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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
vol. 1 X
"THE ENOUT:"

## chapeer xit.

Three Polishı brigades, forming altogether about
intervals, entered Lithuania, laving with them
One of these sbout hirty pieces of cannong the rast torest of Bialowriez, arrived within a short distance of the Castie, and inmmediately communicated with
the Count. The appearace of hese Polish the Count. Cre app the flagging spirits of the
troops at once revived wion the people, and filled them with hope and jog. The
artilery, abore all, was greeted with transport, and it was no uncominon sight to see the pea-
santry crovding around the field-pieces, touching
(bem, as though to be certain of their reality, them, as though to be certain of their reality,
and even kissing them with cries of joy and ex-wiltation. All fear was at an eud, and rictory
was sure to rest on the unfurled flag of Poland. Asd in truth we can scarcely doubt that if the
main bouly of the Polish army had sustianed this first expedition, with the insurrection in Lithuania, mhere almost the entire province was perfectly
organised, the destiny of Poland might hare beer orgaised, the destiny of Poland might hare beer,
changed and the oppressor driven from her soil. changed and the oppressor drive rom hed corps,
But shat could be effected by a detacher
 quick perception of a veteran commander, the Count at once percerved that they were again to
be disappointed, and his foresight was but too be disappointed, and has foresight was but to
soos justified. The brigade which had encamped for a sloort time near his castle, suddenly re-
ceised orders to repair by forced marehes into ceised orders to repair by forced marches into
Samogitia, where the two corps by which it had been preceded bad already obtained some success enainst the Russians. These three brigades,
when joined togetter, were to have marched on Wina, and taken it at all hazards; but most un-
fortunately, jealousy glded in between the thre commanders-1he time for action passed away it rain contention, and when the greatest unanimity
was required in order to keep the Russians at baj; discord and envy were suffered to do ther catal work, and the national cause was the sacr
fice. The enemy at once covered Wilna, easil repulsed the ill-concerted attack of the Polisish
army (though to do the Poles justice they fougt with heroic courage) and extending his lines drove those demoralized bands before him to the Prussian frontier. A number of the Polish so
diers, betrayed and abandoned by their chief gare up their arms to the Prussians with many bitter curse; while another division of the arm
fought on with desperate courage, and with lou cries inplored their comrades to come back ove the lines and aid them for the honor of Polan ther wrere, were roused with sudden fury they were, were roused with sudden fury when
they saw their brethren refusing to fly, and dymg
like heroes beneath the like heroes beneath the overwhelming blows
the Russians ; aut snatchisg ther arms fom the Russians; and snatchiag their arms from th
pile where they lay, they shook off the grasp where they lay, they shook of the grasp med the frontier line, they flew to the assis see of their gallant brethren. In vain woul wuthority to restrain them-the greater number
eard not a word they said, and resolutely preferred death to slavery. Soine there were, ne by the positive protibition of their ontimidate the menaces of the Prussian soldiers. These brave Poles, who of course regarded discipliue as gling, companions, counts wered thith their strug-
teariul eges to Tearfiul ejes to lead them back to the battle. breall forth from amidst the tumer was seen yond the frontier, and he was quickly reco be manuter-in-chiel.joined the prisoners, paused, pistol in hand, with in trenty paces of the group of renegade cene-
rals, and taking aim at the chief amongst them lediction A fier this retribution a the in body of the Poles. ranged themselves again uni-
der ther to pierce the eneiny's lines, io prder to get back into Polain: Some days sooner thes might ha succeeded, but as it was the attempt was a sig
nal filure the generals, and the indecision of the troopis; bat , of the $\mathbb{R}$.rroundea by the overpowering number figalls driven territory of Po take refige on the inhospitzb and two of Prisussia. Four thoissand infantr




MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1859.

## his

ous end, they would listen to no terms hat didsuch was the answer officially returncd to the

urge hassian caralry, jorded and exhausted, cou farther. Upon this the
Poles quickened their march, reached the forest

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IRISH INTELIIGENCE.

