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#  <br> CATHOLLC <br> CHROMICL 

VOL. V.
MONTREAL; FRIDAY, FEBRUARY $2,1855$.
NO. 2.

ALLOCUTION OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS NINTH.

## 1854.

Venerable Brethren-It is with much consolation hat we rejoice in the Lord to see you now, renerable brethren, assembied in great numbers ahout us-you hom we can truly call our joy and our crown.tabors and our cares, in order to feed that universal Hock which the Lord las confided to our sweakness -for the preservation and defence of the Catholic Church-for sustaining it with new disciples-who serre and adore with sincere faith the God of justice and of trath. These words of Christ our. Lord to
the Prince of the Apostles-". $\eta_{\text {'u }}$ aliquando conthe Prince of the Apostles-" "T aliquando conresent circumstances, to invite us, who, by the dirine grace, have been put in bis place, notwithstanding our vorthlessness, to speak to you, venerable rethren, not those whiom we already tronand more flamed. will zeal far exceeding the glory of God, at to the end har forified, as by the voice of the bo live in his successors, ye may therein find in inue lo five a ness poyer to labor for the salvation the flock entrusted to your care, and the mainteance of the interests of the Church, with courare and fortitude, in the face of all the dificulties of the resent time. There could be no esitation to rhose intercession we should especially invole with the Hearenly Father of divine light, in order that we might be directed by His grace to prolitably address por. You hare: assembled round us for the purpose of uniting your concurrence to the care and zeial glory of the august Mother of God. We have then earnestly supplicated the Most Holy Virgin, whom the church calls the Seat of Wisdomy to: obtain for us a ray- of the divine wisclom, to enlighten us to say to you what may best contribute to the preservation dering from this chair, which is as the citadel of re ligion, the lamentable errors which, in these perilous
times, are diffused througlout the Catholic world, it appears to us particularly opportune to point them out to you, venerable brethren, to the end that you employ all your powers to combat them-you who
are constituted the guardians and sentinels of the bouse of. Israel.
We liave to lament the existence of an impions ace of unbelievers, who would, were it possible, Fish to destroy al religions faith, and with these it secret societies, who, united amongst themselves by a criminal compact, neglect no means of overturning. and destroging church and state by the violation of every right. It is to these, assuredly, that apply hese words of the uivine Regenerator:- of Satan, and you do the works of your Father." Apart from these men, we must admit that now the perversity of unbelievers generally incertain te faith. Whether the cause of it ought to be attributed to the enormity of the crimes which infidelity ras occasioned in the last century, and which cannot be remembered without a shudder-whether the fear of the commotions and révolations which so lamentWhether: through the action of that divine spirit which diffuses its benign influence at pleasure, it is vident that the number of those wretches who boast of and exult in their infidelity, is now diminished; the appobation due to virtue in life and morats is reely accorded, and a sentiment of admiration arises in men's souls for the Catholic religion; the light of
whici sthines before all eyes like that of the sun, This? is a blessing which cannot be orerlooked, ve erable - brethe but there remain many obstacles which prevent men east, retard their progress
Amongst those pho have the direction of public afiairs there are many who pretend to favor and profess religion, who lavish their praise upon it, and procham it useful and perfectly allapted for human $50-$
 administration of holy things; in a word; they endeapor to confne the cliurclic within the limits of the pate to overrule it, it whichis; nepertheless, independenty which, according to the divine order, cannotbedcontaned within the bound of any empire, its prive ge bein to ex fend itself to the remotest ex -

 Whawedress you, wenerable brethren a law:
religious and ecclesiastical institutions; and tramples completely under foot the tights of the charch, and we will have to resert at another time, in this placé o this grare subject. Hearen grant that those whio ppose the liberty of the Catholic religion may recognise at hen mul contrizates to the public good by exacting from every citizen : the obthe divine doctrine which it has received! Hearen he divine doctrine which it has received! Hearen grant that they may he convinced of what St. Felix, Zeno, that "nothing is more profitable to princes Zeno, that "nothing is more proftable to princes or it is adrantegeous lo them, witen it concerns itseff with the things of God, to apply themselvos to submit the royal will to the priests of Clirist, instead of seking to bow thein beneath that will."
There are also, venerable brethren, men dist uished by their science who admit that religion is he greatest of the benefits which God has bestowed nion of human renson, which they esalt so much that hey have the folly to raise it to the level of religion iself; according to the vain opinion of these men he theological science should be treated in the same manner as the philosophical. They forget that the Cormer rest on clie.dogmas of fath, which are of a character the most fixed and certain, whilst the latonly, than whicl and explained by hunan reas, as t changes according to s subject to innumerable errors and illusions. Thus, the autharity of the church, once rejected; the field controversy is thrown open to the most dificieult and abstract questions, and luman reason; too confient in its unstable powers, falls into the most absura errors, whith it is bere impossible and useless to enu-
meralé; you'know them but too well, and you have merale, you know them but too well, and you have igion and socicty. Therefore it is necessary to show of those men who exalt beyond measure the power pposition to liese vonds so true of the Doctor of ppositiontiles-" "If any something whereas he is notbing, he deceives hinelf." It is necessary to show them how arrogant it is to scrutinise the mysteries which God in His bounty has deigned to reveal to us, and to pretend to penetrate and comprehend them by this human intellect, so feeble and unsound, and the powers of which they so ar transcend, and which we should, according to the words of the same apostle, hold captire in obedience o faills.
These partisans, or rather these worshippers of uman reason, who take it in some sort for an infalible mistress, who promise themselvès to find under otten what grave and terrible injury human nature bas receired in the fall of our first parents-injury which has clouded its intellect and inclined its will to ril. Such is the cause in consequence of which the nost celebrated philosophers of antiquity, all writing admirably on a variety of subjects, have sultied their precepts with the gravest eryors; hence also that continual combat wbich we experience in ourselres, and which caused the apostle to say:-"I feel a law in my members which rebels against the law of my sirit." It is then evident that by original sin, inherited by all the children of Adam, the light of reaably fallen from the ancient state of justice and innocence; this being the case, who can believe human eason to be sufficient for the altainment of truth?In the midst of so many periis, and with such great to salpation, in order rot to waver and fall, of the succors of Divine relivion and of hoarenly arace? These succors God, in His bounty, abundanily gives oo those who seek them humbly by prayer; for it-is to the hunble." Wherefore, in reference to His Heavenly Father Christ our Lord asserts that the subse and learned of this world who pride themselies on their talents and science, and refuse to render hoinage to divine failh, but that they are revealed to ambe and simple men who pul their trust and coninstil these "salutary precepts in the minds of those who exaggerate the nower of human reason to such in extent as to dare thereby to serutinise and explain the heavenf mysteries-an attempt the absurdity and ooly of which nothing can surpass. Exert yourselpes to withdraw them from so great a persersity of understanding, by masing them comprehend hat, the uthority of Divine failh is the noblest gift which it is a torch in darkness, and the gide hingh prg
tects us through life; finally, that it is absolutely necessary for salvation, for "without laith it is impossible to please God, and he who believes not shall be condemned.

We llave learned with grief that another error not less fatal lias arisen in certain quarters of the Catholic world, and possessed itself of the minds of many Citholics. Induced to hope for the eternal salvation of those who are not included in the true church of Christ, they cease not to ask earnestly what will be after death the fate and condition of those who do not belong to the Catholic faith. Seduced by vain reasoning, they make to these questions replies in
conformity will that percerse doctrine. Far be it from us, venerable bretliren, to pretend to set bounds to, the Dirine mercy, which is infinite ! Far be it Irom us to seek to scrutinise the mysterious counsels and judgments of Gou-abyss into which human
thought cannot penetrate! But it is the duty of our thought cannot penetrate! But it is the duty of our
aposiolic charge to avaken your solicitude and episaposilic charge to araken your solicitude and epismore from the minds of men an opinion as impious as fatal, according to which the way to eternal salvation may be found in every religion: Employ all the resources of your ability and knowledge to prove to Catholic faith are in nothing contrary to divine justice and mercy. Faith commands us to hold that out of the Apostolic Roman Clumarch tio one can be sared -that it is the only ark of salvation, and that whoever will not have entered therein will perish in the waters of the deluge. On the other hand, it is squally necessary to hold as certain that ignorance of the true religion, if this ignorance be invincible, is not a rogate to bimself the right of defining the limits of such ignorance, considering the various conditions o peoples, countries, and minds, and the infinite multiprison of the body we shall behold God as He is, we shall perfectly comprehend by what admirable and indissoluble ties the divine mercy and justice are unired; but whist we are on earth burthened with soul; lot os hold frly what , wo the soul; let us hold firmly what we are taught by the faith, and one bartism; to seek to penetrate fither is not permitted. Moraover, let us as clarity de mands, pour out incessant prayers in order that on all sides the nations turn to Christ, and let us labor as much as possible for the common salvation of mankind. The arm of the Lord is not shortenci, and the gifts of heavenly grace will never fail to those who sincerely desire and asis the aid of this
light. These truths should be deeply engraven on the minds of the faithful, to the end that they da not permit themselves to be corrupted by false doctrines of which the object is the proparation of indifference in religious matters, an indifference which we see increasing and extending on all sides, to the ruin ol souls. Oprose wilh vigor and fortitude, venerable
brethren, the principal errors by which the church is brethren, the principal errors by which the church is assailed in our days, and which we hare just ex-
posed; in order to combat and destroy then, it is posed; in order to combat and destroy then, it is
necessary that you should lave ecclesiastics who rould aid you in this labor. We greatly rejoice to see the Catholic clergy neglect nothing, nor slarink before any fatigue in the zealous discharge of their duty. Neither the length nor the danger of the
journeys, nor the fear of the hardships inseparable rom them, can prevent them from traversing contiprocure for the barbarous nations who inhabit them the benefits of civilization and the Christian lave It is also a source of hapniness to us that the clergy during the dreadful calamity which has raraged so many localities and great cities, have fulfilied all the duties of charity with so much devotion, and to the extent of regarding it as an honor and glory to sacrifice their lives for the salvation of their neighbor. This conduct will make it still more manifest that, in the Catholic Clurch, the only true one, is always found that divine fire of charity which Clirist came to enkindle upon eartl to burn unceasingly. We have seen religious woinen rival the clergy in their attention to the sick, fearless of the death which
many of them suffered heroically. At sight of sucla many of them suffered heroically. At sight of sucti
devotion those eren who are separated from the Ca devotion those eren who are separated from the Ca-
tholic faith have been struck with astonishment, and tholit faith have been struck with astonishent,
could not refuse the tribute of their admiration.
We have then good cause to rejoice, venerable
brethren; that; on the ofher side, our soil is peneIrated with"grief on reffectigg that in certain places members of the clergy are to be found who do not in all things conduct themse ves as the ministers o Hence it follows that the bread of the Divine Word is vanting to Christians in those places; that they reand that they lose the use of the sacrament; those
powerful sources for obtaining and procuring the grace of God. These priests should be admonished, venerable brethren, and earnestly urged to fulfill with
care, regularly and failhrutly, the duties of the sacrerd ministry. It is necessary to represent to them all the gravity of the fault of which they lave been guilty-they who, at this time, when the harvest is Lord. They ountit to ber in the vineyard of the quently to the faitht to be exhorted to explain freSacrament of the altar to power of the Most Holy and avert the chastisement which the erimes of mern deserve; to rennind then how important it consequently is to assist religiously at the sacrilice of the mass, so as to partake abundantly of the salutary ruits which it produces. Assuredly the taidinil. if they recoived from the cervent in acts of piety pulse and greator spiritual clergy a bore zealons impulse and greater spiritual succors. Hence, you see, governinent of which belorgs to bishons alone and not to the civil power so der to sccure worthy ministers of Clirist. Take great care to instruct in piety and doctrine the youlh, ments, to the end that, provided with this two-edged sword, they inay one day become good soldiers to sword, they may one day become good soldiers to
fight the battles of the Lord. Whether for the theological, or even for the philosophical sciences. put not into their hands any but the most orthodox aunors, dest they in any way become imbuned

In this way, venerable brellure you will prouid or the advantage and increase of the church. But; in order that our efforts may have happy results, conAway union of souls is, above all, arecessary.of charily and the perfidious enemy of our race fails not- to foment them, well-knowing how power-
fully they aid him to effect eril. Let us recall to fully they aid him to effect eril. Let us recall in
mind the defenders of the Catholic faith in olden times; they triumphed over the most obstinate heresies because they descended into the arena foll of courge and confidence, united as they were among
themselves, and with the A postolic See as soldiers themselves, and
with their clicf.

