked, and cruelly beaten; to the truth of this fact, we have the evidence of Andrew M. Cort, Sub-Constable of Police, and one of the witnesses for the prosecution. This witness deposed-"That, at the commencement of the row, he saw two men beating Hearn,"-who was unarmed-" with sticks;" other witnesses also deposed to the injuries Hearn had received. Why were not these assaults complained of in June last, and the assailants committed? it may be asked. They were complained of; witnesses came forward to testify to them-we reply; but the magistrate, a staunch Protestant, refused to receive fair means, or by foul, a case against Irish Papists, to give up prostitution, and child-murder, no slight and not to criminate his own party. The fight, in the service would be rendered to the cause of humanity; course of which a few dollars' worth of injuries were inflicted upon the church, was commenced by the Protestants themselves, and the rush of the crowd outside, was made with the view of rescuing the few Catholics, who were known to be within the building, from the hands of their dastardly assailants. If the Protestants got a drubbing in the row, which they thus provoked, however much we may regret it, we we cannot deny that it served them right.

A Mr. Symes indeed, who, in this Gavazzi drama, accused Irish Papists, has thus been thoroughly ex- trate, raking together calumnics against Papists, and relusing to take down the depositions of Papists against their Protestant assailants-and, last scene of all, that ends this strange eventful history, as witness for the conspiracy against the prisoners-this Mr. Symes indeed, did swear most positively, and conclusively, against the prisoners; but, fortunately for the ends of justice, the Court did not believe his oaths, and reprimanded him for his improper testi-

mony. Symes, and Symes only, swore to an intention, a premeditated plot, on the part of the prisonera to demolish the church. With an eye, keen as that of Titus Oates, and with an assurance which would have done credit to a Protestant witness in the days of the Popish Plot mania, this Symes swore that he saw Bowen, one of the prisoners:-

" Running about, AND CONCERTING A PLOT." This same lynx-eyed Symes detected a PLOT likewise, in the twinkle of Charlton's eyes, and the nod of Bowen's head, in which he read unutterable things. And this was the stuff that, for day after day, the Court had to accept as proofs of a felonious intent on the part of the prisoners! Thank God! whatever cause we may have to complain of the conduct of the Sheriff, or his subordinates, the liberties of the subject are safe under the protection of our Judges; they understood the motives, and fully appreciated the value, of Mr. Symes' testimony-the only witness who had the unblushing effrontery, and such utter disregard for the sanctity of an oath, as to swear to the existence of a felonious intention to demolish the church,-or a PLOT amongst the prisoners. And all that Symes could testify about this horrid Plot was that he saw, one of the prisoners "concerting poor Titus was pilloried, and whipt at the cart's tail. In one respect, it was unfortunate for the Irish Alas! how capriciously are the good things of this

After the acquittal of the prisoners, we read that with some of whom she is a sort of pet, and is perprocession was formed; and that, marching through the streets, they gave three cheers opposite the houses of the different counsel for the prisoners; after which they burnt Gavazzi in estigy, and then dispersed quietly and peaceably. We trust that this! may be the last manifestation of party spirit arising out of the unfortunate affairs of June last. The Irish Catholics of Quebec have come out of the ordeal triumphantly; their vindication is complete, their position is a proud one, and nothing can be more contemptible, or pitiable, than the position of their adversaries. Our friends can therefore well afford to be generous, and to abstain from any obtrusive displays, which can do no good, but must rather tend to keep alive those angry passion, and unpleasant recollections, which the interests of society, no less than the dictates of religion, require us to bury in oblivion. It would be well to forget the past, for in on Missionary Society; and we trust that this hint, that past there is much that, as Catholics, we should regret, as well as forgive; there never yet was a row in which the blame was all on one side, and those springing out of Gavazzi's visit to Canada, offer no exception to the general rule. Catholics were in fault, because Catholics should not attend the lectures of these itinerant mountebanks; from the Leaheys, the Achillis, the Gavazzis, et id genus omne, they should carefully abstain, as by frequenting their society, and listening to their diatribes against the faith, they can gain nothing, and are very apt to lose their temper. A morbid curiosity to see a man whose vices, whose infamous life and scandalous conversation, may have earned for him an unenviable notoriety, as in the case of Gavazzi, is no excuse for violating the precepts of the Church, which bid us keep away from all heretical and impious assemblages. Catholics should bear in mind that, if they themselves do not give importance to the libellers of their Church, no body else can-that if they will only treat these scoundrels with perfect indifference, their calumnies must fall barmness to the ground; and that if Catholics will but refrain from all notice of these contemptible miscreants, their career will soon be at an end. The best way to silence an Achilli, or a Gavazzi, is to take no notice of him; and thus shall we be saved a repetition of the melancholy occurrences of which we have, we sincerely trust, this day heard the last.

AN ANGLO-SAXON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

"One good turn deserves another" surely; and the least that our French Canadian population can do, in return for the interest which the Protestants of Canada display for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their benighted Papist fellow-subjects, is to get up an "Anglo-Saxon Missionary Society" for the conversion of the Protestant pagans of England: who stand greatly in need of a few lessons, in chastity, temperance, personal cleanliness, and common decency. If, by the example and exhortations of the Popish Canadian Missionaries—the Protestant husbands of England could be induced to refrain from brutality towards their wives and daughterstheir depositions, as his object was to make out, by and the Protestant mothers of England be persuaded nor do we think that the principles of Christianity would be thereby much endangered, whatever might be the effects upon Protestantism in general.

Our Evangelical Societies too, are very auxious to ameliorate the material condition of the Canadian habitans; whose small horses, diminutive cattle, and badly fed pigs, indicate an alarming deliciency of are not very highly esteemed by the "Protestant Sanctuary privileges. The "Anglo-Saxon Mission-world." ary Society" might also see if some little improvehas played many parts—appearing, first as an active ings of England; and their task would be to impart a delity and blasphemy,—drunkenness, prostitution, and few of the blessings of civilisation to the "savages" infanticide; and in proof of the prevalence of these of England, as the London Times calls them. Here is the description of the dwelling places, of these Protestant "savages;" a perusal of which should surely arouse the sympathies even of a Popish Jean Baptiste:--

"You plange through a muddy lane, where a few days' work, a few fagots, and a few barrowloads of stones, would construct a footpath dry in all weath-You approach a cottage, on the walls of which are neither creeper, nor wall fruit, the garden of which is wasted, trodden down, and sopped with rain, and the fence of which admits all cattle, because, as the tenant tells you sulkily, the landlord will not send a carpenter to make a job of it; and take a quarter's rent. You enter with your boots in a state which assures you that neither man, woman, nor child can have known the luxury of dry feet in that house for the winter. The house is in confusion, as it always is, either because it is Saturday, or washing-day, or a day for taking in wood, or no day at all, and nobody expected. The children, such as are left, —for it transpires that they are only a remnant, - have pale cheeks, blubber lips, red noses, blear eyes, shaggy locks, thin legs, and blue fingers, with only thin summer clothes in the depth of winter, excepting what they have, winter and summer, -huge lace boots, always wet and hard. A tea-kettle and a vessel for boiling potatoes, constitute the whole of the culinary apparatus. There is not a comfortable corner in the room, unless it be comfortable to sit with one's toes in the fire, one's eyes in the smoke, and one's back in a cutting draught fresh from the outer air. The woman, holding a squalid child, whose bare legs hang in the blast, expatiates on her numerous hardships, and on the general indifference of mankind to the sufferings of the poor. On the walls you see a few tawdry pictures of amatory scenes, intermixed with others still more tawdry of the gospel history. On the slielves are henps of Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts. This woman, thus slovenly and interly incompetent, was brought up at a National school, and her children, too, go irregularly to the National school. She is visited by the clergyman, and several ladies,

* The remainder have been poisoned off; for the sale of the

mitted to gossip. She belongs to a coal club, a clothing club; has a share in various distributions; receives unreadable books from a lending library, and enjoys the full light of our parochial system, except that, for want of proper clothes, she does not often go to church, and confines her own religion to strictures upon that of her neighbors. This is not a solitary specimen, it is a class; and a class which we humbly conceive admits of being greatly reduced, just as vermin and human pests of all kinds have been reduced; and we really do think that if such a woman besides learning her catechism, collects, and psalms,
besides reading through the Bible right on from Genesis to Revelations, had been taught a few "common things," and practised in them, as far as possible, she would not have been a savage in a civilized

Thus, it will be seen that there is plenty of work, spiritual and temporal, for our projected Anglo-Saxwhich we throw out, may yet bear fruit in the conversion to Christianity of the brutalised masses of Protestant England; it is thus that Jean Baptiste will best shew his gratitude for the kind offices of the French Canadian Missionary Society. We hope that the Minerve will recommend the scheme to his fellow-countrymen, and point out its necessity, from the great increase of drunkenness, prostitution, and child-murder in Protestant England.

WHAT DOES THE PROTESTANT WORLD HOLD SACRED?

The Ottawa Railway, and Commercial Times, thus alludes to the Hon. Malcolin Cameron's presence at the lecture lately delivered at Quebec by the Rev. Mr. Kerrigan-upon the influence of the Catholic Church on Liberty and Civilisation.

"What does he, a staunch Protestant mean, when he encourages by his presence, a rabid ultra-montanist Romish priest, in his diatribes against everything that the Protestant world holds sucred?"

We have often been sorely puzzled to find out what "the Protestant World does hold sacred;" but the editor of the Ottawa Railway and Commercial Citizen has thrown much light on this very obscure subject. " EVERYTHING that the Protestant world holds sacred"-was denounced by the Rev. Mr. Kerrigan in his lecture: consequently the Protestant world holds nothing sacred which the lecturer did not denounce, or against which his diatribes were not directed; and, on the other hand, those things against which his distribes were directed, the Protestant world does hold sacred. We have here a clue to the Profestant Faith; for we have only, by examination of the lecture, to see what Mr. Kerrigan did, and did not denounce-the former being what the Protestant world does, the second what it does not, hold sacred.

Now, throughout his lecture, Mr. Kerrigan breathed not one syllable against any one doctrine of Christianity. No diatribe was by him directed against the Office or the Person, the Mission, or the Divinity of Christ. But, as the lecturer's diatribes were, according to our Ottawa cotemporary, directed against "everything the Protestant world holds sacred." it is clear that these fundamental doctrines of Christianity, cannot be classed amongst the "things that the Protestant world holds sacred."

Neither did the lecturer atter a word repugnant to the principles of true morality: not one diatribe did he direct against purity, temperance, chastity, honesty, or brotherly love. It is clear therefore, that—as his diatribes were directed against "EVERY-THING that the Protestant word holds sacred,"-purity, temperance, chastity, honesty, and brotherly love,

On the other hand, the lecturer was severely invices in all the Protestant countries of Europe, he cited the testimony of Protestant writers, of Protestant Reviewers and Journalists, and official documents contained in the Parliamentary Reports. If therefore, the Ottawa Railroad and Commercial Times may be relied upon, infidelity, blasphemy of God's most Holy Name, drunkenness, prostitution and infanticide, must be classed among those things which "the Protestant world holds sacred."