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| of the potato crop of 19:8, from which in appeat in Ireland since 18.4, , tumt is, fire vearss beriores the falal pestilence dereloped iself:-i" Ht would he conclision as to the exact proprontion of loss in the entire ureadth of Irish land under potitocs his |
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## The Trut Celiness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

## YONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1859.

nBms of the week
After a storuy passage, the America, fron Liverpool 18th utto,, arritelat at Boston on Mon-
dap. The Irish jourrals not only conirm the day. The Irish journals not only confirm the
strauge tidings of the arrest of a number of young unen, upon the serizus charge of being
members of a Necret Society engaged in a treasonable correspondence will a a arang of Yaukee Iretand by the latter-but add, that the conspir aey was much more widely estended, and that It ranifications were far more numerous, than
wisu at first suspected. There tava been, so it is
 bere had been inportations of arms from th pikes, daily, nightly drillings of the insarryents and the insurrecion was almost rife, when the
Gwermmerit interferes, and crushed it. Such is the story as told by certain lrish papers, but iw
ree "free to confees" as they say in another
and
In the first phace the deponente are for the more part in the craploy and pay of the Govern-
weut ; and in the seeond pace, whenever that Gictiog Coercioa: Bill upon Ireland, it has at convince the world that such severe meastre wirectionary pructivises of the Irish pensantry degree unprecedented in any other country, a The infanous rade of these gentry consists, 1st. in alres into, Serotet Societies; and Qd in giving inshoin they receive a previonsly stipulated anom
hid by the employiontat of linese weful agents
ite Irish Govermneat can always get un a for aidable insurrection at the shortest notice; and
ofirctiug a fers adutiomal pains and peoatites up an the Popish peasanty of Irelaud. So in this
nastance, we read, that the authorities had avaled themselves of the late arrests, and bad greatly inproved the accasion," by letting loose large
iodies of miitary add nilitia upon the inhabitants of the south-westera portions of the island ; and by appointing speetial Comnission for the immeprisoaers.
The Cootinentil news is still rery warlike. Tombardf seems on the brink of a general insurlexen France and Austria.

Protestant Inconsistenct. - We have Hot to read the reports of the sayings and doings our Protestant proselytising Sissionary so-
ieties, to be convinced of their absurdity and inunsistency. Against those societies, as applied othe purversion of Catholies from the faith of best witnessen; for they prove, what we have al wass asserted, that it is not Papists, but Protesaots who stand iu need of the missionary; and biogs of the latter, trankly admitted by Protes:ants, are greater, even than that inputed by the onary Suctety to French Canadian Papists.
We have lying before us tor instance, in the
clumns of the Quebec Guzrtte of the 29th ult., be Repurt of the Weslepan Missionary Anniersary ; the Wesleyaus being promineut amongst hase wio profess a tender interest in the benight-
ed condition of the Catholic population of Lower Canaua. Let us hear then what our zealous Protestant friends hare to say for themselves;
and from ther own lips let us learn the spiritual ondition of that holy Protesting society of which bey so earnestly desire to make us members, and is whose glorious privileges they are so anxious
that we poor benighted Papists, should partacirete.

The Reverend T. Derrick is the speaker; and he is describing the religious and spiritual condi-
ion, not of the French Catholic, but the Engh Protestant portion, of populatio Lower Canada. Let us listen to hum.


## dinct, py stating that the child bigh nevor before seen A mad upon hie kneen, neerer before had listence to the roice of prajer.,

 - Such, by Protestant testimony, is the spiritualcondtion of a large portion of the Protestant condition of a large portion of the Protestant
rural population of Lower Canada ; , does any rural population of Lower Canada; does any
intelligent person beliere that there is anything lise thereunto amongst the French Canadian and Romish portion ? or that there is a single Catho have grown up in such complete ignorance of their any respects ans Ignorant no doubr, in mongst the poorest and most ignorant, you will not find oue who from his infancy has not been lugght that there is a God to Whom prayer is ;ined and who has not, at some period of his life trone of grace. Such gross igrorance, suc brutal oblivion of, and insensibility to divioe hings, as that described by the Rev. T. Der communit
Holland.
And such being the case, are we not justified int "Suaddles" to our Calholic habitans, as mockery of reason and of religoin-as an insult to hig to those "Suaddlcrs" the words spoken o Id to the Scribes and 「harisees, hypocrites, and earth to make one proselyte; aud having found him made him tenfold wore the child of bell than themselves?