Such are, venerable brethren, the matters we ferl bound to communicate to you in our care and soliciwhe to fulifit the duties of the apostolic ministry whin the divine clemency and hounty have imposed and encournged by we feel ourselves invigorated and the ardent yeal for religion and piety of which and the ardent zeal for religion and piety, of which we confidenty roly in such reat and numerous diffculties. God will protect Fis Clurch, and will favar our mutual aspirations, especially if we obtain the intercession and prayers of the Most Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, whom we have with the aid of the Holy Ghost, and to our great joy, prochaimed exempt from the stain of original sin, in your preence and in the midst of your applause. it is a glorious privilege, and admirably appropriate po the inother of God, to be preserred safe and
pure universal disaster of our race. The greatness of this privilege will poverfully contribute to relute those who pretend that human nature has not been injured in consequence of original sin, and who exaggerate the power of reason in order to deny or diminish the benefit of revealed religion.Finally, we beseech the Blessed Virgin, who has conquered and destroyed all heresies, that the pernicions error of rationalism be also effaced and totally uprooted, whisch, in our unhappy epoch, torments not
only cipil society, but still so deenly afficts the church.
We have now, renerable brethren, to express with what consolation we have seen you come with such zeal and cheerfulness from distant countries to this Apostolic See, the bulwark of faith, ordinance of you with the utmost fervor and affection, before your return 10 your sees, all lutation. May God; the arbiter of all things, and author of all good, bestow on you the spirit of wisdom and understanding; to the end that you may prethe jour flocks from the snares laid on all sides for confirm ; and may that good and propitious Goil con with His all-poweriul hand what you have the adran the faithful confided to your carie such a spirit that they may never seek to separate from thic side of the pastor, but that they may hearken to his voice and obey him in all things. May the Most Holy Virgin, Immaculate give you true counsel in your doubt, support in your
troubles; and succora in jour ad rersities.: Finall', raising our hands to Heaven ; we hless yoifland your
flocks flrom: the bottom of iour hearts: May the

Apostolic. Benediction bestowed on you be then as
an assured testimony of our love towards you; may an assured testimony of our love towards you, may ness, which we wish you and your flocks, and which we implore of the Soveregn'tastor of Souls, Curist
 all etefnity

## THE MERE IRISH.

## (From the Nation.)

In a recent article upon the Foreign Enlistment
Bill, the Times used one of those heartless expresBill, the Times used one of those heartless expressions which bave so often indicated its sevage bated
for the Irish people. Even the MForning Herald is compelled to protest against an outrage so ind indece our cotemporary:-
'is As for the Irish-troublesome at all times-they are gone-that
vengeätce.
Would any
Would any one betiée that an Englishman, not to
sag any human being now existing, could pen such a say any human being no existing, could pen such a fulnational misfortune which has fallen upon any jeople of modern times, and whicli ended in the denth creatures? Yet such are the terms in which the rovernment organ speaks of the fearful event in which
its own influence was so disastrously and fatally en its own influence was so disastrously and fatally ex-
erted. "Gone with a vengeance." Even the Times does
aot reniture to say "thank God," but we can ivell not renture to suy "thank God;" but we can ivell
fancy that the thanks which it dares not offer to the Giver of all Good are practically bestowved upon the
trinity which it and its abettors really iorshiptrinity which it and its abettors really worship-
Manmon, Belial, and Moloch; for every one of those demons lad their share in the awfill cruelty required the cunning of Belial to persuade the vellmeininig English nation that the best mode of prewas to probibit cultivation in the present. Nothing advantage' of so terrible a visitation to sell up the advantage of so terrible a visitation to sell up ape fom the rupined owner. Lastly, it onist have required the crielty of Moloch himself, to turn such misforand sinev of the countity. Surely Englishmen will lave little difficulty in connecting tlie preisent nefarinus scheine of hiring foreign mercenaries with the
natural and inevitable consequences of the a wiful mational crime into which they were betrayed in 1847
and 1848 : Listen to the words of one of the best men in Ireland', when writing of his own prospects of raising massacre of the Irish in 1846: and subsequent years has left but fevirecruits, for in 1846 children who
would noir serve as: recruits died in numbers; and libugi the population may be diminished only by:
2,000,000; we are now but a nation of old woinen and cripples." Well, gentlemen of England, hoiv ou will have the "placid blue-eyed German instead of the "troublesone Trish,". We fancy, bowerer, hat even the Guards, glorions fellows as they are,
would raller have the 88th ly their side; however "troublesome," than any German corps, even were rhey as stout men: at arms as the "Lanz knechts" of used to lave their blood poured forth ilike water all over the earth, and then find that the snobbery - the
word: is good Florentine-of England-gives all the giory to the bear-skins of the Guards, and the bonnets of the Higlanders, because they look pictu-
resque in a print-shop. As for the Guards; hosvever, resque in a print-shop. As for the Guards, however,
we have not a word to say-tliey have been through the whole of the desperate figltst of the Crimiea; they loss-but we must dissent from attributing the whole loss-but we must dissent Irom attributing the whole not lose above 15 or 20 men: killed-and, totally accorling to the netv cant-ignoring the 23 s , the and gle company than the whole Higlland brigaile toge-
ther. As the Iimes seems to congratulate the countryyupon the expatriation of the Jrish, we will just point out one of the consequences, of the. first Whig ex--called the "s sister island.": The "Whigs were the so disant statesmen who drove out the Irish under Sars-
tiell after the wars of 1688 , as they swere the men who expatriated their successors after the famine of 1846 IVe hope that the war, which the question: of the right of search is almost certain to give rise to with
America in the spring, may not produce similar instances to that whicli we are going to quote'; if it should, however, the nation will know what they.owe
to their connivance Ireland - $600 ; 000$ of whose sons died in the service of France in little more than one 'hundred years after
the expuision-of 1688 . Whe expuision of. 1688 .

- Wuote from the
Saxe the following remarks :If question if there are many of our friends who try before a numerous cavalry; and flatter:Himself that lee would hold yhis ground for several hourswith fin as the. Englislidid, without any sharge being able to this is 'rubative have all seeñ.'
Si Such ;ivas the description given by arnoble enemy of che "I Infernal, columin of the English at Fontenoy. jumn ${ }^{2}$ :The Irishi Brigade--banistied by the Whigs.
and it is' such subjects as they were that we are again


## expatriating to make

 Mr. Sydney Herbs : or the gross equifocations of Friday night,when questioned' br Codonel Dữne, Fill


 men placed again in the same line with themselves? the illütrations, iuring the last fifty years, of that peoplie whom the Thimes coangratulates its
upon havig got rid of "s with ar vengeanee
upon hang Irish orators, England's parliament has enjoyed, in the eyes of the world, the creatit of the reputations acquired As ministers, slie has had the sericies of Caning, Castlereagh, W.ellington, and But England has done grat lings within the last fifty years. Let us consider the names that are in England lias conguered Tinia, and die conquerors were Wellies ley, Hastings, and Weillngton, and
Gough. She was rictorious in the Penisnlar war and at Waterlon., We need not record the name of the great varrior, for every one can recognise it.
These were great wars; but we haye liad others. There was a war in Affighanistan; who, did the work, muite victory toliowed our baaners We ansive
Kene and Denne! There yas a ran China Who did the rork? Gough and Pottinger. There
was a war in Scinde-who did the work Napier; and the 22 d Regiment, wiose red "Guebre talke leave to consider, in spite of the 1 imes, as sunef ior to the dark pudule which s. of Begian and Puifib, and whose name is con nected with the hard-won batiles which gave the empire of old Rungeet Singh to the cromn to Eugland? Whose but glorious od, Gough, who has won seven ministerial claptrap reguifed ilis promotion. Englad, dual daring tu formed at Silistria and Herat. Who defended tloge beleaguered cities, upon whose fall the fate of conti-
nents depended ? Why, James Butler and Edred Pottinger ? England has discovered the North-west Passage, and we ass who met at Melyilie Island on the completion of that great achierement? The torious three were , whe it was Mecham who first came jo the track of the lost Colinson. There are, moreover, some men nov, or rately commanding in the Crimea, whom
even the Times, that striks at all, and throws out iis calumpies broadcast, has not ventured to majign ; ind their names are De Lacy, Lens, peneather, and England was prou, or wree generals who, had fought campaigns, commade they were ail Irish che A present but one sur As for Lord Grey's assertion the of her niaht, tinat the present Commander-in-Clief was in this position-
 ed with the tortuops incapacity of that hoble earl to realise a simple truth, either of fact or politics, will
be surrised at. L ord Hardinge never cominanded in the field, and once whien, as Gorernor-General, very nearly destroged the military supremacy of Eng land in India, as we had oclasion, to siow a few days
since. The statements which we hare made above have beenn wrung, from; us, by the malignity with which
the ministerial organ pursues those wholhave indination and capacity to be the cquals of any, subject her Majesty possesses, both in loyalty and fidelity and yet the Times exuts in an unseemy manner,
their destruction and expantriation. Does, England endorse the sentiment? We know it is not so so but ifthere be one so denaionalise, let him emplog the
Times to matel our list, if it can. We see that the: consistent organ of the government wishes to send matters mich hare gone wrong in the Crimea. God ing mercy" of the Irish, famine. Why do not the
 appaintment of the exceilent and kind-hearted cuisi-
niere liowerer, was only a bitter jest- but Sir Charles Trevelyan's missions, to Treland was a weilicalculated coup de grace-effectually did he use the dager: which we see the judicial effect in the Foreigners
Enisitinent Bill. Enisisiment Bill.