We know not if our cotemporary will be pleased with this definition of the Protestant faith; but he must remember that it is his, and not our's; that it is the logical consequence of the premises with which he himself has supplied us, in the statement that the diatribes of the lecturer were directed against "everything that the Protestant world holds sacred." Now, as it is certain that the lecturer said not one word against Christianity, or pure morality, it is the verdict of our Ottawa cotemporary, that neither Christianity, nor pure morality are amongst the things which "the Protestant world holds sacred." We say it again; we dely the Ottawa Railway and Commercial Times to point out in the Rev. Mr. Kerrigan's lecture one single diatribe against the Godhead, the Trinity, the Atonement, the Resurrection, or any other Christian dogma. That he denounced nevertheless the Protestant Faith may be, for aught we know, perfectly true; for we do not know, and never yet met any body who did know. what the Protestant Faith is; though we know easily enough what it is not, viz-It is not the Catholic Faith.

It was no doubt an oversight-though an extraordinary one-on the part of the Ottawa Railroad and Commercial Times, that, whilst condemning the attendance of a Government officer at a lecture in which not one personally offensive expression was made use of, he forgot to condemn the conduct of an officer of our Courts of Law-Mr. Sheriff Sewell of Quebec-who-on the occasion of Gavazzi's lec-

tures, which as our cotemporary well knows, were made up of the most obscene personalities, against Tuns, Priests and Sisters of Charity, and couched in the most violent, insulting and inflammatory language -not only atrended as one of the nudience, as did the Hon. M. Cameron, but also took a most promineut and active part therein; appearing on the platform, and introducing Gavazzi-a person with whom no gentleman, whether Catholic or Protestant, would ever have any connection,-to the favorable notice of the audience. Our cotemporary's censures are very partially distributed.

PROTESTANTISM AND CHOLERA.

The Dundee Advertiser, a Scotch Protestant paper, contains some severe strictures on the conduct of the Presbyterian ministers, during the late attack of cholera; and contrasts their pusillanimous abandonment of the post of duty with the unflinching courage the Romish priests; who day and night were to be found by the bedside of the sick and dying, consoling them, praying with them, and exhorting them in their last moments to look to Jesus and His Cross, and be saved. And whilst the abused, reviled Romish priests, without hope of earthly fee or reward, were thus engaged, we read that-" all our Scotch clargy have abstained from visiting the poor cholera patients in the hospital." And again, another Protestant writer adds - the most ardent unti-papists were the least frequent visitors"-so that at the last day, many of the poor creatures, when at the tribunal of the Sovereign Judge, may truly complain of their Protestant pastors-" We were sick and ye visited us not. The only exceptions to this cowardly develiction of duty on the part of Protestant ministers were to be found amongst some of the clergy of the Scotch Episcopalian church-men who are generally susnected of Romanising tendencies, and who, as such come in for a share of the abuse so lavishly poured forth from Presbyterian pulpits, against the servants of the " Man of Sin."

On Monday, the 23rd ult., there was an interesting debate in the Senate at Washington, upon the subject of the late Protestant outrages upon H. E. Mgr. Bedini. In moving for a copy of any corcespondence with the Papal Government, touching the mission to the United States, Mr. Cass alluded to these brutal attacks :---

"This gentleman-Mgr. Bedini-if a private citizin, was entitled to the protection of the law; and if he came here in a diplomatic character, then the national character was concerned in protecting him .-He (General Cass) had made some enquiries as to Mgr. Bedini, and had received assurances that his public and private character stood high among all who knew him. It was stated as a cause for these outrages that His Excellency was concerned in the proceedings at Bologna, when Bassi was executed. He had investigated the matter, and was satisfied that Mgr. Bedini had no more to do with that matter than he (Mr. Cass) had himself. The Austrians had taken possession of Bologna, and set up military law, overthrowing all other authority; under this authority, Bassi was executed; and in this execution, Mgr. Bedini took no

·The Hon. Senator proceeded to condemn the late outrages as eminently disgraceful to the country, and injurious to its institutions; several other Senators followed in the same strain, and the motion was finally agreed to.

It may not be out of place, here to mention one or two facts which satisfactorily dispose of the Protestant lie-originated by Gavazzi, circulated by a lot of unprincipled scoundrels, and believed by a set of consummate fools, on this Continent-that Mgr. Bediai assisted at the degradation of the murderer Bassi, and in so doing actually tore the skin off his body.-In answer to this monstrous absurdity, it is sufficient to reply-1st-That Bassi was not degraded from the d before execution; he was taken in arms and ordered to immediate execution by the military tribunal, as a rebel, and brigand, without any reference to his sacerdotal character; 2nd-Had he been degraded, Mgr. Bedini could not have been the officiating Prelate; because the ceremony of degradation, as the august ceremony of Ordination, can only be performed by a Bishop; now, by reference to the Roman Calendar, it appears that Mgr. Bedini was not a Bishop until three years after the death of

His Excellency has been spending a few days at Washington, where he has been honorably and hospitably entertained by the President.

We would beg of the Montreal Witness to remark that the letter of our correspondent Cutaraqui, had no reference whatever to any of the Montreal meetings; and that it was published before the meeting, to which our cotemporary mendaciously refers it, occurred. Perhaps our cotemporary feels a little sore at the allusions to the infamous characters of the leading members of the Canadian Evangelical Societies. That they are rogues, and swindlers, men who have made their money by robbing and cheating the poor, is a notorious fact, which we defy our cotemporary to contradict, whilst a single copy of the Legislative Report upon the failure of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank remains in ex-

From the lately published Religious Statistics of Canada, we gather some useful information. The population of both sections of the Province is divided as follows:-

Catholics. 914,561

Non-Catholics. 820,949

Of the Non-Catholic sects, the Anglican is the most numerous, comprising 688,592 members; the Presbyterian and Methodist sects, rank next; and last of all come the Mormons, who are, as yet, the least numerous of all the Protestant denominations.

We would beg of our friends to bear in mind that, A little study, a more extensive acquaintance with the gramme of his venerated predecessor," we may fairas a religious journal, the TRUE WITNESS can take authors, whom you quote, would have taught you that Iy predict for the METROPOLITAN a leading position no part whatever in the approaching Municipal elec- the discrepancies of the Fathers on the subject of tions. We should be sorry to see these elections in- Purgatory, are as easily reconcileable, as the apparent fluenced by political, or religious predilections, or an- discrepancies betwixt the Apostles above mentioned. tipathies; we do not think that the interests of the Mr. Jenkins convicts-not the Fathers of being Church demand that religion should be mixed up with junworthy witnesses in support of Roman Catholic the question at all; and we must therefore positively pretensions "-but himself, either of gross ignorance, decline complying with a request of a friend, who writes to us from St. Louis Ward-not because we are in the least opposed to him, but because we think Cathelies, as witnesses in support of Cathelic preit best becomes the position of a Catholic Journalist tensions, it is as well to remark that we cite them to remain perfectly neutral in the approaching con-

"A PROTESTANT'S APPEAL TO THE DOUAY BIBLE." "There is a Pargatory, and the souls therein detained may be assisted by the prayers of the faithful; and above all, by the most acceptable sacrifice of the altar."- Conc. Trid. Sess XXV.

This is the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and specting Purgatory, and the state of the souls therein

The prevalent opinion, which it would be presumpwous to contradict, but which is not absolutely of faith, strongly supported though it be by many passages in Scripture, and their interpretation by the Fathers of the Western Church, is, that the punish-islament of Purgatory is by fire. The Greeks, though admitting a Purgatory, differed on this point from the the custom is a harmless one, and might be retained Latins; but as this difference no wise affected the now, provided only we firmly believed that our prayers doctrine of the Church—" that there is a Purgatory" -we need not insist upon it. We need only add and atterly uscless for the relief of the departed for that all theologians teach, that, in Purgatory, souls whom we prayed. St. Chrysostom well meets this can neither merit nor demerit-and are certain of their final salvation.

leave to repudiate the dogmas which Mr. Jenkins attributes to us. Whether proceeding from his ignorance or malice, we know not; all we need say is-that these opinions are not held by the Roman Catholic Church; and though amongst Methodists they may serve to keep alive a horror of Romanism, amongst Catholics they can only provoke a smile of derision at the folly of their narrator.

It is for instance false that Catholics believe "that in all cases in which priestly absolution is secured immediately before death, there is an entire deliverance from the guilt and punishment of mortal sin;" or, "that every one who dies, receiving the rites of the Church, is positively delivered from hell?-p. 354. For the Church teaches that certain interior dispositions, such as contrition, or sincere sorrow for, and hatred of sin, are indispensably requisite; and that without these, the "priestly absolution," and the 'rites of the Church" cannot profit the sinner, but must rather tend to his greater damnation, as a sacrilegious reception of Christ's holy Sacraments. The writer who knowing the doctrines of the Church represents them as Mr. Jenkins does, must be a malicious liar; and if not knowing them, an impudent he is profoundly ignorant.

Catholics do not believe that the "purgatorial punishment is shortened in proportion to the number of Masses said or offered,"-p. 354: but, according as the merits of the Masses offered, are applied to the souls for whom they are offered; and this again depends upon the inward dispositions of the defunct at the time of his decease. It is also false that that it is much easier for the rich to escape from vindication of the Church of the Middle Ages-and purgatorial punishment than the poor."-p. 354.-Masses are not purchased, for that would be simony, which is strictly prohibited in the Catholic Church; and every Mass which is offered up, is offered up for the repose of all the faithful departed, whether rich whom, at the present day, when the tendency to Devilor poor. No hour of the day elapses in which the Eternal Sacrifice is not being offered in some part of the world; and always and everywhere, for all the souls in Purgatory, without money, and without price. Having disposed of the false statements of our opponent, we will proceed with our subject.

Our thesis is-not that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls of the departed therein confined may be assisted by the prayers of the living-but that, before the epoch at which it may be said that the erors of the Church of Rome commenced, the belief in a Purgatory, and in the efficacy of the prayers of the living for the departed, obtained throughout the Christian world, both in the East and in the Westthis ancient faith and practice, founded upon certain one of the greatest events of our age, in spite of its passages from the writing of the Fathers, and upon one or two texts from the Holy Scriptures, are not conclusive, because they are susceptible of an interpretation compatible with the doctrine which he con-

"I know our Roman Catholic friends will say that they can produce passages from the Fathers' corroborative of the truth of their doctrines; now supposing we were to grant this; how would the concession seeing a layman devoting his abilities to check, by serve the interests of Roman Catholicism? It would exposing the dangers of, these pernicious practices, at once convict the Fathers of the Church of inconsistency with each other, and themselves, and therefore that the R. P. Ventura, "likes to see the people enof being unworthy witnesses in support of Roman Catholic pretensions. We are not careful whether the defenders of the Church of Rome select this, or the other horn of the dilemma."—p. p. 398, 399.

