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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1854.

NO. 25.

VOL. IV.

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 well as the passages and approaches to the building, were crowded to excess. A large police force and a strong body of special constables were in attendance.

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.

The following persons were sworn in as Jurors:—

John Lennon,	Jean Bte. Bedard,
James Burns,	Francois Thelend,
Garret Murphy,	Francois Carrier,
Stephen Slattery,	Joseph Amb. Demers,
James Fitzgerald,	Jean Cantin,
Thomas Whitty,	George Vailancourt.

The following gentlemen appeared as Counsel for the Defendants:—J. T. Taschereau, C. Albyn, 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 Jury.

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 him. Does not know what the person said; he gave a short answer in a curt 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 scuffle 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 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 went among the crowd. Thought it his duty to do so. Told his family to stand between the windows to avoid the stones. If it had not been his duty, witness felt no inclination to get among the people 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 fighting had "shillelaghs" in their hands. 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; it was perfectly dark; heard scuffling; and when the light was brought, found Paoli, this man's Secretary, with his head cut.

(This part of the evidence about Paoli was overruled.)

Saw a good many windows broke next next day when he passed—the gas-lamp on the pulpit was bent—remained in the basement with Gavazzi, until the Mayor came, when he, Gavazzi, was removed—saw a rush of men from near the door into the lower part of the church; cannot say whether they came from the gallery or not. Witness cannot say what they were doing; they were engaged part of the time, in getting some of the audience out of the church.

Cross-examined—Has made a deposition, already in this case. Gavazzi lectured on the "Roman Catholic Religion." Knows one of the lectures 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 Nunneries. 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 irrelevant, 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 few 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 ceased, and no more stones were thrown. Saw no indication on the part of the persons who entered the church to destroy it. 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 the Romish Inquisition; paid 1s 3d for admittance. Can't say what were the words uttered by Gavazzi which caused the interruption. Believes it was something about the Priests in Ireland being connected with the Ribbon Society. When Gavazzi was interrupted by applause there were no cries of "turn him out." There were two parties fighting when witness went to the pulpit, one party apparently desirous of getting at Gavazzi, and the other party of preventing them. Was not hurt by any one. Does not remember how Hearn was dressed. Hearn was warm, was standing behind the persons engaged in the scuffle, 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 appeared excited. Witness was also excited. Witness applauded himself at the first lecture, but not at the second. Gavazzi described the water punishment or torture inflicted by the Inquisition and acted the 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. The expressions made use of were highly offensive to 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 seated in the pew with Hearn the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, Mr. Angus McDonald, 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 used. A number of men rushed into the church from the outside. Witness, being in the gallery, tried to get down, but could not, as the gallery door was fastened. Cannot say whether on the outside or on the inside. Returned to his seat in the front of the gallery, and saw then a crowd of persons. There was a general melée near the pulpit. Could not say what they were fighting about. But thinks some of

them, between eight and twelve in number, were desirous of getting at the pulpit. Saw but one or two sticks. Saw Hearn there, but none of the other prisoners. Saw Donahoe, Bowen, and Giblin in the church that night. The two last named were in the gallery. Knows the prisoners Gallagher and Burns by sight. Heard one Hood call out from the gallery, "you are known Hearn." On second consideration is not sure that it was Hood who called out. After remaining some time in the gallery went down stairs; saw the prisoner Gallagher outside the door. Before leaving the church, saw stones come through the windows. Three or four stones were thrown. Saw persons outside the church, after he went out, pick up stones and throw them at the church windows. Does not know who they were. Saw Hearn fighting. Saw Donahoe and one Cole engaged in altercation, but there was no fight between them. Saw no indication of an attempt to demolish the church save the throwing of the stones at the windows as before mentioned. Did not speak to any person who was fighting.