IRISE INTEELIGEMCE:
The Redemptorist Fathers, of Limerick acknow
 Mount St. AThonsis.
A Son of Charles Biangoni has been appoinedione


The Hon. Colonel Cole has: been returnedior Fe




Mr. William Carlaton, the celebra:ed Irish writer . America, and to colose the remainder of bis days i
On Saitur
 onse, disigenoitig with the Protestimit chaplain, as ho
 Cappainal Nolan of the:15th Hiussars, who foll in the Matht cavalry oharge at Balaklava, was son of the late
Major Nolan , whor while in the 7oth infantry, vistinguished himealf in the Peninsula and Indian campaigne The Fahber of Captain Nolan was a native
of Carlow, and belonged to the ancient clan of thar ame, a Catholic family
The livosise Tax.-The collectors of income tax around Dublin are now demanding the whole year's bë actually due beforé next April. Such an an not tion of the whip would be sufficiently galling in itself but the omens with whech it is charged are positively alarming. If the Chancellor of the Exehequer must thus take, the present time by the torelock, what can we exppect comest tresh demands shall arise when
the period comes which the tax now levied would the fairio comes at which the tax
be
Protrstant. Prisfectidid.- What words of mille
(says the author of the Gernldines) will de describe the crualties commitieli upon the persons of Patrick . O'Healy, Bishop of Mayo, and Cornelis.
O'Ruark, a Franciscan friar, who were both chargert
 hey were finally sibbeted, when hammer-and eould wring no confessions from them. Eight years
did they exhibit the instruments by which these did they exhibit the instruments by which these holy
marrys. weere put o. teath and hey now lio buried
with them in the with them in the Franciscan convent in. Askeaton.-
How shall I describe dlie agonies and sufferings of Dermod. ed process of barbarity? He was bound to the trunk
of t tree-they smeared his feet and thighs with sall, butter, oil, sulphur, pilch, and arcient spiritt-his boots,
too, were filled with: this horrid preparation-lhink you they needed the match and flint? Was not llis prey on his emaciated Jimbs-the next was empioyell hey smear him with the aforesaid preparation, till his muscles and arteries were melted in the flame, and The teguments of his bones were consumed. Afler
five days devoted to this torture, they led him forth in the dawning, fearing that there would he commotion if they, saerificed in the open day. Now, on that
very morning, when others were wrapped in slumber, he Archbishop was placed on a hurdle, and, whils nions friend tone perhape of execution, was met privately supplied ham
por and means of subsi, ever after boreunon it, inclelibly impressel, the figure of a scarlet cross! Here beholl the evidence of sanctity and the reward of gratitude. Richard Creagh, Primate of Ireland? He was offerert
every favor which Elizabeth and her ministers could confer, provided he renounced the supremacy of the
Iloly See: When he refused, they charged him with having offered violence to the daughter ot his gaoler They even bribed the gin to swear this charge agningt
him. They. thea appointed the day and place hearing the accusation, and invited a great number of the Irish nobility to be present, in order to witness the infamy of a man who had held such exalled station. ont wonderful is the power of innocence. When the ions of the arch hishop's enemies, ind promised every struck; with horror in the contemplation of her perjury and grew sorry for what she had alreadis done. Think hing, for when interrognted as to the charge lley prelate, she replied, with an oath. that she believel but than he was a saint, and had never touched eved the hem of har arament. But though vittue tryumphed. the deadly hatred'of his enemies still survivel, and nearcernted io the end of his dnys. in the Tower of gives vort ample detaiis of the martyrlom of. Cimneand. Counnor, and Patrick O'Euarchain, priest. This is from one anthor alone. Let is now turn to another
who, in the following: extract, refers to but a'brief period in Irish history. It shows: how our bishops be no more bishops in polifics: the condifion of the Ciurch and people, of Irelanu ht this period: The young and the old - the venerthle
bishop:and the ynuthful priest-were torn from uniler the very altar: dragged from their holes in'the earth where thay hurrowed like vermin, 'or caught as they dying sinner, and instanilv put to, death, O'Brien,
Bishop of Emly, was, in I 65 , bound in chains, and onst into prison in Limerick; and neither. hrains, and promises were spared in orde to induce him to aban-
lon the Catholic faith. This, however, provelt unadon the Catholic faith. This, however, provel tina
vailing; he was hanged, and his head being takell
off, was placed on a where it remained antil after and raised: on the citadel the same , time, Egan, Bishop of Ross, was. 10 turared
and put to death in that town. He hal fora long ime been concealed in a cavern of a neighboring refusing to reniounce the faith was given ip to the
fury of he Purtan soldiers.on His arms avere stringl oft his body; on the spot, and he, was, then brough ormentors, and then hanged to one of, ihe branches,


 firm, "tied at see, endeavoring to escape his enemies



Closin, ind Wateriord and Lismore fled to Nantz,

## 

## Tintiph: <br> The character of the Protestant mind of Britain is

 amusingly chameleon. Do.rnen on earth could manifemale piety were to be invaded, or more langout merthess, and sloggishness, when the enemy is forin the Crimee which Mra, Chambors cexhitited in theHouse of Commons, the result might now be very difHouse of Commons, the result might now be very dif should be energeia, and where modesty would b Mr. Chambers exhibited the ously audacious. Hac Raglan, or Raglan imitated the umiring earnestness belter. pleased. They talts of: recalling Lord Raglan. was, generally at his post.. He was not skulkiug: into manifest in altacling. the fortress hall he energy he
showed in assailing the convents, Briain will rel rieve her military retiown. The nation, like the individual who insillts genitleness and virtue, will be the first to
be cowed by brute force and viee. The urmanily ilaing in the nobler qualities which are ndispensable in
war. When Euglish armies were Catholics. they
were invincible. We are persuaded that the BritishWere invinciule. We are persuaded that the British-
the protesiant imbecility-which now hesitates before
the Rossians, is allied to the biud bigutry whiclit the Rossians, is allied to the bliid bigotry whicl
litte time ago brajed at the convents, and this with
 Certain Cases was a very ill-judged and ill-time measure. The most miltary race in the Empire wer lics were assailed by the intense bigotry, the jibes,
scoffs; and insults of the Parliament and the press. Busy fanaticism made ready, prepared its machinery;
to rrample on the tenderest and holiest feelings of hus - 1 trample on the tenderest and holiest feelings of hu-
mats nature, and itis no wonder that overwhelming
disaster should crash the armamants of Britaith Only a few months ago British intolerance was roaring fo an jnquiry into "The number and rate of increase o
conventual and nonastic institutions in the United
Kinudom, and the relationship in whicli they stand to Kingdom, and the relationship in which they stand to
exisitig law. into these, or into anything, but of insulting and vex
ing the tenderest feelings of Catholic - hearts : To molest the Irish Catholics was the real object of these
measure or bills, to afford the whole: press and Parliameasure or bills, to afford the whole press and Parlia-
meni an oppoilunity of harassiag Catholics. But this
was' a, bad way to begii or carry on the Russian war was'a, bad way to begili or carry on the Russian war
The men who introduced hese bills, the Protestants who sanctioned them, the Ministers who connived a most miserable blunderers that ever lived; they have
acted lite suicides, like the foes of Europe and bes friends of that barbarous power which struggles to
crush them and us. They outraged the most sensitiv and the most military of the many races who people not have devised a more feasible or effective mach nery for aliesating the lrish Catholics, and necessitatlords of Ireland and the bigots of England are the trua authors of the recent Bill ior the Enlistment of Fo-
reigners. They may divide the honor of its origin
berween them. The landlards exterminated the farmers, the bigots brutally insulted the Catholics. The
intolerable fanaticism of bigotry was more cruel, because more wanton, han he horrible exterminatio Which might be caused, though it could not be exte-
nuated by pecuniary liabilities. If British bigotry did not divide.and istract hie population oit The Orange siarthies, who met at Engiskillen, their ferocious lan-
vuage and hideóns' blasninemies, nave contributed to necessitate the Foreign Enlistment Biil;, and prodice disasters have originated in' a scarcity of soldjers. those finvertive was opened was victorious at Amman arire bas tended to persuade many that, if England enjoyed similar libels, and therefore Catholics are unwilling: to Trillick, showed itself as libellous and malicious in hat perjorer, justice has visited Britain with a punish ment which is' in a great measure, the satk result of
ferocious and stupid intolerance. The Morniug. Herali affecte to fancy that the legislation of the Whigs and consequent weakness of the Englisht army, Bu the Proteslant bigotry, of which the Morning Herala is, favorite.organ, has largely contribut
about the Crimean calamities, -Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Caphonicity in Scorland.- The correspondent or
the Tablet gives a cleering account: of the progress of The Tablet gives a cheering account of the progress of
the old, Faith, In wifing from Dakeith, and giving
an account of the Chistmas solempulies he says:-1 am sure that the theart of every Catholic present was whirch, condideritig' that 'on last Chriztmas day they Were glad to shelter themselves in an old lofi, exposed
to the inglemency, of the wioather. it is really surThe misision, was on this congregation thas :racreased. Catholits did not very er ew yers bevore that time the no noblo lady, the foundrees of the church, who large andjedityang congregation:


 and resiths of ithe operations in the Baltic, Sir Charle phewing the order to strike his flag, as denoting disa or the purpose of its being thorougly siftel; but to - In all probability it witl be erefused on the ground implied, from the Admiralty, in treference to his pert
formance in the Baltic, there is no charge against him ormance investigate.
The Fleft Napier Baings Home--Sir Charle cound his fleet of fify sail, and thourd the has and destroyed Sweaborg, Helingfors, or Cronstadt, or go
St. Petersbüt or had occation to use those stiar peined luitlasses, we heard abobit soon alter he saile
it would be very unjust to say' that he and bis galla,
comrades have doue nothing Despite all appearnes, the old admiral has:realy howmp Eirst of all he as organized a great fleet out of very inadequate ma: andsmen, and if he has not turned the later inio fiss lass seamen, he has taught them gunnery, to perfec-
ion: Next', he has gained complete acquaintince With every nook and cranny of the Baltic and its sulfs f their navigationt and has gained an amourt ractical: knowledge of thase: seas, which will be serest cenliary. More than this, ho bas cultivated in inspired ihem, it is believed, wilh confidence in ous
strength and ability toprovect them ; and las converied their witers into in Angjo- French lake. As we a
know the tormidable Iortifications of Bomarisund, o huch; Russia had spent and was spending minion ng the independence of Siveden, have been abated and destroyed; and the neuirality of Denmark, which been converied :into a neutrality with English tendeis Czar has beenireduced to the naval prestige of thest poinig the Rus Russian commerce locked up in their lortresses; and seas. Finally, by the complete stoppage of the trade must have been inflicted on the population of Russia All this, moreover, has, been accomplished by Ad ass or ingury of any sort or kipd to an immense feet Were utterly unfitted for the service to be performed. nut old sailor has done little or nothing. That he has not his.
angilcan Troubles:-On Tuestiay the preliminary roceedings against.Archdeacon Denison commenced. This step consists of an investigation by five clergyhe resuli of it is not to acquit or condemin the dreh deacon, blit to decide whether there is a sufficient
prima.facie case against him to warrant his being put pon his trial. If they decide in favor of further proceedings, these must Lake place in the Court of Arch
es-the Ecclesiastical Count of the Province of Can erbury-from which, of course, an appeal lies to the Queenr: by whom the question must ultimately be is freends are advertising for subscriptions to defray he legal expeneses of "defending the doctine of the sabout to be cominenced, upon the same charge, Hursley, Hanls,
"Phases of Protestantism."-The Morning Her ald sajs:-"The grand paril to England is a depar-
ure from Bible principles." Neither of the two grea niversities are free from danger: Cambridge is not
ntainted. Only yesterday (Friday).......from he university pulpit, by a select preacher, before th
heads of the houses, the Divine inspiration of Scrip ure was boldy impugned! This mischief, to this Oxford, owing to Tractarianism, (!) it is unhappil In the first colleges at Oxford have long been declare Ralionalists. These are England's greatest perils.
Uponi this: the Tablet remarks: - The Eiglis ard things:same time ago : about the poor Church of England being destitute of authority and dead, and least very like a corpse without a soul, and without nigh as bad as ours. England's greatesi perils !
God help poor England, her perits at home and abroa God he p poor England, her perits at home and abroad
areffast multiplying! If she vould only hasien beck
to Catholic unity; before a patient God shall bave howa the world what he , thinks of her.