Irish Mortara Case. - In ide lyish Courts, Lord Chane illor Napier has lately deHivered judgment in the case of certain Cathoht
orphans, which has excited much interest, and urnishes an approprate perdant to the Mortar butiless. The fact, as produced in evideace,
are very simple, and may be thus briefly statSohn OMalley, the deceased father of the ebildren in question, married to a Protestant wo
man, was during hise life a very bad Cathohe deed; so negligent in stort of bis dulies, so different to all religion, and of morals so lax, almost to pass for a Protestant. On bis death-
bed however, he sent for his priest, and endeavoro reconcile limself witls his God; shortly afte tions with his widow to bring up lis children as Catholics, and in the Church according to whose
form they had been baptised. Within a few form they had been baptised. Widhin a rew orphans; and the question then arose- 10 whom should their guardianslip be entrusted?
uncle of the children; who being himself a Catho if., placed the Catbolic children of his deceased Catholic brother, and in compliance with the latter's clearly expressed last request, in Catholic rastitutions to be educated as Catholics; apparently a rery natural and laudable arrangement.
But a another claimant appeared in the person of a well-known mother in the Protestant House of Swaddlers-mho is also spoken of by the profane, $3 s$ the "Bishopess of Tuan." This enninent "professor" baviug discovered that there children, who was moreover a Protestant, stirre Ler up to clain their guardianship; and hereupo the action of the Law Courts was invoted.
The process was very short and sinpleJunge in the case being himself a Protestant, and noud the quickly consult, not the dying wishes of the father, but the interests of the children; 30d at was for their interests that they should be brougbt up apostates to the religioa of their fathers, and as sound Clancellor overruled the father's authority ; and oriered that the children, eight in number, b dragged by force from the hands of therr natur-
al protectors, and consigned to an evaugelical Swaddling" establishment, in order, as the Hes ald would call it, to be made the rictizas "of
a mechanical consersion." This is justice as mechanical consersion." This is justice as ed by Protestant tribunals. The sequel, and concluding sceae of this edifying stary we give
in the words of the correspondent of the Dublin Natron:-
by brate force, gnder circumstances which give a complexion to the Lord Chancellor's statements
about he ${ }^{\text {to }}$ Protestant imprensions of tho ctildren,
\#hich ought to corer him with sbame. In this case \#hich ought to cover tim wilh bhams. ID this cas
there Was no one by to encourage the boy, even by

capacity for civilisation be admires, and whose
rintues he extols- with the Cefts, or Gallic race whom they reduced to slavery in the V
cenitury under their leader Cloris. Tlie Frank were a German or Teutonic, and not a Celtic
race; of which their Salic law-whose Gothic origin our author admits-is a conciusive proo The "French Conquerors" or Franks-whom in justly lauds for putting a stop to the sale of An-glo-Saxon slares-were of the self same Gothic
or rather 'Teutonic stock, as tbat to which the onquered Anglo-Saxons belonged. They were the descendants of the Norse-Men, and the Salian ranks, - the introducers intoc(7aul of their pecular Salic law; and therefore as thoroughly
Goths, as those whom they subducd. They were of that Treutonic stock which gave to all Continental Europe its chivalry, wiich made the errible on the fietd of Ascalon, and before the walls of Acre. Bayard, the Cheralier sans pocur at sans reprocke, came of that Gothic or Teur part of ; to it we are indelted for the great teast, that glorious architecture whick has altios nade the name Gothic, the synonym of all tha all that is most truly noble and expressive Christian sentiment, in art. And yet his Mem has the amazing audacity to tell the world in the middle of the XIX century, that "the Goth Wurely and in al! circumstances uthitarian" genuine Goths) - "with little of the soul that distinguishes humanity from brutality; that he has litue or no faculty for poetry, susisic, or abstract science," P. 26. Oh, hosts of "utilitarian"
crusaders! trave soldiers of the Cross ! how win re receive these tidings? On Ruskin! Ruskin what think ye of this reviler of the Gothic in art means of which our nuthor gets rid of all testimons unfavorable to lis hypothesis-flaal, even them, the worals of the Celtec race were of higher order than thase of the otber members of to quote the following.

Cresar in his treatise De Bello Gallico, z. ells ws that the Britons an bodies of ten twelve, lad their wives in common, chuely bro
thers with brothers, and fathers with sons:-
"Dxores habent deai, duodenique inter so con-
nunes, et maxime fratres cuman fratribus, et parentes
 Thas explicit declaration of a clase obscrve and trustworthy witness as to the immorality of of their women, is cited by the illustrious Spaniard Balmez in suppost of his thesis that Euro pean civilization is a plant of Christian growth and that it is to the grace of God, rather than are indebted for our higher and purer morality as compared with the morality of the best of heathen nations. But his evidence is destrucIre of Dr. Mr Elheran's pet theory; and so ho Cesar was wrong, and prejudiced against th Britons. We quote the passage as an amusing specineta, both of