By no means Mr. Jenkins; rather would it convict you, and your friends, of a very superficial acquaintance with the writings of the great men whom you presume to criticise, and to tax with inconsistency. The discrepancies of which you speak, are so only in appearance, and because of the garbled manner in which you lay them before your readers. Treat the penmen of Holy Writ as you treat the Fathers of mences the first volume with an Introductory, which the Church, and a St. Paul and a St. James would every Catholic will read with intense satisfaction.—

or bad faith.

In citing the Fathers, in controversy with Nonmerely as witnesses to facts, and not to the truth of dogma. Because St. Augustine asserts this doctrine, or St. Chrysostom another, we do not conclude that the doctrine is true; but only that it was, by them, and by those to whom they addressed themselves. believed to be true; and if we appeal to the early Liturgies of the Church to show that in the earliest ages of Christianity the living prayed for the dead, we do not thence conclude to the propriety of the constitutes the whole of her dogmatic teaching re- practice, but only to the fact of its existence; and to the prevalence of the belief that the dead, for whom the living prayed, might be benefited by the prayers of their brethren in the flesh.

This distinction is of some importance; for, unable to deny the antiquity of the custom of praying for the dead, and yet desirous to evade the inevitable logical consequence—that this custom implied a belief in Purgatory-some Protestants contend that were an idle mockery of God, to Whom we prayed, objection: for, in the 41st Homily, on the 1st Cor. . xv. v. 35. 36., when treating of the consolation Flaving stated the Catholic doctrine, we must beg | which the souls of the departed receive from the prayers of the living, especially from the Holy Szeritice, when the priest standing before the altar, makes commemoration of the faithful departed-he remarks. that these things are not mere idle shows; "but are done by appointment of the Spirit." From the fact then that the early Christians prayed for the repose of the dead, we conclude that it was the belief of the "OLD RELIGION" that the souls of the faithful departed might be benefited by such prayers, and therefore that there was a Purgatory. Indeed the fact is so patent that the Protestant historian Geiseler admits that in the H Century-it was the universal belief "that the dead prayed for the living, as the ving for the dead."-Eccl. Hist., I. Per. c. iv.

We will give some extracts from these oncient iturgies next week, showing how clearly the Romish doctrine of Purgatory is therein set forth.

PNEUMATOLOGIE. DES ESPRITS ET DE LEURS Manifestations Fluidiques.—Par M. Eudes de Mirville.

A treatise on Freumatology; under which head the writer classes the various phenomena hitherto atblockhead, for presuming to speak on topics of which | tributed, to Mesmeric influences, magnetic fluids, and nervous sympathies; whether manifested in the contortions of the Sybil, the ravings of the pythoness, the clairvoyance of the somunmbulist, or the Spiritual Rappings of the "Table Turners." All these phenomena, the writer attributes to one influence; and with keen logic, and an enormous array of facts, he establishes the identity of modern diableric, medieval sorcery, and ancient heathenism. A more conclusive. these Masses must be purchased by all classes, so and, at the same time, a more interesting work, in not of the Middle Ages only, but of the first centuries of Christianity as well-we have never met with .-We trust that it may soon find a translator, and be thus rendered accessible to the English reader; to worship is again so strongly manifesting itself, such a salutary caution against its dangers cannot fail to be extremely useful.

At Rome, where the Table Turning, and Spirit Rapping, mania has excited much alarm, this work of M. de Miriville against these abominations, has been highly approved. The R. P. Ventura, formerly General of the Theatines, Examiner of Bishops and the Roman Clergy-one of the ablest theologians of the Catholic Church-has addressed a letter to the author, thanking him for his book, and highly approving of his work as a preservative against the dangers of this "spiritual epidemic," with which, as with a scourge, the world is apparently threatened; "and the sudden and universal spread of which, constitutes

This approval by the R. P. Ventura, of a book which contains the most forcible denunciations of, and the most powerful arguments against, this "Spiritual Epidemic," is, by our truth-loving cotemporary the Montreal Witness, represented as an approval of the very practices which the book condemns; and because the Rev. Father expresses his gratification at seeing a layman devoting his abilities to check, by gaged in experimenting on these spiritual manifestations." But we need not wonder; this is, and ever has been, the way in which Protestantism carries on its controversy with Popery; still approving itself to be the legitimate son of him who is styled the Father of Lies,"

THE METROPOLITAN for February comes out with a handsome improvement in the fly sheet.

The new editor of this excellent periodical commences the first volume with an Introductory, which

among the periodical literature of the United States.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Quence, 1st Eebruary, 1854. This morning at half-past 3 o'clock, a dense smoke

was seen to issue from the upper part of the left or new wing of the Parliament Buildings, facing Mountainstreet. The smoke issuing most densely from the three gable windows over the Prescott Gate Guard The alarm of fire was soon given, and the mmost exertions used to arrest the progress of the flames which had broken out seemingly in full fury in the artics extending downwards in the direction of the furnaces in the south eastern vaults, by which the whole building was heated, ane the lighting of which ordinarily occurred at one in the morning, so that by office hours the house might be agreeably warmed .these who lived in this end of the building, the Messenger of the Legislative conneil, Mr. Keating and his father-in-law, Mr. Nimee, Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench, both exceedingly watchful persons, who with difficulty saved part of their effects. The Library containing new books which had cost upwards of £6000 was as rapidly as possible cleared of a great part of its contents, through the great exertions and ectivity of the Rev. Mr. Adamson, Dr. Winder, and Mr. Todd, the Librarians. But we regret to learn that many valuable manuscripts, including a catalogue, which had been three years in preparation, and the Journals and Sessional Papers of the Imperial Parliament, [complete.] which, after the destruction of the Library by fire in Montreal, had been collected from the Libraries of noblemen in England, by Mr. Speaker Lefevre,, of the House of Commons, with great difficulty, on account of the Commons House exta copies having been destroyed when the Westminster Parliament buildings fell a prey to the ravage of fire, are lost. The left wing was one blaze of tlame at five in the morning, and the fire having broken out in the atties, the flame's seemed to have run along and taken possession of the interior of the enpola, the outside of which was as it were breathing smoke of various fints, the deep red indicating tlames within. Every exertion was now being made to save the newly classified specimens of ornithology, mineralogy, and geology, in the newly arranged News Room of the Literary and Historical Society, and to preserve the very valuable Library, and still more valuable manuscripts. The Society's Museum and Library being situated directly under the burning Capola, many specimens and the great bulk of the Books were probably saved, but any one who knows the difficulty of saving from fire Mineralogical, Zoological or Omithological specimens will have an idea of the loss which the Society has sustained.

About 6 in the morning, while some persons were endeavoring to clear out the Museum, the roof of the room fell in, causing the people to retreat hastily. Fortunately no one was injured. The room was speedily one sheet of tlame and the flames shortly after burst through the Cupola. The centre part of the building was now every where in flames and the attic of the old wing of the building was on fire. A dense black smoke was issuing from the oval gable window next the Bishop's Palace and from every ventilator; and fire showed itself occasionally at one of the lower windows, and by half-past 7 o'clock the upper part of the old wing was in the grasp of the devouring element. The Fire engines, apparently, not being of the slightest service, in even checking the conflagration. The offices however having been previously gutted of their contents, and considerable quantities of furniture tossed out of the windows, and smashed on the ground below. Now (between 11 and 12 o'clock) the flames are raging in the left wing. The loss is estimated at £150,000, and insurance to the amount of £30,000 had been effected in several offices-the Quebec Assurance Office suffering in the sum of £6000. Montreal Herald.

Last night, at the City Council, it was resolved on motion of Mr. Whitney, that this Council has learned with the deepest concern, the disastrous misfortune to the Province, by the destruction by fire, of the Parliament buildings at Quebec; and hereby offers to meet the requirements of the Government in any way posal the City Concert Hall, and, if needful, the other portions of the buildings occupied by the Corporation; and that the Mayor be and hereby is instructed to forward this resolution to the Government without delay. —Herald.

Mysterious Disappearance. - A man named Fench. a witness in a case of arson about to be tried at Toronto, has been suddenly missing.

Mr. Romain, indicted for perjury for the evidence he gave in the £10,000 job, has been acquitted at To-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Mary, R. A. Fortier, 10s; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Quinn, 6s 3d; Williamstown, A. McDonald, 6s 3d; St. Raphael, J. A. Kennedy, 6s 3d; St. Aimi, Rev. Mr. Lecours, £1; Quebec, Rev. J. N. Campbell, £1 5s; Cornwall, A. Chishelm, 6s 3d; Sherbrooke, Rev. B. M'Gauran, 15s; Prescott, B. White, 5s; Norton Creek, J. M'Gill, 12s 6d; Morrisburg, A. M'-Doneil, Esq., 15s; St. Sylvester, P. Scallan, 6s 3d; Freiburg, J. Moriarty, 5s; Huntingdon, T. Donohoe, 12s 6d; St. Martine, M. A. Primeau, 12s 6d; Adjala, J. Colgan, £1 5s; Batiscau, J. N. Gouin, Esq., £1 5s; Picton, Rev. M. Lalor, £1 5s; Grenville, Rev. M. Byrne, £1 5s; Henryville, J. Malavan, 12s 6d; Clarenceville, W. Langhran, 6s 3d; West Port, J. Wade, 10s; L'Acadie, P. Devine, 6s 3d; N. Lancaster, Captain D. MaRae, 12s 6d; Beauhamois, . McCully, 12a 6d.

Per J. Doran, Perth-Denis O'Connor, 7s; Martin Doyle, 6s 3d; T. M'Guire, 6s 3d; H. Musterson,

Per M. Enright, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Parant, 15; Tev. Mr. Bernard, £1 10s; James Bulger, 15s; W. Downes, Esq., 15s; T. Kelly, Esq., 15s; J. Leonard, 7s 6d; J. M'Nulty, 7s 6d; P. Redmond, 7s 6d; J. Ryan, 7s 6d; J. Connors, 3s 9d; J. M'Quillians, 3s 9d; Rev. Mr. Destroismaisons, 12s 6d; J. Keegan, Frampton, 6s 3d.

Died.

appear fully as inconsistent with themselves, and with one another, as a St. Chrysostom and a St. Augustine. From the well known ability of Mr. Huntington, John Devlin, a native of the Parish of Templemore, County and his pledge of "faithful adherence to the pro- Donegal, Ireland, aged 87 years,—May his soul rest in peace.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In France the people are peaceable, but the sufferings produced by a short harvest, a severe winter, and the disarrangements of trade and commerce by the accursed ambition of the Czar are serious. It is calculated that France will have to lay out eight millions sterling before next harvest in buying bread stuffs, to supply the wants of the population, every shilling of which will have to leave the country. One half the necessary supply has not yet been had, and the French buyers are busy all through the European and American grain markets.