If preacheets, select preachers, tulors the most disinpreach - profess openly the anti-Christian principles the religious condition of the students and the clergy cribe the Thity-Nine Articles' without believing in the necessity of Baptism ; nay, more, may; onenly damental Sacrament of the Christian religion? The
re tiow engaged in a furious prosecution of Archdeaare now engaged in a furious prosecution of Archdealas: bold|y proclaimed the Real Presence of Chirist in boundless mercy 3 , is jn their istand, and in the mid of them on, the, altar: They know Him not. : W
wish the Archdeacon something better than a tiumph
 to add:one article moreto the 39 , to make 40 articles, Chose believing in the Real Prosence Irom.the Englis Church, and so
Rationalisis. And in wishing that this suggestion
a distingished correspondent of the Moring Adver

Tiser what che caried put, we thing we ate wishing
 tant Churoh professing of doedrine of pritate juadgment, accords to pis members.
How lnfideuty Createp. The Sporling Clégy,
 Game Lists for the Couity of Suflole? Firstenbli-
cation." In this first batch of Sufulk sporimen here appears no less lhan forty-seven, clergymen! At the nead of every twelve or fourteen squires, or yeomen Gy God and the Church the cure of immorial souls who is to wateh for them as one who must give an
account;" who, by his' ordination vow, is bound "to give himself whally to the worh," "to make full proof ministry of tioe Woud, And he conceives, that he is by taking out a license as a sportsman, exchanging his stubble field, and Jearing hiss sick and dying poor, and amuses himself like a country. gentleman!. In our dancing clergymen was all but exinct. But this staIstical news tell
The Marquis of Westmeath has written to the Times correct the statement of expressions attribued to bastopol. The gailant admiral shys:-" By By the bye,
I am made to say in the papers that I would be d-ol If left my place: Now, the words' I used werehem, and felt that their lives frobably depended poch them. No, my dear -, it is not in moments my decisiois, that ribaldry finds any place in $m y$ houghts or' words. I am rather praying to God to decide properly.-"Agamemnon, Kalscha, Novi.

UNITED STATES.
Reciprocity.-The State of Maine says, and he enerally speaks in fairness and moderation, that some ernment in bringing the Reciprocity into full operathe Congress of the United Slates, the Provincial Legislatures of Canada, Prince Edward Island, New
Brunswick, and Nova Scotia: The only Legislative proceeding now sequired is the sanction thereto of the
Imperial Qurliment: The recent session was called to ounsider War measures only, and no action was takien
upon this oreat question before the recess. Parliment meets again for buisness on the 22 rd inst, at which time Lord Elgin will resume, his seat in the House
of Lords, after which, action will be taken on the Mr. McGre's Lecture.-Mr. McGee lectured, b invitation of the Catholics of Boston, on Monday even-
ing, at the New music Hall; which: was crowded to excess. There could not be less than four thousain persons present, among whom we noticed the Right
Rev. Bishop Fizzatick and a large number of ihe
Rev. Clergy. The lecturer was enthinsiastically received. A ferv radicals attemplod to creale a distur-
bance, but were silenced by the udicius man bance, but were silenced by the judicious management
of the Committee. Mr. Migee may well be proud of the reception he received. The lecture was one of
Mr MeGee's best.-Bosion Pilot. Erie Riots--The Bishop of the Catholic Church has been vigorously active in restraining lawlessness, eatned, they have from first to last acted like good and was read and. circulated by he Catholic Bishop and priests, and their people urged to obey the laws. Not
an Trishmari was among the riolers.-Clcveland HeThe Disbanded Companies.-The TClegraph jearn
"that Col. B. F. Butler, of Lowelil, will resist the dis that Col. B. F. Butler, of Loweil, will resist the di
banding of the Irish companies in his regiment, wo presume by refusing to transmit the order, and thus
bringing himself before a Court Martial." The Shields
Arijlery met on Monday evening, and voted to test
the legality of Gov. Gardner in disanding the
he legality of Gov. Gardner in disbanding that corps.
Civil and Religous Linerty.-The Governor
Civil and Religious Liserty, -The Govarnor
of Massachusetts, in his address to the Legislature, had a grood deal to say about keeping church and state was addressing contained forty mianisters who left their pulpits to become politicians, no doubt gave him cause
of alarm. Nevertheless, he recommends the disfran chisement of Catholics as the most effectual metho The Rev. Eleazor Williams, of the Dincese of New The Rev. Eleazor Williams; of the Dincese of New
York, Missionary to the Indians; and believed by many Impletons to be Lonis XVII. of. France, has been a Montpelier, Vermont, prosecuting before : the Legis-
lature the claim of the Caughnarwaga Indians to the State: : The justice of the claim seems to be admitted since the report of a Committee of the Legislature proposes to pay the poor indians for the lands embraced the of their real value.-Banner.
In the lowa Legis)ature thereare-in the Senate 6 lawyers, 4 merchants: 2 speciculators; 1 Clerk Lañ chanics, $\boldsymbol{z}$ strvieyor, 11 lawyers, 10 merchants, 1 mi ner, 1 editor: One of the most brilliant and able lawyers at our bat a the caserifo Greep, faid, Gentlemed, some are op

gun again, as to say a man shall nol be hangedion ircumstantial evidence, becaus
for somietimes !-1-Chicagópaper.
During a quarel belween two boys in Cincinnati


Parsons or Coion in prowisivinat- $A$ bill has
 state. $\cdots \cdots \quad . \quad . \quad$ res in that Relrgion and Pointics-A writer in the Nashville Hion and American, of the 10 th December, takes ub other Protestants aviving his: letter at least an air nor a portion of his arguments against the know Nothing conspiracs: After denouncing in general terme says :- "There is one branch of ihe Church; however. of which I cannot complain, viz, the Calholics-for
they have not, so far as Itivow, in this country, sought o proscribe mo for as kro opinions on others by legislation. They have na did not have a northern conscierce. Nor has a General Assembly of them ever passeil laws condemmerory
of the lawful institutions of the conutry. Nor did peytitioning bispheme ne name of Almighty Gad, by petitionting, in his name against the legistation of the minate another denomination in secret and midnight A Mr. Azor Hoft, of Williamsburg, U. S., favors the
New York Daily Times wilh a communication forn the world of shades, made by no less a personage than
the first Napoleon. The Emperor's declaration was given in presence of a large "spinitual circle,"" all of
whom: were fully convinced, "by the force and power of the communication, that it came from none other
than the Emperor himself.". Unfortunately, this "force and power" will convince to one else, for ceived. It concludes with a prophecy, which is nut
oo long to give:-is Ere three months have passelt, dating from this hoor, (Nov. 29, 1854) an assassimation,
of a Crowned Head will astonish and bewilder 1ho magnates of Europe, and overturn an Empire. In
another quarer, a traitor to his King, but a loyal man arainst his master, and raise the bantier of the peo-
ple. This shall be some time after the first event of which I have spokent. No more to-night."
Chunce and Stats.-The following despatch from
New Hampshire must be consoling to the enemies of "church and state":-"C Concord, Jan. 17.- The Know cers, which met in this cily yesterday, nominate of the
Rev John Moore of Rev Johr Moore, of the Uuiversalist Chureh, for Go-
vernor. Elder Pike was nominated for Congress from
he first district. A New Fashon, - An exchange tell us that pape collars fur gentlemen are about coming into fashion-
The Know-Nothings have sworn of wearing any

Know-Notuine Star Chamber SNeusition.-A Catholic $p$ enal laws has been commenced in the $N$ - Legislatare, A in is intoduced which aims it or confiscating it in case the charch refuses to become
the creature and slave of the State. The prelext for in memorial has bee of St. Lonit, in Bufalo, praying that the legislature marth, viz., tu can be dieve aud defend them frum the cen sures of the Church! These reckless men, although the Slate to pass a law which ves. Catiofics, petition anthority! The Know-Nothings anticipated the peli ion, and had sworn to oppose our religion: Their property, and vesting the title in themselyes, goos, holic institutions of eductition. The spirit is the
same as that fanatical, intolerant Protestant spitit which tried to accomplish by Orange mobs what failed to effee
in: England.
A Know-Nothing Message.-The following from
he Albany Allas, on Governor Gaidnei's mescire beas Punch on Lord Aberdeen's Queen's speech:-
"To dispel from ponalar use every so great a preserver of unassimualing elements of
character, ", sc. Message ot Mlassachusetis Gcvernor, The gift of vers good English has nol fallen upon sages in his commanication to the legislature which to parity of language. "Shipwrecks. beyond a par-
rallel" (whether of Jatitude or Jongitude he does no Fay) "have signalised the calendar.". "The early finction of paternity was senerally repealed, " 1 " and "we" are so mixed "p by the writer that it
difficult to tell when he fs speaking in the first person, When he says "the ofl repeated cry of disunion her ald no danger to our ears," he probably relied on the
schoolmaster's being abruad. Had that funclionary been present, the ample auricular appendages of the sentence.
"While we honestly concede the common" duties evoked jy the action of confederation, we will preseive member that confederacy. Wih fraternal feeling to mor sister. States, and flial devotion to their com mination that they may be maintained, 'there stands
While the senliments of Pecksiff are rendered in he language of Chadband in this stale paner, we passages the good senise and lucidity of Mr Manting
ton. The good widow of the late corporal" musid liave "Some judicious :
Some:judicious military organization- should exist rights. Experience and prudence alis dike dictuate this
Eurse. We need no standind course. We need no standing army with the germi
nal seed 'o an eificieht 'volinneer'milita sown in our

The now exeutive is evidenty well pleased with



MGGAND IRELAND SOTLAND W WALSS.
 Montreal, December 14, 18

THETRUEWITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRJDAY, FEB. 2, 1855.
NEWS OF THE WEEK.
The Africa brings little aditional news from the mp to the 10 th ult.; but we may be sure that the heir enaies not failed to promt by the hiee enemies. Negotialions still continue, and though entertained, and the Funds hare in consequence experienced a slight rise. Sardinia, it is said, is about
to despatcha 1 lorce of 15,000 men to the assistance of the Ailies in the Crimea, and reinforcements, both from France and England; are on their way to the
seat of war: Sir De Lacy Evaus had arrived in seat of war. Sir De Lay Enans had arrived in nake some very unpleasant revelations as to the manner in which the operations before Sebastopol have been conducted-in order to stop his mouth, Govern-
ment hats made him. the ofer of an appointenent in ment
India.
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.
Our readers may lhave seen a fews days ago,' publistedi in our City papers, a document purporting to at Naples, to the King of Naples; and in whicl the yriter was. made to say that. the Jesuils were, and -supporing his position by references to Bellarmin $\rightarrow$ and Suarez.
That this letter was a Protestant forgery, we felt Enown to erery person acquainted with the politico feligious controversies of the XVII. century, tlat the Iesuits in general, and Suurez and Bellarmin in par-ticular-the latter more especially in lis controversy,
with James I. of England-always dsnounced the loctrine, then for the lirst time broached amongst Christians, of the "divine right" of kings; and insisted upon the advantages of a mixed, over any ab.
solitue form of government-lius exposing themselves so the callumny, which their Protestant opponents were not slow to circullate, liat they - the Jesuitsmaninained the lavfulness of rebellion and of regi-
ide. When lovever we read that the Father Proincial of the Jesuits at Naples had publicly proessed himself the defender of the "divine right? of kings, and owe had only stumbled across another Protestant lie...We are happy therefore to have Trapphe of Brussels of the 27ith December, and of Constizationnel of Paris,, to slate that the letter by tlie Jesuits of Naples; or with their sanction.
In another column will be found a report of the $r$ cent Ninisterial clianges, copied from the Offcial the Bencl, is an event upon which erery lover of peace and good order slowld congratulate hinself.ever was there a time when honest julges-men of
shose intagriy and good faith liere can be no doubt Were inore wanted. Confidence. in the advinistrahaken of late; and, from the manner in which the Jury Lists have beens tampered with, and from the athenpis is made by public oficicers to corrupt members
of the bar, it is generally felt that trial by Jury would hord but the protech hench to wise, ent or ir fome of our Canadian Judres las been unsullied and whilst we liavesuch men as Lafontaine and Morin me mose interity in feel confident that it will still remain so. It needs ideed, the presence of such men to restore that re ance upon the lionesty of our legal tribuoals, whic cent events hare so severels tried but, without Which it is impossible that the peace of society can