Cross-examined—Knows the Hon. Malcolm Cameron since he came to Quebec. Knows his voice, and has spoken to him once or twice. Does not think it was he or Mr. Charlton, and is sure it was not Mr. McDonald, who interrupted Gavazzi. Several persons cried "turn him out," referring to Hearn. Witness paid a *treble sou* for admittance. 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. The lecture had been going on for some considerable time without interruption, when the lecturer Gavazzi, having made some allusion to the Ribbon Societies of Ireland, the prisoner Hearn, who was sitting in a pew before me, cried out, "it's a lie," or "you're a liar." Gavazzi stopped and said "fear not," and again proceeded with his lecture, and continued on the same subject. He was again interrupted by the prisoner Hearn crying out "It's a lie," or "you're a liar." Immediately after, the windows were broken in all quarters, and a general row ensued. Prisoner Charlton was sitting in the same seat as Hearn. I noticed several persons round the pulpit who were armed with sticks, some of these were in their shirt sleeves 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 when I saw them. The throwing of the stones which broke the windows was an apparent attempt to destroy the building. Saw nothing done to the gas burners or gas lamps. Saw Mr. Robert Shaw struck, and Father Gavazzi receive a blow of a stone, whilst in the pulpit; also saw Mr. William Campbell struck.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Alleyn.—After Hearn cried out "It's a lie," there was a general cry of "turn him out;" this cry was not put into execution in consequence of Gavazzi saying there was no danger. Immediately after the cry, stones came in, the audience rose, and some gentlemen went forward to the pulpit to protect Gavazzi. Noticed a great many persons, 10, 15, or probably 20, armed with sticks and other bludgeons; one or two of them had umbrellas, and skull-crackers. The stone which struck Gavazzi was thrown from the inside of the church. There were a great many books thrown.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Pope.—The prisoners Hearn and Charlton were sitting in the same pew. The lecture was charged for. There was no divine service held in the church this evening. All denominations went to the lecture, it was open to all who paid their money. I do not think there was applause before the interruption by Hearn. Cannot say what were the exact words Gavazzi was using when interrupted. The subject of the lecture on the evening in question was "the ancient and modern Inquisition."

Cross-Examined by Mr. Taschereau.—Had no occasion of observing who were about the church outside.

Cross-Examined by Mr. O'Farrell.—Cannot say whether Gavazzi's remarks were palatable or not to Catholics. If they were not palatable, Catholics should not have been there. There were no policemen in the church until the riot was almost finished. The throwing of stones had then ceased, but the fighting inside had not. The fighting stopped for a moment when the police came in but was resumed again owing to their inaction. The police did not suppress the riot; I think it died out after expending itself. A collection was made for funds to retain counsel to see that Protestants had their rights, and I contributed something towards that object.

Re-Examined by the Solicitor General.—Consider that the police were no check upon the rioters, but the people were. Had the people not put down the tumult, I think the rioters would have gone on to beat Gavazzi and demolish the church.

Mr. Goggie—I know Giblin; Charlton and Roach I know by sight. I was present in Chalmers' Church on the 6th June last. A little after gun fire, I heard some one in the lower part of the church say "It's a lie." As soon as these words were uttered, a number of persons raised their voices, and the prisoner, Bowen, put his head out of the window and gave a yell. As soon as that was done, a volley of stones came through the windows. Whereupon Bowen, together with the others who were with him, rushed along the gallery and disappeared down the stairs. Fighting in the church succeeded. The attacks appeared to be concentrated against the speaker in the pulpit. The congregation were not assembled for the performance of religious services. The first words I 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 Finn that the exclamation he heard proceeded from a man in his shirt sleeves. The broken windows I observed on the following morning.

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 preacher's box. I do not know John Hearn, nor any of the prisoners. The person who called out was a young man possibly under 30 years of age. I do not see that person among the prisoners.

Robert Symes, Esq., J. P., sworn.—On the 6th of June, I went to Chalmers' Church, at seven 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. I know Charlton, Hearn, Bowen, Giblin—I know them all. There were men and women present at the lecture—a number of women. The lecture proceeded without interruption for a given time. I saw Hearn, Charlton, and Bowen in the church before any interruption took place. I observed Bowen in the gallery, running about and concerting a plan.

Mr. Alleyn.—This man in the box gives opinions. I object.

Mr. Justice Panet.—Give your evidence without opinions.

Mr. Symes.—I observed a person leave his place, and go down from the gallery. He returned. Bowen was continually going to and fro, going from one place to another. I then observed Charlton, as it appeared to me, communicating with Bowen, by turning his head and by his eyes. (A burst of laughter, the impropriety of which Mr. Stewart brought to the notice of the Court.)