right in saying that the cibildren bollunged to th
brother who first espoused the womul"
This conclusion from " posse" to " esse"
oost amusing; and is only exceeded in com
icality by the Corhommic with which the autho rests, the pecular institution of a Senitic But though he thus attempls to account for the thers, Dr. Mreilleran will, we think, hardly deen it a satisfactory explanation of the other part of Casar's story-to the effect that, amongst the Britons, fathers and sons bad wives in cominon Cessar must, therefore, be discredited as a com petent witness ; though when the same witness
testifies to the depravity of the German heathen races with whom he came in contact, his evi tation. To such miserable stifits, and palpable inconsistencies, is our author reduced by his
If we speak thus harsily of Dr. M\&EEheran' book, it is not that we deny the truth of a great
many of bis statements as to the brutality and filthiness of a very considerable portion of the middle and lower classes of society in the British their Protestantism, and not to their race, o Tentonic origin. It 18 to the absuru stress whic our author lays upon "Race" and the little im-
portance he altaches to "Grace," hat we. ob
is notornous that the most impure, the most de raded people in Great Britain are ProtestantCelts ; as for instance the Welsh Melhodists Free Lovecism;" and "The Men" as for tyle themselres, in the Western Highlands of Sontland, who carry the principles of Calrinistic anti-nomianism to their ultunate logical consenences. At the same tine we agree with tite autbor that the purity of the Irish Catholic Celt,
is beyond suspicion. The women of Catholic reland are, as a rule, as chaste as they are beauiful; but this we atlibute to their taith
and not to their race, to the Sacraments are, and not to their Celtic blood. Dr. Mr.EJleran is quite right when he denounces the absurd glorification of a mythre Anglo-Saxoni race: ut he shond beware lest he bimself fall into pre-
isely a similar error as that which hie condenans The fact is, the greater part of this conto噱 about "race" is sheer humbug, in so far a. Amongst the aristocracy and gentry the AnglaNorman type predominates; amongst the lore
classes the Anglo-Saxon clement is stronger ut anongst all clisses there is, we suspect, a great and good men amnagst all classes ; in the ractice of the natural virtues, British Trolestants have often set au example which it sould
be well if all Catholics woold imitate; ;ind we revier, which denies to the Teutonic membera of the Indo-Germanic stock the possession of a single good moral quality, as very dispeputable.
both to the head, and to the beart of its author. That he should execrate the wrongs perpettrated
upan his own brave countrymen is naturat, and indeed hadable; that he should feel imurgmand a: the wanton insults offered to Ireland by seribblers in English journals is pardonable enounth;
but it mould have been well if he laul leppt in mind throughout the progress of his work, the
words he puts into bis Preface, to the cilcet the " $\quad$ e caunot glorify Celts, by debseing Sasons;
whilst as a Catholic he should have known tiat is only by the grace of Gol that the bormer are
chat they are-and that befort Fini, woothet celf-gor Tortication.

Canadan homes, on mie Mrsteey Sole.
do.-A Christmas Tule. By Maple Kiot Authar of Samon Seel-An amusumg siury: and as the product of a Canadian aul

## It is with deep regret that re hare in an-

 nounce the tolal destruction by fire of St. Jane,Church in St. Denis Street, on 'Tuesuay night,
the 4th inst. This Church, which was one of he 4th inst. This Church, which was one of
he handsomest ecclesiastical edifices to
Britisk North America, has been bur recent!y finsind a:
an expense of some $£ 30,000$ and its less will be an expense of some che Catholies of the neighborsererely felt by the Cathones of
hood. The cause of the calamify is the orerleating of the flues.
The Saperior of the Seminary returas his sin-
ere thanks to all the Fire Compranes of the City or their noble exertions 10
All that men could do, they

The Courner duc Canadu muse excuse is or this week as we have no space at our comin-
mand. In our uext we shall endearor to explain ar. Mages lecture herore The stOn Thursdag erening of last week, 30th wh..,
D. MrGee, Esq., MA.P.I., deliverel, in the Bolarenture liall, dha inaugural address beforc
the St. Patrict's Literary Association of which the St. Patrick's Literary Association of which
he is President. Several of our Catholic elergy were in attendance, and the boly of the rocis
was crowded with a numerous anillighly respect able cudience. The learned gentlenan. whio, on
 He following effect. We copy from the
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Under this heading, the writer quotes a series
extract from the Wreekly Globe of the 10:h Decem



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for ciry councillor:
charles w. sharpley, Esq.


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GRAND ANNUAL SOIREE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, CITY CONCERT HALL tursday evening, Jan. 18th, 1859.


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