The Pilot publishes a noticie from the Committe of Council to the beads of departments; to the effect hiat; in all probability, the seat of Goreriment will
le removed from Quebec to Toronto duriug ite ensuing auturing.
"Know-Nothig", Legislature.-The Boston Piloo gives a lumorous descripion of the egislature or. Massachusetts-a body for whic as an assembly in whichich it it iliard to soy whiether knares or fools preponderate. Since the days of
"Praise-Gool-Barebones" never has such a , Parlia nent been consened.
Tlie first ste of the Lower House ras to elect. a Methodist tib-preacher for Speeaker. This was a great, triumph to the ""
says 'the: Boston Pilot-
 the Hoise met to elect a chaplain. It is probable on as nany jits, , if if the were pitiests, -a if it they noven, or as if the good Colony times had really re-
auried, whei no law could be made withouithe ad
vice or copcurrence of the ninieters., If is probabie


 ministers añd deacons, and that no particưlar réespect would be paid, either to their black coaits, or white sembled to elect a chaplain, it wai found that Theodore, Paikeer had received a very large vote. although
a'lesser than that siven for a regular minister. The a'lesser tha that given for a regular minister., The
mínistés liftec up up lieir hands and eyes in hortor, and
 Parker was no minister, they sand, bat an infidel.-
His presence would be a mockery of religion and an
 Devil,' Parker's niaster; and ast lim to ber emaplain. Of course, the friends of Parker retoried with consid
erable spirit and effet.
They pointed out out their horror stricken ministers that Theodore Parker was, upon Protestant prinoiples, as truly a minister, and as
legitimately seni to teach, as the best of them; and that in point of eloquience and learning he was supe-
rior to them all. Their arragance was 100 Popish to ve endured, and shoukd be checked, said some. How Parker and elected a regular member of the cloth.-
The ministers breathed once more and they have The Rev. Mr. The
The Rev. Mr. Theodore Parker spotsen of above, as an object of terror to the "saints," is one of the
most eminent Protestant divines - not of the United States only--but of the XIX. century ; and in every respect is immensurably superior to the miserable dri-
rellers who opposed lim. Of the Meliodists, who melers who opposed lim. Of the Metiodists, who made the greatest. outcry against the election of the
Eeve. Mr. Parker to the Claplainey-a choice whlich might, in some degree, have served to mitigate the onternpt which all educated persons minst teel. for speaks in the following candid, if not very flattering terms:-
which permits the only denomination of Christians which permits woment to exhort anit to pray in public revival intu a camp. meeting, and a camp, meeting
inio a synthesis of Bedlam and Pandemoniam, where more souls are made han saved; and it is almost the ouly denomination which permits ignoran!, vilgar,
alid utlerly unedicaled men who are gifted with some raturan taent, and who lancy that they have a gith for
praying and preaching, 10 assume, with scarcely any
 rend, in the escieiely of gentlemen, Ior which society
hagy were filed neither by manjers hay were filled neilher by ma,
nor by their habits of thought."
Our cotemporary tells some capital stories about re subjoin:"Over the Speaker's chair there is a mo
'Ense petit placidam sub libel Iate quitelem." It is the mutto engraved upon the arms of Massa; liaselts. I may be ransiated thas. With the syord $d$ by despotism, but that which is secured by free instituions. Mr. Brown said that the inseription, being
$i$ Lalin, must be ofensive to most of the members. t was a foreign and a sort of Popish language. He
noved that it be eflaced and a translation in tee A ican language placed in its stead. The order was actually assigned for debate the next day."
"One of TIIE Dignirsings.- It is related-we do not affirm the truth of the -story-of one of the coun-
y members of the Great and General Court, that arifving in the city by one of the late trains on the day of the opening of the session, he rusthell immectiately
o the State House, and after some trouble in fiuding he Representatives' Hall, lurried to the speaker's deak, and saluted that angust personage as follows:
Mr. Speaker, good morning; huw tl' y do? Ralher atc ; missed the cars., I wish you would show me up
o my room right of ?, That Representalive has a
 worthy member thought that Providence liad rained
upon him a boarding-hiouse in Botion, free of expense, nember. It looked to him large enough for the eac "Yet there is no need of manuracturing jotes abou the new reprcsentalives, as they themselves farriish matter enough to keep the State in a roar of laughter or a twelve-month. Each man wants to do someithing
for know-rothingism, in order that his constucents or know-riothingism, in order that his constluent upon tim, may.know that he has dons something towards the great object of divesting the Pope of his
horns. Orders and motions of all kinds have heen made, and these cover the speaker's desk- as if an avalanche of orders had tumbled along. They relate moves that only A mericicans shall vole; - - another, that twenty-one years of residence shall be required before
voting ;-another, that no one shall vole unless he can voting; - another, that no one shall vole unless he can
read or write-but this order was justiy fegarded as reflecting upon the know-nothing legislalors. Anothe or. spiritiual allegiance to a foretgn power;--another
offers an order that convents shall be searchell, the uppisoned inmates alloved to go free aud 10 marry;
and another moved that the churches be searclied for and another moved that the chiurches be searclied for arms supposed to be stowed away tor use, Another
mover liat the reading of the Bible be made compul. schy by law in all schools, andection of the rublic offi cers and School commitiee. This is a very ignorant
krow nothing. Another moves a law which would know nothing. Another moves a liaw whic woul-
desifoy ahl privale. schoolis in the commonwealth.
He wants a law comeling He wants a law compelling all children to attend the This is impossible, of course, but we erecordititin order lo show.to
ready $10 . \mathrm{go}$
We
We cony the order. Committee on Edncation bemple or Rutiland, that the to to inguire into ection of the of so altering or amending the tiin seetion or the ael concerning the altendance of chil-
 publicschool of,the. Stat
Fromithese extracts. it is easy to judge hov ill
 to become seterérlin Canàda. There is no despot ism so crushing as a democratic despotism: no tyran "Liberal" a democratic tyrant From . Lue spread o spare, is in Canala ; and may we be enabled to profi by the lesson. giren to us by the " Know-Nothing'" Legislature of Massachusetts.

## NON-CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

"Where are the Tracts Wanted?-A one of the late Protestant Meetings for the encour agement of the dissemination of Non-Cation ic tracts Canada, one of the speakers-a Rev. Mr. Bancrof of St. John's-kindy remarked:-

That-when he looked at Canaila-he felt someThing ought to be done for his fellow-countrymen
speating another language, and of another faith." Montrent Sun.

We have no intention of disparaging Mr. Bancroft's motives; but really, when in the same column of the same journal, as that in which his anxieties for ine spiritual destitution of French Canadian Papists the report of a speech by another Protestant gentle-man-E. W. Torrance, Esq.,- giving some statistics of the anti-Catholic literature " of a country profess ing to be at the head of the evangelical movements Bancroft's sympathies were somewhat misdirected and that to him and his colleagues the old proverb was lighly applicable-" Physician' leal thyself.".
For what is" the moral condition of England For what is the moral condition of England
which professes to be at the head of the evangelical novements of the day "for converting Catholic countries to a purer faith ?"- Mr. Torrance shall
tell us. $\quad$ This gentleman quoted the $\bar{E}$ dinburgh $R e-$ tell us. This gentieman
view to the effect that:-
"The total annual issue of immoral publications ha issues of the Society for promoting Christian Kota ledge, the Religious Tract Society-the British and
Foreign Bible Society-and some serenty religions

For 1851, the issue of Protesting, or anti-Calbolic Infidel Press, London,
Atheistical Publications $12,000.000$
640,000 Publications of Corrupting, or Nega-

17,500,000
Thus showing a total annual issue of 30 millions protications of an irreligious, corrupting, negative, or procesting character- Well might Mr. Torrance add:
"These statements * with respect to the literalure or the head of the evangelical movements of the day were most startling, and, at the same time, humilialing.?
Wo
W.
ing" our friends could have the effect of "startre guilty of, in endearoring to unsettle the faith of he Catholics of Lower Canada, whilst there is such an ample field for their exertions in Protestant Enging at the moral and religious condition of Protestntised comnties-" that something ought to be done or his fand suage, and of the same Protesting fait

## THE PRIMITIVE CEUURCH.

The Halifax papers contain long accounts of great the Rt. Rev. Bishiop of Nore Scotia with the yourg and lovely Miss Mary Bliss: and dwell with much complatency upon the gallant demeanor of the personal charms of his blooming bride. Such a sight it is not often given, even to the Protestant world, to behold. A Bishop in love, or a Reverend Prelate leading his blusing bride to the hymeneal altar, are not every day events; and when they do occur, it is meet that tliey should be duly recorded.
The bride, we are informed, was attended by four oung ladies: and the Right Rev. bridegroom-got d by four young gentlemen. The ceremony concluded, the Bishop and. Bishopess: adjourned to the banquet room, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided, and the healih of the Right Reverend bride mas proposed and recelved late instanced the case of the Protestant Bisliop of Salisbury, who also entered into the holy state of a fiony atter his consecration, as a precedent. Rev: Bishop of Newfoundland, who was also prebacy by assuring lis hearers apising for his celi ensible, to the cliarms of connubial bliss, or to the attractions of' the fair sex by whom he was surround d;" these gallant sentiments of the amorous Prelate eport in the Halifax Churchl Then, according to the the 'Bridesmaids' vas responded to in an eloquent and humorous speech," by Reverend presbyter of up, and the happy pair- the Rt, Rev. Bishon o the country to enjoy their honeymoon
There now-is not this better than celibacy and asceticism- than praying and fastig.-
nence and absti-
viar,, , And in readiag the report of these festioi
解
 early Fathers of the Church?

