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The William Construction oriental walling all

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1855.

NO. 25.

ALLOCUTION OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS NINTH.

IN THE SECRET CONSISTORY OF 9TH DECEMBER, 1854.

Venerable Brethren-It is with much consolation that we rejoice in the Lord to see you now, venerable brethren, assembled in great numbers about us-you whom we can truly call our joy and our crown.-You are, indeed, a portion of those who share our labors and our cares, in order to feed that universal flock which the Lord has confided to our weakness -for the preservation and defence of the Catholic Church-for sustaining it with new disciples-who serve and adore with sincere faith the God of justice and of truth. These words of Christ our Lord to the Prince of the Apostles-" Tu aliquando conversus confirma fratres tuos," seem, then, in the present circumstances, to invite us, who, by the divine grace, have been put in his place, notwithstanding our worthlessness, to speak to you, venerable brethren, not to recall to their duty, or demand more fervor of those whom we already know to be inflamed with zeal far exceeding the glory of God, but to the end that, fortified, as by the voice of the blessed Peter himself, who lives and will continue to live in his successors, ye may therein find in some degree a new power to labor for the salvation of the flock entrusted to your care, and the mainte-nance of the interests of the Church, with courage and fortifude, in the face of all the difficulties of the present time. There could be no hesitation as to whose intercession we should especially invoke with the Heavenly Father of divine light, in order that we might be directed by His grace to profitably address you. You have assembled round us for the purpose of uniting your concurrence to the care and zeal which we have employed for the extension of the glory of the august Mother of God. We have then earnestly supplicated the Most Holy Virgin, whom the church calls the Seat of Wisdom, to obtain for us a ray of the divine wisdom, to enlighten us to say to you what may best contribute to the preservation and prosperity of the church of God. Now, considering from this chair, which is as the citadel of religion, the lamentable errors which, in these perilous times, are diffused throughout 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

We have to lament the existence of an impious race of unbelievers, who would, were it possible, wish to destroy all religious faith, and with these it is especially necessary to include those members of secret societies, who, united amongst themselves by a criminal compact, neglect no means of overturning that now the perversity of unbelievers generally inspires horror, and that there is in the minds of men a certain tendency to draw closer to religion and faith. Whether the cause of it ought to be attributed to the enormity of the crimes which infidelity has occasioned in the last century, and which cannot be remembered without a shudder—whether the fear of the commotions and revolutions which so lamentably disturb states; and bring misery to nations, or whether through the action of that divine spirit which diffuses its benign influence at pleasure, it is evident that the number of those wretches who boast of and exult in their infidelity, is now diminished; the approbation due to virtue in life and morals is freely accorded, and a sentiment of admiration arises in men's souls for the Catholic religion, the light of which shines before all eyes like that of the sun.-This is a blessing which cannot be overlooked, venerable brethren, a sort of advance towards truth; but there remain many obstacles which prevent men from attaching themselves entirely to it, or which, at least, retard their progress.

Amongst those who have the direction of public Mains there are many who pretend to favor and proless religion, who lavish their praise upon it, and proclaim it useful and perfectly adapted for human society, but who wish not the less to regulate its discipline, govern its ministers, and intermeddle in the administration of holy, things; in a word, they endeastate. to overrule it; it which is; nevertheless, inde-Pendenti; which, according to the divine order, cannot be contained within the bounds of any empire, its privilege being to extend itself to the remotest ex-Typicacternal life. And, lamentable to say, while the providence of God has bestowed upon man—that ceive not the sustenance necessary for eternal life, raising our hands to Heaven; we bless you and your learness you, wenerable brethren, a law is it is a torch in darkness, and the guide which pro- and that they lose the use of the sacrament, those flocks from the bottom of cour hearts. May the Compostella, in Spain. The Hisbop of Company

proposed in the Sardinian States which uproots the tects us through life; finally, that it is absolutely ne- powerful sources for obtaining and procuring the religious and ecclesiastical institutions, and tramples cessary for salvation, for "without faith it is imposcompletely under foot the rights of the church, anil sible to please God, and he who believes not shall be abolishes them, as far as it is possible to do so. But condemned." we will have to revert at another time, in this place, to this grave subject. Heaven grant that those who oppose the liberty of the Catholic religion may recognise at length how much it contributes to the public good by exacting from every citizen the observation of the duties which it teaches according to the divine doctrine which it has received! Heaven grant that they may be convinced of what St. Felix, our predecessor, wrote formerly to the Emperor Zeno, that "nothing is more profitable to princes than to leave the church the free action of its laws, for it is advantageous to them, when it concernsitself with the things of God, to apply themselves to submit the royal will to the priests of Christ, instead of hand judgments of God-abyss into which human seeking to bow them beneath that will."