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 the utterance of the words, "it's a lie." I did not see the person who cried out, but from the voice I think it was Hearn. The lie was addressed to 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 left the pew, went into the aisle, and sang out in a loud voice, "keep quiet," "sit down." Did this to find out who were the interruptors. There was a momentary lull, but there was an immediate rush in the other aisle towards the pulpit, observing which witness made towards the pulpit and found himself at the foot of the stairs leading thereto. Did not see any of the prisoners at the bar among the persons who rushed towards the pulpit. Went out to get the police, and encountered Giblin with a stick in his hand near the door in a perfect fury. After some time, witness made his way out and ordered the police to come in, but to his utter astonishment they refused to obey him. (Counsel put a question to witness to elicit from him a statement of what arrangements he had made with the police to suppress any disturbance.) The witness was proceeding to inform the jury what he considered to be his duty as a Magistrate, when the judge stopped him. Mr. Justice Panet would admit that Mr. Symes did his duty.—Mr. Stuart made some remark, and Mr. Justice Panet then stated that a stop must be put to this kind of evidence being adduced. It was no evidence at all. He (Mr. Justice Panet) had been engaged for two days taking down evidence altogether irrele-

iliation. 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.

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.

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 Norfolk, has been resigned by that Nobleman.

While England at least professes to be on the point of declaring war against one of the most powerful countries 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.

Our columns to-day record as appalling amount of crime as we ever remember to have presented to our readers in a single publication.

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.

BARBOLAN 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.

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 war.

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 people.

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 Nineveh, 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 priestcraft, and liberated intellect from dotting superstition; is she this enemy of God and man, whose crime floods the earth, and breeds sin and hell?

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 magnificence. And at this hour she prepares for a mighty war, which shall convulse the world, and change the fortunes of all mankind.

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 India and the spoils of El Dorado; upon the blood and tears of Ireland; 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 fine linen, while the lambs and the sheep hunger for the bread of life.

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 mummy miracles, incestuous 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 darts the world. Fling away your false idols, here is the true material deity of the universe; pray to the Golden Calf.

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 India and England," seems to hint that it would be as well if the government were to begin with a little Reformation at home where it is, at least, as much needed as in the Punjab.

The Oxford University Herald, 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."

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 hear 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.

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.

DIocese of ALBANY.—Ordinations. The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey conferred Minor Orders, Subdeaconship, 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.

THE HIBERNIANS ACCUSED OF RIOT ON JULY 4TH. We learn that the Hon. John McKeon, councillor for the Hibernians accused of riot in the Ninth Ward on last Fourth of July has obtained of the Supreme Court an order for a stay of proceedings by Recorder Tillou of the Court of Sessions, until the appeal taken by the learned counsel to the rulings of the Recorder at this trial shall be argued.

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.

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 of it! We have recently got a Bishop to preside over us, but he lives in the east. His wife it is said, will not leave the circles of Eastern society, for those of the West. She, it is, therefore, who is really Bishop; for she rules the nominal Bishop!"—"Very true," was our reply; and we were about to show our friend, that the Episcopalian dignity in question, was not the only instance of the kind, when, interrupting us, he 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 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 METHODIST 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 Louisiana, 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 full."

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

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSIONS.—The truth must occasionally leak out respecting these monstrous 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 book on their condition. The following is the results of his observations:—"The missionaries, though well 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 mistakes. 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 Trenton 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 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 reside over us; also, that we are losing a pastor to whom we are all indebted for his indefatigable 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 counselling—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 gratitude are as our faith, pure and deeply rooted, such as, in words we cannot attempt to express. They can be felt 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 from your devoted parishioners. Adieu, Rev. Dear 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 vigor; to grant you a long and happy life in this world, and eternal happiness in the next. Love us and pray for us. Adieu!

[Signed:] ALEX. MACAULAY, JOHN AUGER, 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.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—Did I consult my own feelings I 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 sincere. I cannot if I would, shut my eyes to the evident reversal Divine Providence has passed upon your too indulgent judgment. Had I been such as you fondly imagine, our Divine Redeemer would not so plainly reject me from laboring in his vineyard. The accident I have met with, to me, a direct proof of my unworthiness. However, I have no reason to doubt your sincerity; and, therefore, I thank you from my heart. I thank you, also, for the splendid token of remembrance 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.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, peas, potatoes, beans, mutton, lamb, veal, beef, lard, cheese, pork, butter, honey, eggs, flour, and oatmeal. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

NEW CANTON HOUSE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE. GROCERIES FOR ONE MILLION

Advertisement for the New Canton House, listing various grocery items such as sugars, teas, and oils, along with contact information for J. Phelan.

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

Advertisement for fresh teas, hams, bacon, and pickles, available at the New Canton House.

GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

Advertisement for the Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company, detailing its capital and services.

Advertisement for Henry Chapman, Sole Agent for the City of Montreal, regarding fire insurance.

NEW OIL AND COLOR STORE.

Advertisement for a store selling window glass, putty, glue, and various oils, located at 169 St. Paul Street.

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

Advertisement for Franklin House, situated on King and William Streets, offering a desirable residence.