COURT OF QUEENS BENCH, QUEBEC.
On Thursday, the 25th ult, John Heari, John Burnas on Matin O'Brien pere indiciter Thoma "assault with intent to to murder"-committed yinoo
the notorioios Gavazi on the 6 GIh of June $1855^{2}$
 guilty of a simple assault: the other prisoners were Ill acguitted.
We do not publish the evidence in this case, as i elicited upon the trial of thials which has not appeared an attempt to demolish a church." The evidence wa very contradictory: and, for the proserution, there was evidently much hard swearing, to use the mildest for. instance, swore point blank that he saw Hearn leap over his pew, and that Hearn did not rush oul f the door: in order to get at Gavazzi ; whilst anther witness-Mr. W Benning-a drurgist and chemist, and who was "sitting immediately behind" Hearn on the evening in question, swore equally posi pew." Of these two contradictory statement his must necessarily be a lie ; and either the tailor or M . Benning has been guilty of periury. For the rest there was not one witness who could swear to haring seen Hearn lay a hand upon Gavazzi. : Manj swore that he was excited, and that lie was struggling; but none could testify to any assault committed by him on Gavazzi, or on any one else. Even Sheriff Sewell tat Hearn was doing nothing, and had no stick in is hand."
That there was an assault on Gavazzi on the evening in question, is certain; and it. is equally certain illegal violence: but we do not think that it has been stablished that Hearn was one of Garazzi's assailants. In this opinion we are confirmed by Mr. Juslice Rolland, who, in bis impartial summing up o contradictory nature of the evidence adduced for the prosecution. His Honor also laid it down as lor opinion "that there was no direct evidence of such a preconcerted plan as was supposed;" and this vier of the case was fuily borne out by the facts elicited upon the trial. Gavazzi-it was prored-haring
stated - that the Irish Catholic clerry were the instigators of the Six-Mile-Bridge massacre-and having repeatedly defied any one present to contradict hing Hearn stood up, and imprudenly cried out, "Ihat's a lie.". Jmmediately Hearn was set upon, and cruelly beaten, by a parcel of blackguards inside the church; and whilst some rushed to strike him; others; his friends, crowded round him to protect him from the fury of his cowardly assailants. Then a regular fight took place; and attracted by the noise inside. the mob outside poured into the building, attacked Gavazzi, and pitched him out of the pulpit-an act
of violence indeed which every good citizen must condemn, but in which it was not proved that Hearn lad any part. For the other accused no defence as made. The falsehood of the charge trumped Vigilance Committee the malice of the Protestant Vigilance Cominittee, was so palpable, that the Court
at once directed the jury to find a verdict of "Not at once

On Tuesday, Mr. Hearn was brought up for judgment, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $£ 25$.
We rend in the Quebec Colonist's report of the above trial, the lollowing serious attack upon the composition of the jury :-
"An Orangeman on the Jury stated, a month ago, thinge, to gect on Hearn's trial, to "r fix him,? as he said. He did manage to get on, and he conxed the
simple, though honest men on the Jury with him, to agree he faid be a of one shilling. He was assisted in this by an officer of the Court.';
Without presuming to call in guestion the acci-
 wat tie is bound, in the interests of justice, and for the sake of Mr. Hearn, to publish the names of the Court." Such accusations should never be made unless the accuser is able and willing to sustain them publicly. This, we do not doubt, the Quebec Colonist can, and will da.

Riots on the Bupfalo and Brantyoid Rallroan.- These disturbances, in which one man lost his life, seem to have originated in an attemp conscquence struck work, as the wages. The mpe in and madilened by the system of extortion and fraul of which, it would seem, they had lonr been the victims, determined to stop the trafic on the lines, until the - wages due to them were paid up aistrong party of constables, however, was despatched to the pot, and soon succeeded in dispersing the rolers an captiring some of the ringleaders. Though it is these missuided men it must lee remembered ithal great provication had been given to them; sand lhat they and cheir families had long been suffering great
to them- but dishonest thom witheld, the wages longedue:


LECTURE ON THE GEOLOGY OF CA 1. S. Hunt, Esq.. gave lis first lecture on this subject on Friday evening last before the St. Patrick's
Society of this Citr: The weatuer was Societe
clement, and, in consequence, many were presented from hearing th
Mr: Hunt began by showing the steps by which we sirive at geological knowledse ; and remarked that a soil which covers the eath's aprrent that beneath the where a crust of solid rock, although it may sometimes be concealed by great thickness of clay and
sad. We soon find lhat these rocks ofler diferences in their character; some being limestones, others sandslones, or slates, and that these are all arranged iit
parallei layers, which are sometimes lorizontal and parallei layers, which are sometimes horizontal, and
at olliers inclined. Certain of these beds are found at others inclined. Certain of these beds are found
to contain the remains of plants and animals, now, for the most part, extinct; these fossils are different in the dififerent sets of rocks, and thus enable is to
compare and idenify formiations widely distant from ench other. Besides these rocks in layers or strata, Ibere are others which, like granite, whinstone, and trap,
are fuind in masses without any such structure, are finund in masses. without any such structure, and have been forced in a molien state through fissures in
the ollier rocks, so that they often stand like wallisthe otiter. rocks, so that they often stand ise walls-
cutting through the rarious beds of sandstone, ; limecutling throughi the rarious beds of sandstone, himestone, ete., and showng by the clanges, which a producee in were once in a ligitly ignited state.
ceeded to gire a sleetch of the rocks of Canaua; he described a greal inountainous region extending along
the north of the St. Lawrence valley from the Gulf to Lake Huron, ind thence northisestward to the Arctic sea. Thee chains of hills which are seen to the north slore of the river below, Cape. Tourment, belong to this formation. They have been caller the Laurentides, and the rocks of which they are com-
posed are known as the Laurentian formation. This consists of granitic, quartzose, and felspathic rocks, mith bels of crystalline limestone, often containing
great quantities of iron ore. These rocks wlich are many thousand feet in thickness, are very much bent and folded into great wrinkles, which run nearly north these tilils are 2,000 or 3,000 feet in heeight. The lecturer explained that these foldings are among the results of great forces whicch have been going on
from the earliest periods, and hare giren slape to this contincnt. These. forcess have at different epochs and again depressed it ; for the surface of the land slomis but continually; changing. Wrhile thius beneath the wares, the waters deposit sand, clay, and lime in sfratified rocks botlom of the sea, and hus form the formed in this way, and "then by cliemical' a aencies made crystalline, probably at the same time that they portions of these rocks henere was next deposited a formation consisting of slates and sandstones, which is spread orer Lake Superior and the forth shore of
Lake Huron; these rocks are anparently identica Lake Huron; these rocks are apparently identical
with'tloose which the English geologists lave name Cimbriah. At the time of their formation rolcania corces were very active; and from rents in the earth' crust, the ancient lavas sometimes flowed out in such
quatities as to cover lundreds of square miles with melied rock. These, covered over in their turn by sand and gravel; now form the greenstones̀ and traps of tlie Upper Lakes. Ith is in in tliese rocks that we After copper mines
their surface formation of these rocks, a portion of tuted surface and the prese of the North A American continent with Lhe wiole exception of ar smill area of Liaurentian -rocks which now form the einotitiains west of Lik west. The ocean of that day, deposited a series of rocks known to geologists as the Lower Siturian for
mation sone two or three huidree feanada of beds of san

few sea-reeds and some species of sheils, and crusta-
ceans ifere, so fai as komi", the only animats. Among the latier, the most remarkable, was a, ilitile This genus. of an inals is muscle, and called lingula. that it exists at the present -day; while thousands of other classes of animals "which came into being after
it, are now extinct. The shiell of this lingula bai the same chemical composition as bones, distinguishing it from other sliellss: A great many foot-marks are formed upon these sandstone beds, and are sup-
posed to indicate the existence at that time of large posed to indicate the existence at that time of large animals something like lobsters, with many pairs of
legs and a moveable tail $;$ but no portions of them hare as yet been detected." Thiese fracks are very bundant at Beaillarnois, where they were first,derected and described by the late Mr. Abrabam ripples of the waves, and the drifting of the sands by the winds, will be found preserved.
the and thiting
U
nous, andse sandistos repose others, more calcaset of fossils, princinaly shells and more numerou timestones, which are seen on the Island of Montreal and which are filled with vast multitudes of corals These rocks lave been slickness of 1,200 feet.and the strface haviag been afterwards wornu away we have the upturned edges of the rocks exposed to view, and from the measurement of their angles of the thickness.
To chese limestones, which are all charged with
bitumen from the organic remairs succeed blact bitumen from the organic remains, succeed black bi-
tuminous slates, and shew many hundred feet of slates, sandstones, and limestones, which are charac terised by their distinct classes of fossils. These
make up the Lower Silurian rocks, whicl.are spread over the Prorince from the east to the west, and are then overlaid by tro other great series-the Upper
Silurian and Devonian, made up in a similar manner of limestones, sandstones, and slates. A line runnin up the valiey of Lake Champlain, and theuce by $\mathrm{St}^{\circ}$.
Hyacinthe, to near Quebec, marks an unduation in Hie Lower, tilurian rocks, dividing the great area into Livo basins-east and west. Each of these basins ex rounding and dipping bencath coal fields: in that those of Nova Scotia and Newr Brunswich; and in the west those of Michigan and Pennsyliania. The rocks of the western area are very little disturbed forces which have acted between each of the great epochs mentioned, and lave raised them into mountain ridges, besides greatly altering their texture.-
From this structure it recults that the ocks are conlined to theults hat the coal-bearing nada, vilere-upon the Bay Clateur-the base of that formation is met with, wilh. the characteristic fossils, and snall seams of coal.
We would remind our readers, that Mr. Hunt nada ;" and, both from the interesting nature of the subject itself, and from the manuer in which it will be rrated by hie talented lecturer, we trust that he may have a numerous audience. The lecture
commence at 8 p.m., at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Sorree of the Young Men St. Patrici's ASSOCLATION. - We trust that it is almost unineces sary to remind our readers that this Soirée, the proPurposes," takes places on Tuesday erening next. Every exertion is being made by the Commitlee to than usual eclat. Refreshments of the best descrip tion will be abundantry prorided, and the services Mafre's Band bave been secured for the occasion We may add that the dancing will be confned to Quadrilles, and other dances against which the mos scrupulous can entertain no objections. Poikas, \&e
have been carefully excluded fron the programme.