France has called out an additional contingent army of 80,000 men, to replace the 70,000 destined for Turkey.

The Cardinal Archbishop and the other Bishops of the province of Tours-viz., their Lordships of Mans, Angers, Reimes, Nantes, Quimper Vannes, and St. Brieuc, have addressed a letter of sympathy and condolence to the Archbishop of Freiburg. The Bishop of Marseilles and the Bishop of Gap have each likewise written to the illustrious confessors on behalf of themselves and the chapter of their respective cathe-

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, it is stated seemingly authentically that Austria had asked Russia if she would consent to a European protectorate over the Christians in Turkey. To this the Czar replied he would consent to no interference whatever between himself and Turkey.

Austrian Finances .- According to the German papers the Austrian Budget for 1854 will show a deficit of 45,000,000 florins (£4,400,000) on the ordinary service, and 50,000,000 florins (£5,000,000) on the extraordinary—a result that may lead to a serious catastrophe, and fully accounts for the refusal of the eminent bankers at home and abroad to enter on a contract for a new loan with the Austrian government.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND DENMARK .-The Gazette de Cologne asserts that the two Cabinets are about concluding a treaty offensive and defensive, and the immediate result will be the fortification of the Danish coast, and more especially the Danish capital.

A letter from Christiana states that Norway has decided on fitting out a squadron of 12 ships, in view of the approaching events. But little sympathy is this route declare that even were a Russian force at manifested for Russia.

By way of proving its respect for the liberty of the press, this Protestant Government has prohibited the local press from any discussion on the subject of the religious troubles. The persecution still rages; the following are fair specimens of Protestant religious liberty. We copy from the Tublet :-

"The fines imposed on the Vicar-General of Freiburg amounted, early in last month, to no less a sum than 2,625 francs. The Capitular Secretary's fines at the same period has reached 1,050 francs. A poor young Curate of Baden had been fined 420 francs for having read the Archbishop's mandate, and had been expelled the city by the police. Another had been fined 105 francs, deprived of his salary, and ordered to quit. The Parish Priest of Loor was fined, as 'a disturber of public order,' for having spoken, in a sermon, of the struggles which the Church of Christ has in all ages to sustain; fined a second time for having used the public prayers pre-scribed by the Archbishop; and a third time, with people rose, and the Government were so alarmed that they felt it necessary to release them. At Freiburg, the police dragged to prison a young girl of eighteen years, Mile. Massier, for baving exclaimed when the Curate of the place was arrested, amidst the cries of the women and children, 'Oh, the butchers!' She was to be imprisoned for fifteen days, with hard labor, and every two days to be fed on bread and water, which they call by an expressive name in German, 'hungerkant;' the poor girl at the time of her arrest was in feeble health, and has been unable to peform the tasks imposed upon her in the prison, in consequence of which she has been daily, or almost daily, fed only on bread and water.

"Such are a few specimens of the system adopted Church."

ROME.

At a Secret Consistory held at Rome on the 19th December, His Holiness delivered an Allocution, of which the following is an extract:-

"We regret, alas! that this joy should be disturbed by the cruel misfortunes which we learn that our most holy religion suffers in certain northern countries. And to speak only of one, we cannot pass over in silence that its government, after having signified to the Nuncio of the Holy See at the court of Vienna that is had submitted its claims to the same See, not only has not done so, but has not yet ceased to torment the Church; much more, it has mulcted with fines, or cast into prison the sacred Ministers who refused to recede from their duty. In these extremities the invincible strength of soul and constancy of almost the entire Clergy, and, above all, of be devoted to carrying on the war. the holy Prelate, the Archbishop of Freiburg, who has given to all of them an example, has marvellously shone forth, resolved to give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar, and to God what belongs to God, neither menaces, nor the fear of dangers, have pre-

that admirable constancy in sustaining the cause of the Church, we exhort our Venerable Brother, the Archbishop of Freiburg, and the companions of his draw new strength from the power of the Lord, who has promised His Church to assist her throughout all time, and who has prepared the palm and the crown for those who fight the good fight. As for the rest, that doctrine which the Church has always taught with the Apostle of the nations, that it is necessary to obey the superior authorities, we hold it and we teach it, and the Bishops hold it and teach it with us. But if any order is given in opposition to the Divine law, and to the holy rights of the Church, transmitted by her Divine Author, we must obey God rather than men; the Apostle himself has confirmed this duty by his example, and with the holy Pastors of the Church we teach it and we endeavou to impress it on all hearts."

INDIA.

The following remarks in a well-informed northwest paper, the Agra Gazette of Nov. 10, have attracted considerable notice in India:-

"The first ripple of the war-wave from the Bosphorus has broken on the confines of India. Persia and Affghanistan are disturbed by the murmurs of the approaching tempest. The former has already an army afoot, but which side it is intended to take in the impending struggle does not clearly appear .-And now, according to reports in the Kurrachee papers, the Shah has sent an envoy to Caboul on a secret mission, prefaced by a declaration of the advantages to be derived by both parties from amity and union betwixt them. There can be little doubt, we think, that this private message to Dost Mahommed relates to the probability of war between Russia and Turkey, and the part to be played by Persia and Affghanistan in the event of its occurrence. Of course, too, the likelihood of England engaging in the contest will be canvassed betwixt the Shah and the Ameer in determining the course they are to pur-

The Delhi Gazette announces authentically that a Russian force has arrived at Ahmetzek, and has taken that fortress, consequently that the road to Khiva is now open to any army the European may choose to send towards Afighanistan. But even supposing the Russian army to be at Khiva, they have 200 miles of a desert without water, and double that distance of a country without supplies, to traverse before even Herat can be reached. The few who have been Khiva to-morrow, a twelvemonth must elapse before 10,000 men of that army could enter the gates of Caboul. Great mischief, however, might be done us by Russian influence, were an army from that country even to reach Khiva.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.—The strength of the combined English and French fleets now in the Bosphorus amounts to forty-four sail, including line-ofbattle ships, frigates, and steamers. Of these the French and English have each three three-deckers; we have seven two-deckers (including the Agamemnon) to five French two-deckers, the French 90 gun screw ship Napoleon having, unfortunately, been sent back to Toulon for repairs. Each flag has, or will soon have, eleven paddle-wheel steamers. The Sanspareil (English) and the Charlemagne (French) two-deckers have auxiliary steam power. In addition to this powerful fleet there are in the Bosphorus at least seven Turkish and Egyptian lineof-battle ships, besides frigates and steamers; so that the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. fifteen days' imprisonment, for having read the Arch- From the large amount of steam power, the weight become of Hindostan, or what modifications the Engbishop's mandate. In the district of Taubergmud, of guns, the size of these ships in proportion to their lish rule in India might undergo? The epoch of where many Priests had been thrown into prison, the rating, and the perfection to which naval gunnery has Zingis Khan might return, and Asia pass once more navies, this is, beyond doubt, the finest naval armament ever sent to sea, though it might, if necessary, be nowerfully augmented by the first-class steamships and frigates which form Admiral Corry's squadron now at Lisbon. These vessels are, however, probain the spring.

> British fleet with coals in the Black Sea, had receiv-Trebizonde.

"We have the best authority," says the Daily News, "for stating that the Russian High-Admiral one-half of the ships were at once condemned as worthless, and it was determined to build, on contract, a number of screw line-of-battle ships-one account says no less than thirty! We may possibly find some of these contracts taken in the Clyde or the Thames, and may safely calculate upon a portion of the vessels being built by the Americans. But it sions of Great Britain .- Guzette de Spener. will take at least two years to get so large a fleet fit for sea-even if the cash is forthcoming.

We have just learned (says the Observer) from a private source, upon which we have every reason to rely, that the Russian government has given notice to several commercial gentlemen and engineers, interested in Russian railways, that it is not intended to proceed at present with these undertakings. In fact the works are about to be suspended, and all the men and money required for their construction will

TACTICS OF THE CZAR .- A well-informed correspondent of the Times communicates the following important intelligence :-

I mentioned a day or two ago that a communication had been made by the French government to loudly protest against the pretended rights which it asvented him from defending courageously the rights the cabinet of St. Petersburg, which, whatever be sumes.

it. I am again informed that such is the case, and that a communication similar in forms, and identical in sense, has been sent by the English government. courage, not to allow themselves to despond, but to It was despatched on the 29th by a special messenger. The paper was drawn up with all the forms of courtesy usual while friendly forms are not yet broken off, but, as a very polite communication may be, it was precise, to the point and unmistakeable. It was, I am told, to the effect that the Powers, the Allies of the Porte, would see with displeasure any military operation in the Black Sea, whether on the coast of Asia or elsewhere; and in fact, intimating that any attempt at such operation would be resisted by the combined flects. In other words, the Russian fleet of the Euxine is interdicted from stirring from its own ports for such purposes, at the risk of being attacked, and treated as the Turkish squadron was in the waters of Sinope. What answer the Emperor Nicholas will give to that courteous recommendation it is not difficult to guess. It is truehe nay not wish to expose his ships to the danger of encountering the combined squadron; but it is scarcely doubted that he will show his disregard to the admonition, or the threat in another fushion. It is, therefore, said-and, I must say, believed-that the moment the news reaches St. Petersburg of the entry of the combined fleets in the Black Sea, the Russians will cross the Danube; and the French partizans of the Czar anticipate that the presence in Bulgaria of the Cossacks will be the signal of a Greek insurrection all over Turkey. The Russians also say that the advance on Constantinople (for of that event they appear not to doubt) will be followed by a rising of many warlike tribes in Algeria, so as to render the removal of any part of the French army from that dependency utterly impossible. All these insurrections are, we are, informed, already organised, and only await the occasion to burst forth. Great hopes, too, are founded on what is to be done in India against the English, when such a storm will be raised that not a single soldier can be spared from the frontiers. Such is the vast coup d'ail taken in by those who declare their implicit belief in the irresistible and invincible power of the Czar. It is hoped at St. Petersburg that the Western Powers may still, for a time, be content to remain inactive spectators of what is occurring in the East, and therefore it is proposed to act almost entirely on the defensive in Europe, but to carry on the war with might and main in Asia. Advantage will be taken of the circuinstance that no news from the Asiatic seat of war can reach Constantinople by water as long as the Russian fleets have the undisputed command of the Black Sea, and it is hoped that the Turkish army in Erzeroum may be completely annihilated before the Western Powers can have agreed to interfere.
INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA IN ASIA. - Warsaw, Dec.