There are also, venerable brethren, men distinguished by their science who admit that religion is the greatest of the benefits which God has bestowed on man, but who have, nevertheless, so high an opinion of human reason, which they exalt so much that they have the folly to raise it to the level of religion itself; according to the vain opinion of these men the theological science should be treated in the same manner as the philosophical. They forget that the former rest on the dogmas of faith, which are of a character the most fixed and certain, whilst the latter are elucidated and explained by human reason only, than which nothing can be more uncertain, as it changes according to the diversity of intellect, and is subject to innumerable errors and illusions. Thus, the authority of the church, once rejected, the field of controversy is thrown open to the most difficult and abstract questions, and human reason, too confident in its unstable powers, falls into the most absurd errors, which it is here impossible and useless to enitmerate; you know them but too well, and you have seen how fatal they have been to the interests of religion and society. Therefore it is necessary to show to those men who exalt beyond measure the powers of human reason that they place themselves in direct opposition to these words, so true, of the Doctor of self." It is necessary to show them how arrogant it has deigned to reveal to us, and to pretend to penetrate and comprehend them by this human intellect, so to faith.

human reason, who take it in some sort for an infal- permit themselves to be corrupted by false doctrines our mutual aspirations, especially if we obtain the and destroying church and state by the violation of lible mistress, who promise themselves to find under of which the object is the propagation of indifference intercession and prayers of the Most Holy Virgin every right. It is to these, assuredly, that apply its auspices all kinds of happiness, have doubtless for- in religious matters, an indifference which we see inthese words of the divine Regenerator:—"You are gotten what grave and terrible injury human nature creasing and extending on all sides, to the ruin of the children of Satan, and you do the works of your has received in the fall of our first parents—injury souls. Oppose with vigor and fortitude, venerable Father." Apart from these men, we must admit which has clouded its intellect and inclined its will to brethren, the principal errors by which the church is evil. Such is the cause in consequence of which the assailed in our days, and which we have just exmost celebrated philosophers of antiquity, all writing posed; in order to combat and destroy them, it is admirably on a variety of subjects, have sulfied their necessary that you should have ecclesiastics who precepts with the gravest errors; hence also that would aid you in this labor. We greatly rejoice to continual combat which we experience in ourselves, see the Catholic clergy neglect nothing, nor shrink and which caused the apostle to say:-"I feel a law in my members which rebels against the law of my spirit." It is then evident that by original sin, inherited by all the children of Adam, the light of rea- from them, can prevent them from traversing contison is diminished, and that the human race has miserably fallen from the ancient state of justice and innocence; this being the case, who can believe human reason to be sufficient for the attainment of truth?-In the midst of so many perils, and with such great infirmity of our powers, who can deny the necessity to salvation, in order not to waver and fall, of the succors of Divine religion and of heavenly grace !-These succors God, in His bounty, abundantly gives to those who seek them humbly by prayer; for it is written-" God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble." Wherefore, in reference to His Heavenly Father Christ our Lord asserts that the sublime mysteries of truth are not made known to the wise and learned of this world who pride themselves on their talents and science, and refuse to render homage to divine faith, but that they are revealed to humble and simple men who put their trust and confidence in its oracles. It is necessary that you should instil these salutary precepts in the minds of those who exaggerate the power of human reason to such brethren; that, on the other side, our soul is penean extent as to dare thereby to scrutinise and explain folly of which nothing can surpass. Exert yourselves in all things conduct themselves as the ministers of to withdraw them from so great a perversity of un-