Temperance in the United Statss.-The States, to restrain the Sunday liquor traficic, lave as yet, only had the effect of transferring the profits to.another class of dealers. We read in the N.Y Times "that in many of the retail drug stores, phar eilling in Tlie N. Y. Times adds that, "is strangers visitiog th city and not understanding the precise nature of our
Sundiay drug business, vill certainly become alarmed Suncay drug business, will certainly become alarmed ders. 'They' ivill carry home' with them erroneous mpressions of our sanitory condition, which; as they always tell when they get back all they hear or see siness of the city : they will conclude, and correctly too, that where an enorinous quantity of medicine is taken, the mortality must be terrible."
very attont to thate a viral ork, as elsectier origin ip the corrupt lieart of man, by legislative enactments, does but aggrarate the misclief; a and that the utmost that: the quack Philanthropists and Reformers can effect, by their desperate efforts dam up the stream of intemperance, is, to divertthan when allowed to fow on in its ancient hed. Our and most miserablet buinglers at leogisation. Like the tinker, in rrying to stop, one: hole, they make a dozen This the N. Y: TTimics though an adrocate of a pro libitory lars, feels ilimself compelled to admit, fo he adds:liguors on Sunday-is thè causé offa more ifin weia

 testant press, no a proof or hee infuence of Protest ant - arangelisation- ate: getting jito bad odor.o this Boone, a Protestant, wries home an account published in ilie New York Church Journal, from which we copy:-
Every one here now is satisfed that a preater set of miscreants does not exist on earth. They hay ived now for ten moithe on the plunder of the poor inhabitauns of this city, extorting money from them
by the must frightful cruelties, and spending it by the monst frightful cruelties, and spending it
opium-smoking and debauchery. It has been a ver grave question witb the Eng isht and American Commissioners whether they were not bound, in the name of humanity, to expel them by force from the city,
aid restore it to the malldaring. Bat for the women, aud erstore it to the mandarings. But for the women,
cifidren, and innocent people in the city, I believe hildren, and innocent people in the cilly, I betieve
tioj would have shelled the place, till it was a heap TrdMr. Mt is bol a few days since har Mr. Nelso ied ivit Points, going into the cily, saw several men them with krivees as they paseed by ; and others sharpening their kinves to cut gasedean in inturn, thus killing
hem by iuchas. Un the same ocasiom, they plack out some men's eyes, and cul of their eais; others have been cut up inct by inch. . Tassure you it is homi-
ble tolive in tlie vicinity where sach deeds are bein Perpeliated; and yet we get letters from the Uniteil


Ler. Certainy there is no excuse for representing
hiem as partios now but some mene canut refrain
from sympaltising with those who resist const
rom evmpathising with chose who resist consitiute
anthority. There are partues now here in Sluanghi
though
though not numerous, who call one of the chliefs
the city, a seond Washiugion. This man was
cen!ly a horse-boy for an
write tis name ; he smoles opinim; lives, by plunner
is incapable or conceiviug what ihe word freden
means; ; nd yet, enecausis he in a bobllil wrifinn
culled a Washinglon!?-Spiril of Missions.
In a report given by the Mrontreal Herall of the 24th ult., we find the following remarks upon the speech of the Rer. Archueacon Lower, of the Anew comments in our last)-atributed to the Rev.

The Rev. gentleman said that lately it tad be sated by one having a certain authority-and he hac
heen requested by a member of the Church of Eng mention haity that © hal been staled by on companied by the word of Gou's living minister to e plain it." Such a slatement had no rue ring of Pro-
testantism about it; aud if men in authority in the Church of Englaud entertained such sentiments, they
could not be far from a willingness to submit lyranny of Rome. Such sentiments showed a des to raige up a priestly dictation, and betrayed a distrus
of the individual judgment, and even of Grd's ow
whrd. As to God's living minister who was to ex plaia it he did not now how heorle were of distin
grish him, fiuce so many persons professed to bo God,

If it is dificinlt tn distinguish who is " God's living minister," from amongst the crowd of impertinent pretenders to llis sacred office, it is not difficult to taketh the houor to limself.-Htelreeus us that no man therefore who cannot show that ihe lias been called by God, as was Aaron-who cannot show that le las diately, or mediately, that is, from olliers who themselves. were the lioders of an immediately given di-
rine commission "to teach all nations"一
can possibly be other than an impertinent pretender; and as sua all sensible men will scorn 10 listen to him. Man indeed profess to be Gou's ministers ; but we kno miracles can they prove their immediate, nor from eliable listory their mediate, divine commission teach.
Q. In reply to an "Inquirer," we beg leare to syy that we think the is in error in supposing that the
Rev. Mr. Orr, otherwise called the "Angel Gaorie,", was one of the " most prominent speakers a
the late Protestant Anniversary Meetings," and that his "remarks created a great sensation amongst his audience; deeply convincing, both his brother ministon on the phatorm, and he noble-mindeu congrega blessings of religion pure and undefiled." Our co respondent, we think, must be mistaken as to the speaker; tor, in the first place, there is, we believe, and their worthy brother, the Rer. Mr. Ori-and, lie second place, the A merican papers state that the latter sitiled from. Neiv York for Glasgovis on the 2014 instant, bound, we suppose, on a Protestant mission,
ary rojage to the heinighted Papists of Great Britain. ary rojage to the heniighted Papists of Great Britain
Howerer, if the' Rev. Mr. Orr was not present on Howerer,
the occasion alluded to, we liave littie doubt that his place was well supplied by other Protestant minister

Dred-At the Piastytery, on the 3tsitul., the Rev
 Paish, His funeral aervice
day next, ai 10 a.m:-R.I.
NEV AGENTs- We feel mite plensure in an ouncing to our fiends that the Revo Jo J. Chis True Whynist for Liultay and surrounding dis Mr. A Benton, of Downy rile, has aloo kind offered bip servicen to act Por Emily nand neighboring
districts.

By way of ocrtrast io the criminal statistics of Copy the following from the aduress of the Clie Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench to the Giana Jury, at the orening of the January term, in the very Romisi City of Quebé: :-
"His Honor the Chief Jussice, in $\boldsymbol{R}$ very brie Charye to the Grand Jury, explanatory of theiriduties
congratulated them upon the lighluess of the callendar observing that all the cases in it were of a very sim
pe deseription, and not requiring any eemarks from im respecting them; and he at the same time. sai ome he Coult having been held in the month of November last, it was mainly atributabia to the characteris,
ic morality of the sellied population of the District."

# Sicrrtańp's Officé, Quehec, Jan. 27, 1855. 

 His Excellency lle Goverior General has bee The Honorable John Fraiucis Duval, to be one of The Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bencli for Thech Roliam, resignedThe Honorable Rene Edouart Caron, to he one of So Puisne Judges of the Coun of Queen's Bench fo Panel, deceased.
The Ho Honorabie Augustin Norbert Morin, une of he Majesty's Counsol, to be mue of the Prisne Judges of the siid Honorable John Francis Duval. The Honorable William Badgley; vine of her Ma Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the rogin of the said Honorable Renó EItounard CTon

##     

 as, We Christian Guar diun and Globe have been unfortumate of late; the ralselioods hare been detected and axposed as soon ia which we copy fromn of the last of heseso cccurrences, "The Toronto Chriztion Guardian rays, in refer ence to the Sheppard cenee, that-' in the evidencejiven on the trial of McGrath, there was, quite sulii
 they conld not ngree, and were connsequeny
charged after being out nenrly weenty Touir houls. was reporied that ihe division slopal ten niguinst 1 Wh
for a verdict of giity. Here gire two items lur coul sideration; frss, we have arnongst us a elass of persion
who think it no. haran to murder Protestants; opd the When an act of that kind is com nniuted, to do theit
ntmost to shield the criminal and frustrate the ends of ustice for the security of human
In simple disproot of both
 appeared in the Leader of last Tuesclay from thl Ca-
thulic in qneation, ohn $L$ yndon, and to publish the one sent to us also by Lyndon :-
To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen
$\mathrm{Sir}-$ In justice to my own charaoter, 1 must nddress
yon in reeference to a most false and unjust assertion of the Gloke, that, on the trial of McGrath for tha mur der of Sheppard, 'there was only ono for acquital,
and Ihnt was a Roman Caitholio, The Globe then Catholic that he resolititely resitied fndina tha ecense guity. Now, Sir, I Jefor ito inform yon thet I was the only Catholico on the Jurfiththat I war not for arquitling
he prisoncr-I and ning other Jurors were for tringing
 one of them gave in ; the other Kept his oninion, an


johe laydon Eave the G6tbe ma Christian Guardlan in the posi tion of wifful and convicted slandereert, and of having
oxhibited a tolal dísregard of truth?"

Bansuar "Sopp" as Canada-The graan humburs deliver a lectiput on Temperance, in the "ambilivus vitlle city" of Hatmilton s and the paries hrrugh whom as well as to Temperanae, advertibed eye to busines in conneation therewith. Thus a ticket to the lectur voult give the golder a chauce in L. Beemer \& co.
distribution of Gifis, 10 to take place the same epening The "Sons" or hamilitot, not tiking this piece of had no connecilon whatever with the Lectire an out, and issuad the following notice :-
" $O$ wing
to unforeseen citcumstanees, P.T. Barnum,

 In the general pro-Rusian and anteritioh spmpa thies of our democratic neighbort, ofe of our cótem



# THE RRUG WITNESSANDGATHGEGCHBPNICLE: 

## FOREFGN WTELGGENCE


 suseitated many, things, which were theught foriever intimale allianceè exists: withiour ancient sehemies witie flay:of Trance? waress witbehoion on on those "aistan stores were the bold high of quar eages had not be fore me, surrounding the Emperor as formerly wear in the same uniforn, carryng the same standards, ments of devotion, to their countrg- Receive, then these, standards, shich will : ead, you to victoify as they, led your fatherg; as othey have, just led you
comrades. Go, and take pour sliare of what still re mains of danger to be orercome and glory to be ism which is your ambition, and you will' have vent your assistance to plant our eagles upon the walls: o Scbastopol, "TTimes 11 Jan
Telegraph despiatcies from Vienna state that on the Czar to negotiatejat once with the Ministers of Austria, France, and England; on : the basis of the protocul of the'28ch of December: The foflowing are the four points alluded to

1. The abolition of the Protectorate of Russia
over the Danubian Principalities, and the privileges of those provinees placed under: the collective gua-
trantee of the contractiog Povers, runtee of the contracting Powers.
2. The free navigation of the
3. The free narigation of the mouths of the Da-
nube secured according to the principles established zube' secured according to
4. The revision of the treaty of the 13 th July 1841, 4. The abandonnent, by Russia of her clarime. to subjects of the Porte (to whatever rite they may belong, , in consideration of the Powers. giving. mutual
assistance to obtain from the Sultan a confirmation and obserrance of the religious privilieges of all Chrislian communities.
The Austrian summons to the Czar embraced the have been urged by the Western: Powers:-,$: \cap$ Austria in her final suminon's to Russia deman no modification of the internal possessionsi, and
B Besides the four points, an indemnificalion for war expenses is to be a basis for future propositions. A. future Russian protectorate over the Grecosible with the Sultan's sorereign rights: thie: five yovers guarantee thie privilege and equal righits o The Russian protectorafe tin the Danu
palities and in Servia is declared extinct. The navigation of the Blact Sear is to be guanteed by the razing of Sebastopol, and by converting The Russian fleet -to .be foure frigates and two The remainder-oftlie Black, Sea fieet to be allowed to withdray to the Baltic; and miree natigation to The Sulina mönt tis tioctla the eñ
a neutral territo
The followin opdits on ite. Second Edition of "It is the intention of Evigland, France; and Aus-
 mand willout teestiantion, ans is yous precisely, the posi-
 points whioht might foe abosen for : Alis purpose - one
of the latest Ruissian annexations, Bessarabia; or the Crimea at atease that most important jiortion of the
 uncoupromisngye nsist, st that of himiting the number of Russian, ships jij ther, Black Sea, with constant;
senice of a corresponding-squadron of the Allies."
 of this cidas Thte:
The French army izo fo cctupation in the Romar
 tween France and Austria ores seciring, the tranquil lity of Taly las, not, yet, been, signed, mor willit, be
unilil the treaty of December 2nd shall resalt in an until: Hhe,treaty:off December 2nd shall.