Advertisement for furniture and horse carriages, noting that horses and carriages will be in readiness.

Notice regarding the undersigned taking the opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous friends.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Advertisement for St. Mary's College, detailing its Catholic education and location in Wilmington, Delaware.

Notice regarding the scholastic year commencing on August 16th and ending on June 1st.

Terms and conditions for the college, including annual pension for board, tuition, washing, and other expenses.

CATHOLIC WORKS.

Advertisement for Catholic works, listing various religious books such as 'The Practice of Christian Perfection' and 'The Mission of Death'.

Advertisement for 'The Mission of Death' and 'The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary', including details on their availability.

Advertisement for 'The Little Flower Garden' and other religious works, highlighting their suitability for Sunday schools.

Advertisement for 'Manual of Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus' and other Catholic books.

FOREIGN CATHOLIC BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Table listing various foreign Catholic books, including 'Lincard's History of England' and 'The Life of St. Dominic', with prices.

Advertisement for 'The Life of St. Dominic' and other works, including details on their availability and price.

NEW AND ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED WORK.

Advertisement for a new illustrated work, 'The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary', published with the approval of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes.

Notice regarding the undersigned's intention to publish a work, noting the importance of the subject matter.

Advertisement for a new work, 'The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary', translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

Advertisement for 'The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary' and other works, including details on their availability.

Advertisement for L. P. Boivin, corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, offering English and French jewelry.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO THE CANADAS AND WESTERN STATES.

Advertisement for European immigration, mentioning the Train & Co.'s Line and the availability of pre-paid certificates.

Advertisement for Enoch Train & Co., Proprietors of the Boston and Liverpool Line of Packets, detailing their services and routes.

Table listing destinations for the Liverpool Line of Packets, including Albany, Buffalo, Kingston, Columbus, Montreal, and various Canadian cities.

Advertisement for the Liverpool Line of Packets, mentioning the services provided for passengers, including food and accommodation.

Advertisement for the Liverpool Line of Packets, highlighting the quality of the ships and the safety of the routes.

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For further information, apply to Enoch Train & Co., Boston, Messrs. H. Jones & Co., Wellington Street, Montreal; or to Messrs. H. & S. Jones & Co., Brockville, C. W.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!!

Advertisement for bells, stating that subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells.

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLION.

Advertisement for cheap reading, mentioning 'Flynn's Circulating Library' and 'Upward of Nine Hundred' volumes.

DOCTOR MCTUCKER

Advertisement for Doctor McTucker, stating he has returned to Montreal and is now residing at St. Mary Street.

WILLIAM HALLEY, TORONTO, C. W.

Advertisement for William Halley, General Agent for Catholic Literature, including newspapers and periodicals.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE.

Advertisement for John O'Farrell, Advocate, with office at Garden Street, near the Ursuline Convent.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES.

Advertisement for Devlin & Doherty, Advocates, with office at No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE.

Advertisement for H. J. Larkin, Advocate, with office at No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Advertisement for Montreal Steam Dye-Works, managed by John McClosky, specializing in silk and woollen dyes.

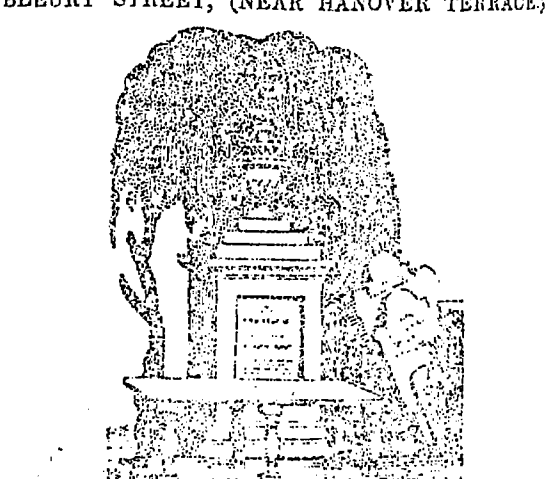
Advertisement for John McClosky, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, with office at 38, Sanguinet Street.

Advertisement for John McClosky, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, mentioning his experience and the quality of his work.

Advertisement for John McClosky, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, detailing the services provided for customers.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY.

Advertisement for William Cunningham's Marble Factory, located at Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.



Advertisement for William Cunningham's Marble Factory, listing various marble products and services.

Advertisement for William Cunningham's Marble Factory, mentioning the quality of the marble and the expertise of the craftsmen.