We have learned with grief that another error not

less fatal has arisen in certain quarters of the Catho-

lic world, and possessed itself of the minds of many Catholics. Induced to hope for the eternal salvation so abundant, refuse to labor in the vineyard of the 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 with that perverse doctrine. Far be it quently is to assist religiously at the sacrifice of the from us, venerable brethren, to pretend to set bounds | mass, so as to partake abundantly of the salutary to the Divine mercy, which is infinite! Far be it fruits which it produces. Assuredly the faithful in from us to seek to scrutinise the mysterious counsels those places would be more fervent in acts of piety thought cannot penetrate! But it is the duty of our pulse and greater spiritual succors. Hence, you see, apostolic charge to awaken your solicitude and episcopal vigilance to make every possible effort to remove 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 those committed to your care that the dogmas of the ments, to the end that, provided with this two-edged Catholic faith are in nothing contrary to divine justice and mercy. Faith commands us to hold that out of the Apostolic Roman Church no one can be saved theological, or even for the philosophical sciences. -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 equally opinious incompatible with the Catholic doctrine. necessary to hold as certain that ignorance of the true religion, if this ignorance be invincible, is not a for the advantage and increase of the church. But fault in the eyes of God. But who will dare to ar- in order that our efforts may have happy results, conrogate to himself the right of defining the limits of | cord and union of souls is, above all, necessary.such ignorance, considering the various conditions of peoples, countries, and minds, and the infinite multi- of charity, and the perfidious enemy of our race plicity of human affairs? When delivered from the fails not to foment them, well-knowing how powerprison of the body we shall behold God as He is, we fully they aid him to effect evil. Let us recall to shall perfectly comprehend by what admirable and mind the defenders of the Catholic faith in olden indissoluble ties the divine mercy and justice are times; they triumphed over the most obstinate hereunited; but whilst we are on earth burthened with sies because they descended into the arena full of the weight of this mortal body, which encumbers the courage and confidence, united as they were among soul, let us hold firmly what we are taught by the the Gentiles:-"If any one believes himself to be Catholic doctrine-that there is but one God, one with their chief. something, whereas he is nothing, he deceives him- faith, and one haptism; to seek to penetrate farther is not permitted. Moreover, let us, as charity deis to scrutinise the mysteries which God in His bounty 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 on our weakness. But we feel ourselves invigorated feeble and unsound, and the powers of which they so mankind. The arm of the Lord is not shortened, fur transcend, and which we should, according to the and the gifts of heavenly grace will never fail to words of the same apostle, hold captive in obedience those who sincerely desire and ask the aid of this light. These truths should be deeply engraven on These partisons, or rather these worshippers of the minds of the faithful, to the end that they do not culties. God will protect His Church, and will favor 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 nents and seas to go to the most distant regions to procure for the barbarous nations who inhabit them the benefits of civilization and the Christian law .-It is also a source of happiness to us that the clergy, during the dreadful calamity which has ravaged so many localities and great cities, have fulfilled 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 Church, the only true one, is always found that divine fire of charity which Christ came to enkindle upon earth to burn unceasingly. have seen religious women rival the clergy in their attention to the sick, fearless of the death which many of them suffered heroically. At sight of such devotion those even who are separated from the Catholic faith have been struck with astonishment, and could not refuse the tribute of their admiration.

> We have then good cause to rejoice, venerable trated with grief on reflecting that in certain places

grace of God. These priests should be admonished, venerable brethren, and earnestly urged to fulfill with care, regularly and faithfully, the duties of the sacred ministry. It is necessary to represent to them all the gravity of the fault of which they have been guilty-they who, at this time, when the harvest is Lord. They ought to be exhorted to explain frequently to the faithful the power of the Most Holy Sacrament of the altar to appease the anger of God, and avert the chastisement which the crimes of men deserve; to remind them how important it conseif they received from the clergy a more zealous imvenerable brethren, how much the seminaries, the government of which belongs to the bishops alone, and not to the civil power, are now necessary in order to secure worthy ministers of Christ. Take great care to instruct in piety and doctrine the youth, the hope of religion, assembled in those establishsword, they may one day become good soldiers to fight the battles of the Lord. Whether for the put not into their hands any but the most orthodox authors, lest they in any way become imbued with