From.St. Petersburg we flearn :sbat great distress
is felt: in the citys and muchiddisat tisfiction prevailed

 the same time the Car sems deternend to make ex
 Petersburg, under, date December \&, sàs:
 dition not onyy to carry :on a aeforssye swar, buy, even


 retreat of the allied fleets from the: Balftic, the civil

 ostinn of the introvince
The "aceentance oi Ithe part of Rusia, of the four siderable surprise and a arge anis, af controperisy Dhe' movement is ' generally viefied'd with'susispicioin andrythe belief is strone in somme quarters that the Czar, in thiu' acting tidesites to detab. Alistrint roin he Western Alliance, and the to, lessen the num a paper sbich has. certainly no Russiai sympathies
or $i$ in has been loudy demanding; from tlee commence for it has been Ioudy demanding; from the commence
 hitad and commercial circtles the "opinion gain Russian army in tue Crinea is thoroughly demoral ised, in an infinitely, greater degree than the worst that: the: Emperors is deplorably in" want":of moniey nid minen- that the Empress, whose life is fast mobb Ing away, is incessant th her entreaties for the termihis isolation from the great European Courts. These opinions will be taken, for: what they are wrorth:hhe Autocrat's feelings' but they anperprit an org of opinion to whicil : ont the slightest suspicion of in-
sinicerity con atiach: thod of strengthering Nevertheess, the surest me them to exist, wrill be the Caking of Sebastopol, and destroying that source of lis. power and his insolence.
It is , therefore, hations will not have the sightest effect in retarding the progress of the allied arms; for, while the diplos
matists are, prolocoling at. Ti iena, , the siege will promatists are, prolocoling at.T.Vienna, the sieye will pro-
ceed, and the readiness or otherwise:of: Nicholas's representative in the Austrian Capital to accommo-
date linsself to terms will be materially influenced by the events in the Crimea. Whether we believe:that test in which be is so overnatched, or whiether we view him merely in the act of playing a deep game, of his appearing tofore the world in the chiaracter of a suitor for peace, at so early a stage of liostili-
ties, must be deeply mortifying to lis enornous pride tes, must be deeply mortiyngy to his enormous pride
and vounded ranity. Themoral. influenceiof, such a niteous exhibition, eyen amongst his orvn serf, can-
not fail to be considerable; and; even if he 'be acting a liypocritical pirt," it is dificicult to imagine what
subsequent advantage; can be beld to atone for the degradation to whici he will hare sunk by thus early crying peccavi. . On a close review of his position,
the probabilties are quite as great in favor of his sincerity as against it. Suite as greatopol in favor of his ing point. If the allies succeed, the war is over;--
but peace canot le proclaimed except on another condition being added to those already named in the extract which ve have given, and it is this- that he
must be made to par the must be made to pay the wholo e expense of the con-
test. Undess this pe insisted upon, neither the people of England nor those of France will be satisfed ne resur, nor
According to a telegraphic communication, received from Paris, dated from Brailow, the 9 th in in-
stant, the Russians liad erossed the Danube, invaded Dogrudsctha, and taken possession: of Tultscha: and Badadaghe
taken most people: by surprise, but the statement is so meagre and unsatisfactory that we wait with some statement. Such a diversion appears extrenely improbable under the circumstances; but if the Russians lave stolen a march on the: troops of the Emditable to Austrian vigilance.

## THE CRIMEA.

The siege works were proceeding vigorously, and the health of the troops was improving; abundance. of
warin clothing liad arrived out and was being distributed, and the allied armies vere anxiously waiting for the monent of attacks. The weather was still
ungarorabe, vut the means of transport were better, and cperything indicated the resumption of host betilier on a scale so commanding as to afford every reason-
able lope of success. The French approaches, according to one of the accounts, had bean pushed botl armies ivere constan ty calculated that, on Neiv Year's Das th, and it was 100,000 men before Sebastopol. The belief was that the batteries could not open fire before the 10th orill not be made win not be made unti the enemy has been attacked
in the open field. The Turks at Eupatoria vill take
the Russians in the reear, and hemmed in betwoen two fires, the Russian General!s position was not to be enviable. The Troops under. Omar Pacha con-
sisted of the Egyptian division and the men who fought on the Danube last fear: Thie tive then gho gene
 army under his command will amount to " 50,000 men. We see it stated that the batteries will poen with illy employed. Sorties continued to be made by the









## 

 succession fromi they castellated dicrags below: hity


 ou the occasion. Every, preparation was, made on the previous night, and Capiain brandlings troap, of horse
artijilery was ordeeid to the front. Before 5 oclock in the morning we wete all al our posist, devoutly wish
ing that our friends in the valley before is were on their way to us, and about to take that'lickiiig which sooner or later they must receive-but nop the gray, of
the, morning came gradually upon us: as :usial : ind day--lighin revealed gio us the Russians: quiet in their camp, No work dia they do upon that day: the
breasworks, at which they had worked for days as busp as bens, remained in statit guo for 24 hours, aud
it appeared pretty evident that the Moskoos tiad give
 which, nu doubt the accustomed s'gin and prayers"
was the distinguishing feature of the Russiau relaxa tion. Duting the day: we remarked a a hisisiacrectiona
wood, ther the thing was a cross or a. allows, a religious
ceremonial or the final panistment of some unfortunale Pole who 'hal perhaps "atempied to run arway
weicould not:exactly determine; and the opinions on we:could not exactly determine, and the opinions on
the subject were divided. Infamed by their dole o spirits, te was :hought that the near altaok, but migh again aissed guietly by-Alike its predecessor. The
main boyd of the Russins sin our front is upor the
 Our spies t tell. us that-all the villares tu the eastwara are also occupied by troops, who have illi treated and
turnee outi the origipal inhabitants - principally Tar-
 across the nlain" "the coliterering helinets, pantalion
 a. pretty spectacle in the mornings sunlight. They ad-
 dettes beate a haty retreat: A budy also galloped : 10
their left aud crowied hhe heights, close uiderneath
 econnoissance galloped towards the village of Kamai
a, and then came in full. pursuit of many Cossacks, who, with their shining, spear-heids, in the air, made of one, whose horse stiombling brought bime becpition ground, and after running for: ome distance tie was
made prisoent; The Cossacks continued to retreat
 cause beng soon- rendered apparent by the appear-
ance of a large force of Cossacks and the rallying of the runaways. A sharp intercharge of fire from the respective carbines on either side took place, which
lasted for sereral minitites, when the Cossacks a gian
nelireated throgh the gorge, and a cavary galloped callingity up to the crest of the brown hill overlooking it, fring downibelow, and evidently
making also the,best use of their eyes. in their commanding position, from whieh might be had a fine
view of the Russian camp. This same camp had ben observed for soime minuiues to have beeome the
 and being moved from airedoubty therear to a com-
manding position..s. The Russian trenichee, too, were lined by their greatcoated soldiers, The. French ca-
valry were opuicky seen setitiog from their position on te tor of the brown hill, having, seen all they wanted
to see; and it was rather weil for them that they beal
 peared;and Russianibatralions now topped the heights,
he boodides of: Russian :cavalyy, stoo, on:the Macken-zie-road made : preparatiuns : for passing: the liower
bridge, while the French troops, having finished their recoungiessanc, retirid over the hills of the Turkish
reloubis, whioh, in itieir turn, were again ocupied by the advancing Cossaiks, who, however,' ceme thius
 on the plain in the event of the Russiailu troops'being drawn on to attack, and ihen returned to their camp.
While all this was going on a reconnoissance, was
 Royal Marines aliso hiaving orders to be ready to staud instanliy tio, heir armsis Here, however, Hitte was
doue. The Russian pickets, of course; made the best,of their way from their picket-house $(800$ yards
only in and

 cles : woieg, of conrse, Immediately appropriated by
the Zounves, the latier: became the capture of the owtand; spear of Colonel Sterling; the Assistant Ad-
utant-General. At this point the troops forming the French jecunnoigsance were sean to roptitie, downithe.







 ne, and therefore figb bing: Turks General canoon



 ing Ived.iu a.state of civilization. If you can fancy ee month of December, and a farge canyuss umbrella

 nave no change of clother, are sof, aide if chey, hand
he fuel to lightit a fire in: be mud the rain quickly ex-
 ur military rulers had been gifted with common foictought, and - had dannounced to the army in timene their
intention of wintering io the Crimea. The officers, at least, might have provided diemsel ves with hroorten
iouses from England, and some kivid of potithble stove warm themseives, dry their yeet clothes, and cook ,ith some bind of shelcer, and remioved from the bari ground: The last Gazette from England has mare
Lord Raglan a fieild-marshal for the batle of Inkermann, with the fortuante termination of which he had ing: the fact, it was a most shameful surprise, in
which we allowed the enemp, inder cover cert weather, avorable to them, to get a numerous ariliery noses, and to penetrate into our very camp. buat they were beateil wa not due to any yeneralship, ous French impetuosily. The Russians came on bravely, wih oheers and hurrahs; our puor half
slarved infantry received them with sullen calmuess, it was eventually a hand to the diad fight, for of despar general he Russian loss was too to one nt uurs. You will not with such determined courage before an overpoivering and yet these very men, for want of common prustate of the roads, which prevents their food reaching hem in time or in sufficient quantity. The same re, marks apply to the borses of the Cavalry, many of the
former dyins of disease; ihe latter from sheer starvathem a litute near to Balaklava, and to provide the por beast wish ting ithe slable edoor after the animal
is gone.? The Cuvalry, from mismanagement, aire nearly hors de combal, and the minfantryagement, are bastopol, dying fast. That an army ol young soldiers xpected, but when that same army was destitule o rions consequent thereon ins sufferrngs have preen reatly increased, and disease is rapidly doing the
work of the enemy. To give you an instance of the vant of common prudence, a regiment is landed hurrenches, "exposed to cold, wet, and want of food; the them hurried to their graves, and scircely more than'
200 left fit for duly. No representation is listened to from the medical department. They are not encon-
raged in :their, arduous duties in any way; snubbed whenever a pretext can be found for doing so, and often made to bear the blame ot, what they cannol
help, or take the responsibitity which belongs to
others. I am no croaker, as you wall know, I came others. I am no croaker, as you woll know, i came
out here voluntarily, and am prepared to die, if neces-
sary, like a man, but I think the truith ought to be known, viz., that in :the management of this arry
there has. been a lamentable want of fore-thought, leading to a great sacrifice of life, ; much : misery, and
discomfort, and the service thereby reudered unpopa discomfort, and the ser
lar amons themselves.

Anecoote of Tie Czan.-A very severe satire had applice were on the alert, and discovered that its author was a astudent of the University of St: Pelersbuight.
The Czar sent for the Minister of Public Instruction and the young poet.: "See what subjects' your pupils tudy ? Read this paper here, The unfottunate mal the Minister. "My sou," said the Czar to the young man, you have commilted a serious faul; , but a
sincere repentance may atorne for it. You must expiate it You'are a soldier Depart, be a good solwith enthusiasm for his sovereign, to join the regiment to which he was, ordered.! After a long time, remain-
ing a subaliern, he wrote the Emperor. . His letter remained unaiswered. Supposing the Czar might not ne person; but he could no obtain an audience. He He was condemned to be floged. The Emperor reunhappy poet, howeyer, haviug great talent, publishied
 vrevel was sent him. reached him on the very
vening he expired of an illiess occosoned by his rijef and disappoinlment.

A mass meeting, was latety held in New Orleans

 Che mar，noquaging，Fas negatived，upon the mo
 on accordance with he Act of niformity，Mhe Protestander of his own，for family use in lis dio－

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THE ST. PATMICKS SOCIETY bog to announce thal Lecture T. S. HÜNT, Esq,

Chemist of the Provincial Geological Survey, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James Street, On Friday Evening, the 2nd instant, Sutject-"The geology of canada," coscledre.
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