14.-Intelligence of great importance for the world in general and for England in particular, informs us that Russia is making gigantic preparations, under the pretext of chastising the Khan of Khiva, but in reality with a higher aim. For 15 years Russia has been occupied in organising the Mongols and the Kirghese; she has furnished them with arms, money, and officers, and has had them instructed in the use of arms and the art of war. At any moment, at a signal from the Czar, 200,000 horse from among the hordes of the Kirghese, encamped between the Caspian Sea and Mount Altai, could enter upon a campaign, if Russia should induce Persia and Caboul to declare war against England to unite their forces with hers, and with those of the Mongols; at the same time, offering the hand to the independent Powers of India on the other side of the Ganges. In such a war with England, who can tell what would now been carried both in the English and the French | under Mongolian sway. When one reflects on the constantly increasing misery of the Indians, bent down under the yoke of greedy merchants, it is with a feeling that their lot could not become more wretched under the iron sceptre of the Mongols. But, however that may be, England has reason to dread bly reserved as the nucleus of the North Sea fleet the attempts of Russia; for if the deserts and mountains which divide the Russian empire from Asia be A letter from Malta, of the 28th Dec. states that impenetrable by European armies, they are not so the merchants who had contracted to supply the by hordes inured to the fatigues of war. The day is not perhaps distant when Russia and England, the ed orders to prepare depots at Sinope, Varna, and two most powerful empires of the world, may be engaged in hostilities, and war break out upon every point of their monstrous possession. England is less informed than any other power of the projects and by the Government of Baden against the Catholic having recently inspected the Czar's Baltic fleet, preparations of Russia; and the aid which she affords to the Turkish army in the trans-Caucasian provinces has no other object but to raise against the Russian empire the Tartar hordes of the Caucasus and the Caspian, and by paralysing the Russian influence over the Mongols, the Persians, and the Kirghese, to render abortive the projects against the Indian posses-

> As the conduct of the Church in Baden seems but little understood amongst Protestants, it may be as well to state clearly what it is she claims, but which the state refuses. Our informant shall be Dr. Cumming of London; a witness whom no one will suspect of any partiality towards Popery. Here then are the monstrous claims put forward by the Church in Ba-

> "According to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, her teaching, her worship, her government, belong to the Pope and Bishops.

> "All laws of the country, to which the Government appeals, when contrary to this doctrine are usurpations; the existing relations of Church and State were formed on a Protestant model.

"The State has no rights over the Church. We

Pastoral charge. While extolling with all just praise tum, and that the English government concurred in about a repeal of the existing law; if he cannot do this by entreaties, the duty of resistance at once devolves upon him, and then the responsibility of a conflict like this falls not on him but on the power which usurps the government of the Church.

"As to the ordinance of the 7th of November in par-ticular, the Archbishop protests against being obliged to submit his mandates to the Commissioner of the Government; this were to subjet the Church to a layman. He protests against all the penalties which follow the violatior of this command.

"To apply laws of police to Priests who should obey their Bishops, is, in the eyes of all the world, neither more nor less than an act of violence.

"To promise Priests who obey the laws of the country protection against the censure of their Bishops, is as dangerous as impossible. No power in existence can conserve the functions of a Priest when his Bishop withdraws those functions.

"Lastly, the Archbishop demands from the State a repeal of all laws in force upon this matter, and the abandonment of all sovereignty over the Church, for no partial concessions will suffice for the restoration of

That is to say—the Catholic Church demands nothing but what is fully enjoyed by every Protestant dissenting community in England—the right to teach, worship, and manage her own affairs, such as the appointment of her ministers—without the interference of the civil power. So moderate are these demands, and so manifestly just, that Protestants are compelled to side with the Archbishop of Freiburg. The Churk Journal, (Protestant) thus speaks of them:-

"With the requisite changes of phraseology which difference of circumstances require, it appears from the above that the Archbishop demands no more than what we, and all other religious bodies, already enjoy in these United States. We do not see how, on the principles of our Republican Constitution, anything very horrible or abominable can be found in the Archbishop's position, as above defined."

THE BIBLE IN ITALY-A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—" For many years past I have paid almost annual visits to Sardinia and Piedmont, both before and after the granting of the consi-tation. The Bible formerly was as strictly prohibited as it now is in Tuscany or Rome; by its subsequent introduction and circulation liberty of thought and action has seized the minds of the people, and a consequent enlightenment on all political, social, and moral subjects has been the result. I was present at Nice when the first importation of bibles into Sardinia took place, when liberty of conscience was allowed by the new constitution." The statement conveyed in this extract is directly contrary to the truth, although I feel full confidence in the good faith of the writer. He is entirely blinded, however, by religious prejudice. I have at present before me a copy of La Sucra Bibble Tradotta in Italiano dall'Arcivescovo, Antonio Martini. published at Florence in the year 1835, and also another edition of the same work, published at Florence in the year 1844. These editions contain the text of the Vulgate, with an Italian translation. This Italian bible is not only not forbidden by the church, but was xpressly approved and authorised in the year 1778 by Pope Pius VI., as appears by the positifical latter attached to the work. Cheap editions of this Italian translation of the Bible have been purchasable in every town in Italy ever since its first publication. Nor is it by any means the first Italian translation of the Bible which has appeared in Italy. Such translations have been printed and published in that country since the first invention of printing. Your correspondent might as well allege that the Protestants introduced a knowledge of reading and writing into Italy as the Italian translation of the Bible.

MOBS AND MOB-MAKERS. (From the Buffulo Sentinel.)

There is, in mostly every corner of the Union, some journal devoted entirely to the circulation of light literature and lies, that takes pleasure in laying every act which degrades man at the doors of the Irish people. If we hear of a riot we hear also of "paddies" in connexion with it; if a murder or murders occur, oaths large enough to smash a pyramid, are heaped upon their heads: if a native of the "old sod" should appen to commit a crime, and for that crime be declared guilty by the law of the land, innumerable anathemas against adopted Irish citizens shake the heavens from Maine to Florida, from the Dulchman in New York to the furthest fly-sheet representing a semi-civilization among the Crows. While on the other hand, should these same journals or journalists announce under the head of "Murder,"-" Mobocracy,"-" Freedom to Speech," or any other of the hackneyed headings of the day, that a native was the guilty party, the ditorial comments, if any, usually, we might say, always make him, if not a saint, at least a little sinner. Is this not so, Horatio? So it is—but why is it so? These journals are started by individuals for the purpose of propagating certain opinions: these opinions "take" with a certain class of men: these men assist the enterprise of propagating those opinions, and from less to more, the pieus design thrives, until at last, "one establishment" of large dimensions becomes necessary, for the purpose of issuing a sufficient number of copies to satisfy the appetite of the public.

This portion of the public, then, that thus sustains these reviers of the Irish people, sustains them because they represent its principles, and find with more expertness than less trained falsifiers the way to its heart. So this portion of the American public that supports these presses is directly opposed to everything Irish-everything foreign to the soil-everything which would advance us in the social scale, or add to our rights as adopted citizens, and always ready with heart and hand to impress upon us a more thorough idea of our unworthiness to acquire or hold "equal privileges." That such a class of people of great numerical strength, is spread over the country no man can deny-that this class endeavors, on every favorable occasion, to live up to its instincts is also apparent in the "nativist" assemblies of the East; that this class organizes the outbreaks which have disturbed the peace of communities of late in our cines; that it flings the brand, that it excites, that it supports, that it patronises this bad feeling in every shape and manner, all must admit; and that such a rancorous spirit as this, and such as this class keeps up, is a curse to the country, is self-evident.

But it is said, by the foolishly termed "wise" among the "brethren," that the Irish are planning of the Church, and from fulfilling the duties of the its proper title, had all the character of an ultima- "The Bishop must do all in his power to bring the destruction of our institutions—that they conspire

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

against law and order—that they would gag Americans if they could, and take from them the "liberty of speech" bequeathed by their fathers, by physical force, as exemplified in the recent riot case in New York. And this is believed by many.

The man who is not led away by a lie, or a prejudiced antipathy to the creed or country of the Irish, looks with carelessness upon these dreamers, and the man who is silly enough to let prejudice warp his judgment hears them with pleasure and takes pains to have their senseless gabbling circulated. Unhappily for justice sake, a bad feeling has been thus kept up in this country against adopted citizens in general, but the Irish people, thrown by a harsh fate upon our shores, are marked for particular persecution. They are the martyrs in the kitchen, in the fields, in the study-everywhere this harsh feeling against them jinds an advocate—everywhere it becomes a part of defensive, and everywhere the patient bearers of abuse.

The poor servant girl who must either eat meat or go without dinner on Friday, feels the breath of this social blight in the scuttery; the young man pushing forward for a living, and with commendable ardor endeavoring to establish a foundation-stone upon which to build his hopes, meets it in the counting-house or the law office-the body of our people feel it in the galleries, and even in the members' seats of our legislative halls, when they ask for rights, and sue for them as a conscientious duty. It lives and acts among us, strangles our efforts in their incipient stages, and bears upon us as a night-mare, even while we open fresh veins through which the life-blood of the land, its commerce, may find an easy flow; even while we tame the torent, and carry the cities westward upon our shoulders.

The minister in the pulpit; the editor in his sancum; the lecturer before his audience; all conspire wadd fuel to this flame of bigotry, to add fresh bitterness to its burnings, and make greater the ruin it brings. They create this infernal spirit where it has no existence, and where it has an existence they spur it on. Through them communities war with each other; through them their hatred is rendered more hunful; until at last, the venom bursts forth, and the Irish people feel the force of the shock in the threats and menaces unblushingly uttered by their enemies; in the murder of a member, the burning of a church, or in the attempts to assassinate their dignitaries.

But who are the real enemies of "law and order?" Who are the bitterest foes of "equal rights?" Who the fomenters of discord and perpetrators of these outrages? When a body of fanatics, banded together to murder an unoffending man in Cincinnati, and by overt acts, carried out their design, until thwarted by a body of police; when another band in New York, joined together, and by mutual consent appointed the unfortunate Sassi, assassin; when good men feared for the lives of the Catholic population and the safety of the Catholic property in that same city-in every instance the Irish people neither rushed to defend the threatened, as they might have done, but calmly bore the insults offered to them, and preserved peace when bloodshed seemed inevitable. In spite of all the rant and ravings of Gavazzi; in spite of all the vomitings, provocative of riot, flung upon them by hired brawlers in every conventicle, on every tub, and at every corner, they have preserved a dignified silence, or if a sneer at the scoffer would escape them, they timed their contempt to prevent evil results.