In this way, venerable brethren, you will provide in order that our efforts may have happy results, con-Away, then, with dissensions; they break the bonds fails not to foment them, well-knowing how powerthemselves, and with the Apostolic See as soldiers

Such are, venerable brethren, the matters we feel bound to communicate to you in our care and solicitude to fulfill the duties of the apostolic ministry, which the divine clemency and bounty have imposed and encouraged by the hope of the heavenly succor, and the ardent zeal for religion and piety, of which you have given so many proofs, is a support on which we confidently rely in such great and numerous diffi-Mary, Mother of God, whom we have with the aid of the Holy Ghost, and to our great joy, proclaims exempt from the stain of original sin, in your presence and in the midst of your applause. Certainly it is a glorious privilege, and admirably appropriate to the mother of God, to be preserved safe and pure, in the universal disaster of our race. The greatness of this privilege will powerfully 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 perpicious error of rationalism be also effaced and totally uprooted, which, in our unhappy epoch, torments not only civil society, but still so deeply afflicts the church.

We have now, venerable 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 truth, and support of Catholic unity, and to wish you with the utmost fervor and affection, before your return to your sees, all happiness, joy, and salutation. 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 preserve your flocks from the snares laid on all sides for their ruin; and may that good and propitious God confirm with His all-powerful hand what you have aiready undertaken, or may hereafter undertake, for the advantage of your churches; may He give to the faithful confided to your care such a spirit that they may never seek to separate from the side of the the heavenly mysteries an attempt the absurdity and members of the clergy are to be found who do not pastor, but that they may hearken to his voice and in all things conduct themselves as the ministers of obey him in all things. May the Most Holy Virgin, Christ, and the dispensers of the mysteries of God. Immaculate in her Conception, assist you; may she tempties of the earth and embrace within its bosom derstanding, by making them comprehend that the Hence it follows that the bread of the Divine Word give you true counsel in your doubts, support in your every people and nation in order to guide them in the authority of Divine faith is the noblest gift which is wanting to Christians in those places, that they re- troubles, and succordin your adversities. Finally,

Apostolic Benediction bestowed on you be then as expatriating to make way for Belgians and Germans. an assured testimony of our love towards you; may it be as a certain presage of eternal life and happiness, which we wish you and your flocks, and which we implore of the Sovereign Pastor of Souls, Christ Jesus, to whom, as well as to the Father and the Holy Ghost, be honor, praise, and thanksgiving for

THE MERE IRISH. (From the Nation.)

In a recent article upon the Foreign Enlistment Bill, the Times used one of those heartless expressions which have so often indicated its savage batred for the Irish people. Even the Morning Herald is compelled to protest against an outrage so indecent and ill-timed. Here is the eloquent remonstrance of our cotemporary :-

"As for the Irish—troublesome at all times—they are gone—that is, the surplus is gone—gone with a

Would any one believe that an Englishman, not to say any human being now existing, could pen such a sentence as the above, in reference to the most fearful national missortune which has fallen upon any people of modern times, and which ended in the death or expatriation of nearly 3,000,000 of his fellowcreatures? Yet such are the terms in which the government organ speaks of the fearful event in which its own influence was so disastrously and fatally ex-

"Gone with a vengeance." Even the Times does not renture to say "thank God," but we can well fancy that the thanks which it dares not offer to the Giver of all Good are practically bestowed upon the trinity which it and its abettors really worship-Mammon, Belial, and Moloch; for every one of those demons had their share in the awful cruelty perpetrated on the Irish in 1847 and 1848. It rerequired the cunning of Belial to persuade the wellmeaning English nation that the best mode of preventing a recurrence of a famine in the next year was to prohibit cultivation in the present. Nothing less than the avarice of Mammon could have taken advantage of so terrible a visitation to sell up the Irish proprietors, and remorselessly clear the lands of the occupiers when purchased for half their value from the ruined owner. Lastly, it must have required the cruelty of Moloch himself to turn such misfortunes into the means of expatriating the blood, bone and sinew of the country. Surely Englishmen will have little difficulty in connecting the present nefarious scheme of hiring foreign mercenaries with the natural and inevitable consequences of the awful national crime into which they were betrayed in 1847

Listen to the words of one of the best men in Ireland, when writing of his own prospects of raising men for the too-late embodied militia. "The Whig massacre of the Irish in 1846 and subsequent years has left but few recruits, for in 1846 children who would now serve as recruits died in numbers, and though the population may be diminished only by 2,000,000; we are now but a nation of old women and cripples." Well, gentlemen of England, how like you the consequences? As the Times tells you, you will have the "placid blue-eyed German instead of the "troublesome Irish." We fancy, however, that even the Guards, glorious fellows as they are, would rather have the 88th by their side, however "troublesome," than any German corps, even were they as stout men at arms as the "Lanz knechts" of old, which they never will be. The Irish are well used to have their blood poured forth like water all over the earth, and then find that the snobbery—the word is good Florentine-of England-gives all the glory to the bear-skins of the Guards, and the bonnets of the Higlanders, because they look picturesque in a print-shop. As for the Guards, however we have not a word to say—they have been through the whole of the desperate fights of the Crimea, they have been first in honor as in place, in renown as in loss-but we must dissent from attributing the whole glory of Alma to the Highland brigade, which did not lose above 15 or 20 men killed-and, totally according to the new cant-ignoring the 23d, 7th and 33d, every one of which battalions lost more in a single company than the whole Highland brigade together. As the Times seems to congratulate the country upon the expatriation of the Irish, we will just point out one of the consequences, of the first Whig expulsion of the inhabitants of what is-with bitter irony -called the "sister island.". The Whigs were the sor disant statesmen who drove out the Irish under Sarsfield after the wars of 1688, as they were the men who expatriated their successors after the famine of 1846. We 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 which we are going to quote; if it should, however, the nation will know what they owe to their connivance at Whig policy in depopulating Ireland-600,000 of whose sons died in the service of France in little more than one hundred years after the expulsion of 1688, and and

We quote from the correspondence of Marshal

Saxe the following remarks:

"I question if there are many of our friends who dare undertake to pass a place with a body of infantry before a numerous cavalry, and flatter himself that he would hold this ground for several hours with fifteen or twenty battalions in the middle of an army, as the English did, without any charge, being able to shake them, or make them throw away their firethis is what we have all seen." . and if the mi mid too

".Such was the description given by a noble enemy of the "Infernal column" of the English at Fontenoy. Now, we ask, what stopped and destroyed that cohumn ? ... The Irish Brigade banished by the Whigs ; and it is such subjects as they were that we are again, managh in the room of the late Sir Arthur brook.

Oh, glorious policy! We say Belgians: or the gross equivocations of

Mr. Sydney Herbert, in the House of Commons, on Friday night, when questioned by Colonel Dunne, will not do away with the fact—that which we assert most positively—that whether it was "impossible or not?—the Duke of Newcastle has been negotiating with General Vandermeer and Golonel Palma for a mercenary legion of Belgians. Have Englishmen so totally forgotten the flight of those heroes at Waterloo as to submit to such an outrage as to have these men placed again in the same line with themselves? We shall close this article by pointing out some of the illustrations, during the last fifty years, of that people whom the Times congratulates its readers upon having got rid of " with a vengeance :"-