The Irish are Catholics-Catholics obey their pastors -their pastors are men of peace not of bowie-knives or revolvers, and the Irish people under their guidance must always be favorable to peace when there should be peace—all the sayings of insane oracles to the contrary notwithstanding. The Irishman—the Catholic Irishman is not a fiery-headed "Red" or a crack-brained "Socialist," he does not believe in "Secret Societies," or the law of "brute force;" he does not hold as an article of faith that "the end justifies the means," or that a just cause needs daggers to support it—these "views" belong to the Red Soli-daries of our cities, the transplanted German Illuminatists and Deists scattered-

"As thick as leaves in Vallambrosa"

to innoculate the unthinking with their foul doctrines. These are the men who plan conspiracies and carry them as far as they can be carried; who stir up every am of the incendiary, of the mid-night ruffian who crouches in the alleys to spring upon his victim; of har one, the unscrupulous Thug who lights his soul to war "Mr. with his species and gloats over his promised repasts.

The unholy doctrines of modern "brotherhood" form no portion of the Celt's creed—nor do they enter into the features of his practice.

The Celt is for peace—Why not let him have it?
The Celt is for equal rights—Why oppose him when he seeks them? The Celt has thrown his lot upon this soil-why not grant him the peaceful possession of it? The Celt does not hinder others from practising their beliefs-Why war with him and his? Truth will prevail-Why organize social persecutions? The Celt deserves equal rights—He performs equal duties; He is not by nature a wild beast—his teligion does not make him one. He has not so sanguine a temperament as to thirst for blood—his religion does not create an appetite for it! He is not a man-hater-his religion tells him to love all men (not their errors!) lle is not a hater of light-on the contrary, he hates darkness! He is not a lover of might over right-on the contrary, he thinks right is might, and that right should rule. Oh! ye sages, who scowl upon him with distrust; he may yet be useful to you, and take care of you, when you cannot take care of yourselves! Do not malign him-treat him as he deserves-and he will never be found among Mobs or Mob-makers !

PRUDENCE PRIM .- I don't know about this being "a very nice world," said Aunt Sally. There's people enough in it, such as they are, and enough of them, if they can't be any better, but there's one kind only I can't get along with—it is the hypocrites. Now when any body swears, or steals, or cuts another's throat, I understand it; I know on the spot, which Commandment has been tripped over; but these two faced, oily tongued people, that twist and turn, and double, like rabbits in a wood; why it needs agun that would shoot round a corner to hit them, and somebody that's deeper than I to see through admitting the right sort of toys for children into her power, discountenance any and everything pertaining

shop. All the drummers, fifers, and "sojers" under- | to illegal outrage or infringement on the laws of the went an anatomical examination before they stood up in the shop window; all the little sixpenny cotton handkerchiefs had little hymns and creeds printed on them, and golden rules, and things of that sort. If Prudence sometimes gave the wrong change, so have other people. In Primtown she had the undisputed monopoly of juvenile coppers, reigning there "triumphant, happy, and glorious," till "cloven foot," in the person of Miss Giggle, set up an opposition toyshop; Prudence watched Miss G— with a jealous eye, and "finally felt it her duty" to remoustrate against the "Fanny Elsler" frivolous, improper dolls she exhibited and wondered "she could let herself down so." The little folks liked Miss Giggle's shop, and coaxed papas and mammas into the same opinion mirth took the place of melancholy, and the coppers went with astonishing celerity into the new shop .inds an autobach.

the village creed—in every instance they are on the Miss Prudence could stand it no longer, but took a the village creed—in everywhere the patient bearers of abuse. daring leap over her "principles," for the sake of interest; and Fanny Elsler's dolls were forthwith seen kicking up their unrebuked heels in Miss Prim's win-"This would be a dull world without laughing," she remarked, apologetically. Never mind, Aunt Prudence, we won't inquire too minutely into the date of this newborn opinion you are not the only specimen extant of "an iron creed and an India-rub-ber conscience!" —Fanny Fern.

> THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.—Amongst other queer characters in Paris, mentioned by some of the letter writers, the following strikes us as a very strange but probably a very useful one to those who court the rosy god." If a man will drink and get drunk too, it is certainly humane to have those at hand who are able and who will take care of him and see him safely home. The Gnardian Angel is a man whose duty it is to frequent the drinking shops, and the moment a man gets tipsy, to take him under his protection, to accompany him home and put him to bed. The in-dividuals practising this profession are picked men -men who never drink themselves-who have the necessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creature they are conveying home-who can defend him against attack, and more than all, who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous: and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus protected home and put to bed, having failed to discharge this debt of honor. It is a rule at the drinking shops that when a man cannot stand he must be taken off, and the Augel is straight-way called. The angels are kindly treated by the shopkeepers, whose interest it is that no one of their customers comes to harm. They receive the odds and ends of dinner, and are recommended to the neighbors, when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a bacchanal with a hundred francs in his pocket who his confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them, when he wakes the next

> NEW Mode of Advertising.-We have heard that it is by no means uncommon for country preachers to announce from their pulpits the arrivals of "a fresh supply of Bibles, together with a very elegant assortment of other goods, at brother B.'s or brother D.'s." Why should not this kind of thing become general, and the pulpit be made a regular medium of advertising? The odious system of putting might thus be put a stop to, and many frauds prevented, which are now practised on the people.-Pittsburgh Catholic.

REGISTRARSHIP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON .-G. T Burke, Esquire, the gentleman who has, for so many years, filled this office, having, from advanced age, become somewhat incapacitated from performing in person its duties, his son, Mr. James H. Burke, has for some time acted as deputy-registrar. The latter having become an applicant for the situation of registrar, to succeed his father, who, it is said, would resign in his favor, the following resolution was passed unanimously at the recent sittings of the County Council, recommending him for the appointment. Subsequently a similar resolution was passed unanimously by the Town Council here. From the manner in which Mr. J. H. Burke has discharged base passion that sleeps in the breast, and nerve the the duties of the deputy-registrarship, his permanent appointment as Registrar, would no doubt be a popu-

"Mr. McKey moved, seconded by Mr. Craig— Whereas this Council has been informed that the Registrar of the County of Carleton, George T. Burke, Esq., is desirous of resigning his office, the duties of which, he has faithfully discharged to the entire satisfaction of this County during the last thirty yearsand whereas Mr. James H. Burke has for the last two years filled the office of Deputy-Registrar, and has proved by his attention, ability, and integrity, that he possess the proper qualifications essential to the responsible situation of County Registrar;

Be it therefore resolved by this Council in session assembled, that the permanent appointment of this gentleman to the said office would meet with the cordial approbation of the inhabitants of the County of Carleton, and be highly gratifying to the members of this Council, and that this Council strongly recommend His Excellency the Administrator of the Government to confer the office of Registrar of this County, so soon as it becomes vacant, on Mr. James H. Burke."—Bytown Gazette.

The following account of the proceedings at a Public Meeting recently held in the County of Beauharnois, has been forwarded to us for insertion :-

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. John Chrysostom, County of Beauharnois, was held on the 21st ult., at one o'clock, P.M. The meeting was called to order by P. Maher, Esq., J.P., being unanimously called to the chair, and J. M'Gill, Esq., J.P., requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by reading the requisition calling the meeting. He then said that in consequence of certain lawless acts having been lately perpetrated in the parish, and particularly of some evil disposed person or persons, to this meeting unknown, having fired or discharged a loaded gun into the bedroom of T. Gorman, Esq.; J.P., between the hours of three and four o'clock on the morning of the them. How exactly they will mark out the path of duty for other people's feet to tread! What magnify-been posted on the premises of several influential indig glasses they wear to look at other people's sins! and how very good they are, till their principles and the imperative duty of every peaceable and well conflict with their interests! Prudence Prim was of disposed inhabitant of said parish, to suppress, put this order. How careful and conscientious she was in down, and, by every constitutional means in their

country.

The Rev. Mr. Beaudry next addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Moved by J. Black, Esq., seconded by Mr. M. Sullivan:---

Resolved,-That this meeting exceedingly regrets and heartily condemns the menacing attitude of a party in this parish, who have, for several years, in defiance of law and order, and, despite the wishes and regardless of the rights of the majority of this parish, outrageously and maliciously oppose the operation of the School Act. Passed unanimously.

Moved by M. Campion, Esq., and seconded by H. Benny, Esq.:-

Resolved,-That to this opposition alone are attributable the ineffective operation of the School Law in this parish. It has crippled the efforts of the School Commissioners, and greatly discouraged them in the discharge of their duties. It has caused much misunderstanding among even the friends of education, and, by withholding from them a considerable amount of money, greatly retarded their movements.

Moved by Captain Houston, and seconded by Mr. J. Silver:--

Resolved,-That this meeting views with regret and abhorrence, the late inhuman and fiendish act of some person or persons discharging a loaded gun into the bedroom of T. Gorman, Esq., on the morning of the 13th inst., whereby his own life and the lives of his family were endangered.

Moved by C. M'Fee, Esq., and seconded by Mr. W. Kerr:—

Resolved,-That it is the opinion of this meeting, hat some decisive and energetic steps should be taken to suppress the growing tendency to set law and order at defiance that has been lately manifested in this parish.

Moved by R. Stewart, Esq., and seconded by Mr. A. Gibean:-

Resolved,-That a reward be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the crime above alluded to; and that the sum of £50 shall be paid to any person or persons, not concerned in the offence, that shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty party. Moved by Captain Houston, and seconded by Mr. J. Orr:-

Resolved,—That this meeting respectfully urge on the magistrates of this district to put themselves in communication with the Government, by narrating the particulars of the above act of aggression; and to state that every exertion on the part of this meeting, in aid of the civil power, will be cheerfully given; and to call on the Government to take prompt and effective measures for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

P. Manen, Chairman. J. M'GILL, Secretary.

M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That it will cure Liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city :--

New York, August 3rd, 1852.
Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Seventh Street, testify that they have both been suffering with the Liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'LANE'S PILLS, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box; and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'-Lane's Celebrated Vermituge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY, will be held at Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, next, 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely. By Order,

Montreal, February 3.

H. J. CLARKE, Sec.

F. DALTON, Sceretary.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Association will be held at the MUSIC HALL, Notre Dame Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order,

Montreal, February 3.

MR. G. W. STONE

HAS the honor to inform the Citizens of Montreal and vicinity, that his AMUSING and ASTONISHING EXPERIMENTS upon PERSONS in a PERFECTLY WAKEFUL STATE, (which created so much excitement in this City some four years since, and which, during the past three years, have astonished and interested all classes in Europe,)

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY!

WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES ST., THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) 3rd INST.,

TO-MORROW EVENING, (SATURDAY,) 4th. Doors open at half-past SEVEN, to commence at EIGHT 'elock. Admission, 1s 3d.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the PETERBORO ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE Apply (if by letter Post paid) to this Office, or to the Rev. Mr. O'Ferrali, Peterboro, C.W.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has finished his Collegiate Course in the first Establishments of Ireland, wishes for a Situation as resident, or visiting Tutor; or would accept the charge of a respectable School. He knows both languages—English and French; and is furnished with the highest Testimonials, and Diploma as Academical Teacher from the Catholic Board of Education of Montreal. Applications to be made to this office.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Catechism authorized by the Council of Quebec. The Cross and the Shamrock, Pastorini's History of the Church (new edition) muslin 3 9 Sick Calls: from the Diary of a Missionary Priest (new edition)
The Irish Giant, by Gerald Griffen, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Brown's History of the Highland Clans, 4 vols., with plates, Aytouri's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, . 35 Logan's History of the Scottish Gael, with plates, Sir Walter Scott's Works, 5 vols., paper, 12s 6d; halfbound, 18s 9d; mushn,
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols.,
Rosove's Life of Lea the Tenth, 2 vols.,
Do. Life of Lorenzo de Medici,
Lives of Michael Angelo and Raffiello, Literary History of the Middle Ages, by Rev. J. Berrington,
Schlegels' Lectures on Modern History,
Ockley's History of the Saracen's,
Beckman's History of Inventeous, 2 vols., Lady Bird, by Lady Fullarton,
Grantley Manor, by do.,
Ellen Middleton, do.,
Madeline, by Miss Kavanagh,
Daisy Burns, by do. Nathalie. do. Webster's Dictionary, complete, .

AN EXCELLENT ATLAS.

Tallis' Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World, Geographical, Political, Commercial, and Statistical. Edited by R. Montgomery Martin, with So line engraved Maps on Steel. Price only 60 0 Moore's Irish Melodie, with accompaniments for the Piano-forte, by Sir John Stevenson, half-bound,

Czernzy's Piano-forte Instructor, with the addition of SO pages of popular Songs, Music, &c., only

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., . 10 0 Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

PRACTICAL PIETY, by St. Francis of Sales, mus-PERSONAL SKETCHES, by Sir Jonah Barrington THE RISE and FALL of the IRISH NATION, by ditto, SHANDY McGUIRE; or Tricks upon Travellers, . GAZETTEER of IRELAND, with Mapes plates, Cc., 2 vols., HOUSEHOLD SURGERY; or, Hints on Emer-

gencies,
PONTIFICALE ROMANUM. 3 vols.; beautifully 45 10 illustrated, and bound in Morocco. Price, LIGOURI'S MORAL THEOLOGY (in Latin) 10 50 vols.,

D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

P. MUNRO, M. D.,

Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dicu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M. I to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.



EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of. BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,
A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale,

232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Montreal, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced to SELL OFF his entire STOCK, at extremely low prices, much cheaper than can be purchased in any other place in the City. Purchasers would do well to call and judge for themselves, before buying elsewhere.

ROBERT MANDREW,

No. 154; Notre Dame Street.

December 28, 1853.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES. FOR SALE.

Martell's Brandy, in Bond

Do Free
DeKuyper's Gin, in Bond
Do Free, and in cases
Wines, in Wood and Bottle
Tens, a few good samples
Tobacco, &c. &c.

G. D. STUART, 1541, St. Paul Street, Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Church.

Montreal, December 16.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. January 31, 1854. · · · per minot Oats, 0 Barley. Buckwheat, Rye, -Peas, per bush. Potatoes, Beans, American Beans, Canadian Mutton, Lamb, Veal, per lb. Beef, Lard. Cheese, Pork, Butter, Fresh Butter, Salt-0 6 a 0 Honey, 1 0 a per dozen Eggs, per quintal 18 6 a 20 Flour, - 13 0 a 15 0 Oatmeal,

NEW CANTON HOUSE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

GROCERIES FOR ONE MILLION

SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed, and Bright Museovado.
TEAS—Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and
Fine Twankay.
Fine Flavored Black Teas—Southong, Congou, and Octong.

Fine Playored Black Teas—Southong, Congou, and Oolong.
Rice, Flour, Oatmenl, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, White Pepper and Black Ground, Fine Old Java Coffee, roasted and ground daily; Cheese, Sugar Cured Hams.
London Porter, White Wine Vinegar, Molasses, Salad Oil.
Very Superior Port and Sherry Wines.
Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c., &c.,
And all other Articles required for family use, which will be

Sold at the Lowest Price.

N.B.—The Teas are very superior, some of which were purchased at the great Sale of the "John Dugdale" Cargo, direct from China.

HONEY.

Also, 300 lbs. of HONEY for Sale at the New Canton House, Dalhousie Square.

J. PHELAN.

Montical, July 6, 1853.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at the New Canton House, Dalhousie Square, JOHN PHELAN.

Montreal, August 20, 1852.

GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF **TONDON**

CAPITAL-£1,000,000 STERLING,

All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the CITY of MONTREAL continues to accept RISKS egainst FIRE at favorable rates.

13 Losses promptly paid without discount or deduction, and without reference to the Board in London. HENRY CHAPMAN.

May 12th, 1853.

Agent Globe Insurance.

NEW OIL AND COLOR STORE.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LINSEED OIL, LAMP BLACK, PARIS GREEN, WHITING, WHITE LEAD, FIREPROOF PAINT, &c., &c.

CLARKE & CAREY. House and Sign Painters, 169 St. Paul Street.

July 6, 1853.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated of King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Termini, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE
Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Montreal, May 6, 1852.

M. P. RYAN.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all care fully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and onds on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bed-	
ding, half-yearly in advance, is	\$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin,	1.25
Those who remain at the College during the vaca-	
tion, will be charged extra,	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each,	
per annum,	20
Music, per unnum,	40
Use of Piano, per annum,	S

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Pees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shitts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

CATHOLIC WORKS,

Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale & Retail, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

Hay on Miracles, 2 Vols. in one, The Practice of Christian Perfection, by Rodriguez, The Practice of Christian Perfection, by Acongstan, 3 vols.,
The Clifton Tracts, 3 vols.,
The Elevation of the Soul to God,
Papist Represented and Misrepresented, by Gother,
Seven Words of Jesus on the Cross,
Lives of the Fathers of the Deserts, with the Life of NOW READY.

THE MISSION OF DEATH. A Tale of the New York Penal Laws. By Alf. Angelo. 18mo, fine paper, Cloth extra, 2s tid. Gilt edges, 3s 9d.

THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, by Count de Montelembert, Peer of France. The Life translated from the French, by Mary Hackett. The Introduction trans-lated, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. One vol. Royal 12mo, fine paper, with a splendid Portrait after Overbeck, engraved on steel. Cloth,

extra, 5s. Gilt edges, 7s 6d. English morocco, extra, 10s.

The Introduction, which was omitted in the Dublin edition, is now translated, and restored to its proper place. It is a masterly essay on the times of St. E.izabeth, and is worth the

cost of the entire book.

TALES OF THE FESTIVALS, comprising the following Festivals—The Month of Mary—The Feast of Corpus Christi—Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus—Eeast of the Assumption—Feast of the Nativity—Feast of the Purification—Feast of Ash Wednesday—Festival of the Annunciation—Festival of Holy Week—Festival of Easter—Rogation Days—Feast of Pentecost.

One vol. 24mo. time paner, illustrated with seven fine carees.

One vol. 24mo, fine paper, illustrated with seven fine engrav-mgs, cloth, extra, 18 10½d. Gilt edges, 3s 1½d; extra gilt, 3s 9d. ings, cloth, extra, is 10/3d. Gait edges, 58 1/2d; extra gait, os 3d.

THE LITTLE FLOWER GARDEN, and other Tales for the Young, comprising the following tales—Blanche Lesle, or the Living Rosery; The Little Italians, or the Lost Children of Mount St. Bernard; The Power of Prayer; Eilen's Dream; Easter, or the Two Mothers; the Poor Widow, a Tale of the Ardennes; The Cherries; No Virtue without a Stroggle; The Seven Corporal Works of Mercy; Hans the Miser; Perrin and Luccetta; The Envious Girl Reformed; Divine Providence; Lucy's Pilgrimage; Little Adam the Gardener.

One vol. 24mo, fine paper, illustrated with seven fine engrayings, Cloth extra, 1s 10½d; Gilt edges, 3s 1½d; Gilt extra,

3s 9d.

The above Tales are admirably adapted for prizes for Sunday Schools, Public Institutions, &c. They will make 12 small volumes, each one complete in itself, illustrated with a fine plate, and they will be sold at the very low price of 4d

each.

MANUAL OF DEVOTIONS TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. 32mo. 1s. 3d.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTED. By Father Quadrupani; with Selections from the Works of St. Francis de Sales.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Corner of Notre Dame and

St. Francois Navier Street, Montreal, Or at H. COSGROVE'S, 24 St. John Street, Quebec.

FOREIGN CATHOLIC BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

	5	. d.
Lingard's History of England, S vols, half mor. binding	g 6!	0 0
St. Ligouri on the Council of Trent,	`. :	76
Do History of Heresies, 2 vols.,	. 1	7 G
Dr. Dixon's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures,	2	
vols. Syo., on fine paper, with large print.	. 2	1 3
Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Seniptors an	ıd	
Architects of the Order of St. Dominic. Trans	š-	
lated from the Italian by Rev. C. O. Meehan,		
vols,	. 12	5 0
Life of St. Dominic. Translated from the French of	of	
Father Lacondaire,	. :	3 9
Life of Rt. Rev. Dr. Plunkett, by Rev. Mr. Crolly,		3 9
Archer's Sermon's 2 vols.,		7 6
Ligouri's do	. 13	1 3
Morony's do	. 1	
Massillon's do	. 1	1 3
M'Carthy's do	. 13	
Appleton's do	. 13	
Gahan's do	. 13	1 3
Appleton's Familiar Explanations of the Gospel,	. 11	1 3
Catholic Pulpit.	. 1	1 3
Gury's Moral Theology (Latin)	. 10	0 0
Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion, 2 vols	., 15	2 6
Missale Romanum, Svo., sheep,	. 20	0 0
Do do folio, richly bound in mor.,	. 80	0 0
WORKS ON IRELAND.		
Barry's Songs of Ireland, muslin,		
Davis' Poems and Ballads,	•	1 10
Duffies Rallad Poster of Traland	•	1 101

Duffy's Ballad Poetry of Ireland, 1 10½
Ellis' Songs of Ireland, 1 10½
Ellis' Songs of Ireland, 1 10½
M'Gee's History of the Irish Writers. 1 10½
Mechan's History- Confederation of Kilkenny, 1 10½
MacNeven's History of the Confiscation of Uster, 1 10½
As only a few copies of each of the above is received, parties requiring them would do well to write immediately. They

can be sent by mail. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

Montreal, December 15, 1853.

NEW AND ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED WORK.

PUBLISHED, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. HUGHES, Archbishop of New York.

Just ready, part 3., with two superb Engravings, price Is 3d,

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MO-THER of GOD; with the History of the Devotion to Her.— Completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Private History of the Jews. Translated from the French of the Abbe Orsini, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. To be completed in from fourteen to sixteen parts, with a very fine Steel engaying in each. fine Steel engraving in each.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS :

"We intended this week a lengthy notice of the first number of this work, but in consequence of a pressure of news, not to be omitted, we must delay it for a future occasion.

"We shall only say now that the original is a work of the very highest reputation; that it includes everything in record, or in traditions, about our gracious and blessed Lady, and that Mrs. Sadlier is the translator of that original. Her name is

"As to the typography and paper, the Sadlier's seem to have considered this their test work, and to have spared no expense in making it, what it is, the most perfect of its kind. The Life of our Blessed Lady, so produced, will surely have a place in every Catholic household in the New World."—

American Cale.

American Celt.

"A SPLENDID NEW WORK.—We have received through Mr. Conningham, No. 1, of the 'Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' a work which the Messrs. Saddier of New York, have just commenced to issue in numbers. This life of the B. V. has been translated from the French of the Abbe Orsini by Mrs. Saddier, and is issued with the recommendation of the Archbishop of New York. The publication will be completed in fourteen numbers. The specimen before us is a splendid exhibition of the typographical art, and gives promise of a volume of great richness. It is also illustrated with several charming engravings."—Philadelphia Cotholic Heralt.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

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.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO THE

CANADAS AND WESTERN STATES.

TRAIN & CO.'S LINE.

ENOCH TRAIN & Co., Proprietors of the BOSTON and LIVERPOOL LINE of PACKETS, hereby give notice that they have made extensive arrangements with the Western Rail Road Corporation, in connection with the Railroads in the Western States, and Steumboats on the Lukes, for the forwarding of pre-paid passengers from Boston to the Canadas and Western States; and are now selling at their office in BOSTON, and at their authorised agencies, pre-paid Certificative of Passage as follows: cates of Passage as follows:-

rom.	Liverpe	nol to Boston,	\$1S 00
66	"	Albany, N.Y.,	18 00
66	40	Buffido, N.Y.,	22 00
	æ	Kaugston, C.W.,	22.50
**	66	Columbus,	24 00
**	66	Montreal, C.E., via	
	Ver	mont and Canada Railroads,	24 00
56	6:	Toronto, C.W.,	23 00
"	54	Hamilton, C.W.,	23 00
c c	66	Cleaveland, O.,	23 50
66	66	Sandusky, O.,	23 50
"	44	Dunkirk, N.Y.,	22 00
"	66	Toledo, O.,	23 50
"	66	Detroit, Mich.,	24 00
"	66	Cinemuati, O., , ,	24 00
66	"	Chicago, Ill.,	25 00
"	66	St. Louis, Mo.,	25 00
46	٤٠	Milwankie, Wis., .	25 00
ldren	under:	twelve years of age at the time	

tion, five doffars less than the above; and infants under twelve months thirteen dollars, less than the above-named prices, to Boston or Albany, and other places in proportion; but we will not issue a pre-paid certificate for children under twelve years of age, unless accompanied by a passenger over twelve years, who must be paid for at the same time and on the same certi-

ficate.

The above prace embrace a steerage passage from Liverpool to Boston, by any of our splendid Line of Packets; provisions at sea according to the undermentioned dictary scale; doctor's attendance and medicine on bond when required port charges at Boston, and all expenses of transportation of

passengers and baggage from the ship at Boston, to the destination agreed upon.

In addition to any provisions which the passengers may themselves bring, the following quantities, at least, of water and provisions will be supplied to each steerage passenger of twelve years of age and over, every week during the passage, appropriate an the day of calling and other than the day of the commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of

water per day.

Two oz. of Tea; 8 oz. of Sugar; 5 lbs. of Oatmeal; 2½ lbs. Navy Bread; 1 lb. Wheat Flour; 2 lbs. Rice.

Children under twelve year of age (not including infants), are furnished with six pounds of bread stuffs per week, the usual allowance of water, and half allowance of Ten and

As soon as our Liverpool House informs us per steamer of As soon as our laverpool riense informs us per steamer of the names of pre-paid passengers embarked, we publish their names in the Hoston Prior, and also notify each purchaser of pre-paid Certificates, either directly or through our agents.

On the arrival of any of our ships in the outer harbor, we immediately dispatch an agent on board, to give pre-paid passengers.

sengers the necessary instructions regarding their route west-

ward.

Bedding and utensils for eating and drinking, must be provided by passengers; and those going to the Canadas, or Western States, must furnish their own provisions from Boston.

TRAIN & Co., of BOSTON, inferm those who take an interest in the welfare of Inunigrants, that as owners of the only Liverpool and Boston Line of Packets, they have determined, that their Inanigration business shall be conducted in their own name, on their own responsibility, and by themselves or their immediate servants.

their own name, on their own responsibility, and by themselves or their immediate servants.

In calling public attention to the subjoined list of the Ships which comprise our Boston Line of Packets, we believe that its general reputation as the first of American Lines is sufficiently well known and established. The Thousands of Letters which have been sent by American limingrants to their friends in every part of Europe, have borne ample testimony to the Rapid and Successful passages made by those Ships, and to the superior Health, Comfort, and Safety which their Passengers have hitherto enjoyed. Many of them will be recognized as vessels which have gained the very highest character, by a succession of unusually rapid passages.

PACKET SHIPS WINCH ARE DISTANCIANTED.

PACKET SHIPS WHICH ARE DISPATCHED IN THIS LINE:-

. 3.1110 1	3111 LA	
STAR OF EMPIRE, -	-	- Captain Brown.
WESTERN STAR, -	-	- Captain Thayer.
FRANK PIERCE, -	-	- Captain Marcy.
PRESIDENT,	-	- Captain Cummings
CHARIOT of FAME,	-	- Captain Knowles.
STAFFORDSHIRE,	-	 Capt. Richardson.
PARLIAMENT, -	-	- Captain Sampson.
NORTH AMERICA,	-	- Captain Dunbar.
DANIEL WEBSTER	-	- Captain Howard.
PLYMOUTH ROCK,	-	 Captain Caldwell.
SUNBEAM,	-	- Captain Putnam.
LEVI WOODBURY, -	-	 Cantain Nickerson.

These Ships, when in the Line, sail from Boston on the 5th of each month, and from Liverpool each week during the year, and are distinguished by a Red Flag with a White Dia-ENOCH TRAIN & Co., Nos. 37 and 38 Lewis Wharf,

ENOCH TRAIN & Co., Nos. 1808
BOSTON, Mass.
TRAIN & Co., Merchants, No. 5 India Buildings, Water
Street LiverPool, England.
TRAIN & Co., Passage Office, Nos. 118 and 119 Waterloo
Road, LiverPool, England.
TRAIN & Co., No. 121 St. Patrick Street, CORK, Ireland.

These magnificent Ships are all AMERICAN BUILT, and constructed expressly for Packets. They are all New and of the First Class, being built on the most improved principles, and of the best materials. They possess all modern improvements which conduce to health and comfort, as a superior system of lighting and ventilating, the very best Provisions, and a careful medical superintendence. The Captains have been carefully selected as first rate sailors and men of humanity, and an experienced Surgeon is attached to each Ship, and no expense is spared to render this the best and the most popular and an experienced Surgeon is attached to each Ship, and no expense is spared to render this the best and the most popular conveyance to America. As Train & Co, have made such arrangements in Liverpeol as will Protect their friends from the frauds and impositions sometimes practised there, they believe that those who pre-pay passages cannot but see the advantage of being able to engage with a Respectable House, on favorable terms, for a well known Line of magnificent Packet Ships, and in this way avoid the disrespect, annoyance and delay which they so often experience, when they engage with Agents who are but slightly connected with transient Ships.

Ships.

As a proof that their Immigration business is conducted on principles uniformly honorable and humane, and that they have been distinguished for the most exact fulfillment of all their Engagements, we are permitted to refer to the Very Rev. THEOBOLD MATHEW, Cork, Ireland.

We also subjoin the following testimonial from the Right Reverend JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Bishop, Ca-Reverend JOZZI. thedral, Boston:— (corv.)

"Boston, Jan. 22nd, 1849. (corv.) "Boston, Jan. 22nd, 1849.
"I am happy to testify, from personal knowledge, that the firm of Ship Owners, known in this City of Boston, under the name of Enoch Train & Co.," is composed of gentlemen of tried and acknowledged integrity, and that implicit reliance can be placed in their fidelity to accomplish all that they may promise, to those who have occasion to make any contract with them. with them.

"(Signed) "† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, "Bishop of Boston."

Those applying by letter or otherwise for pre-paid Certificates of Passage, should in all cases express the names and ages of the persons sent for, with their address in full, containing the names of the Town-Land, or Village, nearest Post-Town, and County, together with the address of the person to whose each of letter is usually sont.

son to whose care a letter is usually sent.

N.B.—Those making inquiries for pre-paid Passengers, are requested to furnish the Date and Number of their Receipt.

For further Information, apply to ENOCH TRAIN & Co., Boston.

Messrs. H. JONES & Co., Wellington
Street. Montreal; or to
Messrs. II. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville, C. W.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the best description of Hangings.

These Bells are made from the best stock, and the same process in manufacturing as Chapter and Chapter

These Bells are made from the best stock, and the sun sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many remain provements, and an entirely new method of ensing, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, an extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundary, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 16 Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the best Bells, for sonorousness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Penks of Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Failroads running in every direction, which brings us within tours of New York. Cash paid for old copper. Old Bells taken in part pay for new ones, or purchased outright. Town Glocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

A. MENEELY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., Feb., 1853. Hirtencock & Co., Agents, 116 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLION.

UPWARDES of NINE HUNDRED (old and new) Volumes on Religion, History, Bicernolity, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Audiors, to which constant additions will be made, for FIVE SHILLINGS, YEARLY. payable in advance, at FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

13, Alexander Street. Printed Catalogues may be had for threepence November 22.

DOCTOR McTUCKER

BEGS to acquaint his friends that he has returned to Mentree. Residence, St. Many Street, Queenc Sciences.

WILLIAM HALLEY, TORONTO, C. W.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Including Newspapers, Periodicals, New Publications, &c. W. H. is Agent in Canada for the Bletropolitan Blagazine, which can be forwarded by mail to any part of Canada. W. H. is also agent for the True Witness for Toronto age

JOHN O'FARRELL,

Office, - Gurden Street, next door to the Urselin. Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreat.

H.J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE.

No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal. MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

JOHN MCLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars,

and a little off Craig Street, and a fittle on Craig Street,

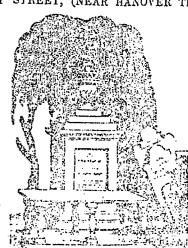
BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and
the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he
has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a
continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customerthat he has made extensive improvements in his Establishmen
to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as he
place is fitted in the Steam, on the best American Plan, he

to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crupes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Sconring all kinds of Silk and Woollens Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner weive months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARRLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Mourreal 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.

son prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Murble Munufacturer, Bleaut Street, near Hunover Terrace.

Printed by John Gillies, for the Proprietors.—Geomet E. CLERK, Editor.