Among Irish orators, England's parliament has enjoyed, in the eyes of the world, the credit of the reputations acquired by Grattan, Canning, Sheridan, Burke, and Plunket. As ministers, she has had the services of Canning, Castlereagh, Wellington, and Palmerston—two of whom struck down Napoleon. But England has done great things within the last fifty years. Let us consider the names that are indelibly associated with those great achievements. England has conquered India, and the conquerors were Wellesley, Hastings, and Wellington, and Gough. She was victorious in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. We need not record the name of the great warrior, for every one can recognise it. These were great wars; but we have had others. There was a war in Affghanistan; who did the work, while victory followed our banners? We answer Keane and Dennie! There was a war in China; who did the work? Gough and Pottinger. There was a war in Scinde-who did the work? Sir C. Napier; and the 22d Regiment, whose red "Guebre blood," as his brother, Sir Williams, calls it, we shall take leave to consider, in spite of the Times, as superior to the dark puddle which stagnates in the veins of Belgian and German mercenaries. There were two wars in the Punjaub; and whose name is connected with the hard-won battles which gave the empire of old Rungeet Singh to the crown of England? Whose but glorious old Gough, who has won seven pitched battles, but is not a field marshal, because no ministerial claptrap required his promotion. England, however, has derived reputation from feats of individual daring which have never been equalled, performed at Silistria and Herat. Who defended those beleaguered cities, upon whose fall the fate of continents depended? Why, James Butler and Eldred Pottinger? England has discovered the North-west Passage, and we ask who met at Melville Island on the completion of that great achievement? The glorious three were M'Clure, Kellett, and M'Clintock, and it was Mecham who first came on the track of the lost Collinson. There are, moreover, some men now, or lately commanding in the Crimea, whom even the Times, that strikes at all, and throws out ils calumnies broadcast, has not ventured to malign; and their names are De Lacy Evens, Pennefather, and Torrens. Finally, we shall add, that three years ago England was proud of three generals who had fought campaigns, commanded in chief, and won pitched battles, and they were all Irish. At present but one survives-for Napier and Wellington, alas! are gone. As for Lord Grey's assertion the other night, that the present Commander-in-Chief. was in this positionmade, too, in the presence of Lord Gough !- it is simply one of those statements which no one acquainted with the tortuous incapacity of that noble earl to realise a simple truth, either of fact or politics, will be surprised at. Lord Hardinge never commanded in the field; and once when, as Governor-General, he interfered with the actual Commander-in-Chief he. very nearly destroyed the military supremacy of England in India, as we had occasion to show a few days mente t have been wrung from us by the malignity with which the ministerial organ pursues those who have inclination and capacity to be the equals of any, subjects her Majesty possesses, both in loyalty and fidelity. and yet the Times exults in an unseemly manner at their destruction and expatriation. Does Englandendorse the sentiment? We know it is not so; but if there be one so denationalised, let him employ the Times to match our list, if it can. We see that the consistent organ of the government wishes to send Sir Charles Trevelyan to take order in regard to all matters which have gone wrong in the Crimea. God protect our poor fellows! Sir Charles was the " crownng mercy" of the Irish famine. Why, do not the Cabinet send Mons. Soyer to cook non-existent provisions at Balaklava?—they did so in Ireland. The appointment of the excellent and kind-hearted cuisiniere however, was only a bitter jest-but Sir Charles Trevelyan's missions to Ireland was a well calculated coup de grace-effectually did he use the dagger of mercy and right well was he paid for his work of which we see the judicial effect in the Foreigners' Enlistment Bill.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Redemptorist Fathers of Limerick acknow ledges the receipt of £50 from Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor, towards the building of their new church at Mount St. Alphonsus.

A Son of Charles Bianconi has been appointed one of the Chamberlains to Pope Pius IX.

The Sisters of Mercy, Galway, acknowledge to have received, through Francis Blake, Esq., Creggicastle, from his brother, Walter Blake, Esq., of Ross, Endge, the munificent donation of £100 for the Magdalen Asylum, House of Mercy, sick poor visited by the Sisters of Mercy, and the several poor schools under their management.

The Hon. Colonel Cole has been returned for Fer-

In every respect; except in human riches, religion is on the increase in freiand. Notwithstanding the is on the increase in Weland. Notwithstanding the misrule of un-Catholic governments, the efforts of anti-Catholic bigots, the mammon-hunting and bribing un-Christian Protestant parsons, Catholicity triumphs in Erin's land. The Catholic Sees have increased even in our own times, the Bishops are augmented, and the priests, both seculars and regulars, are multiplied. The number of churches within 50 years has increased at least threefold, and numberies and convents have more than doubled. The origin of the vents dave more than doubled. The origin of the Christian schools has worked wonders in the education of the humbler classes, whilst the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus, with its mighty seminaries, has almost miraculously advanced the education of the higher classes. The labors of the members of the different religious orders, is not only doing the ordinary duties of the ministry, in celebrating the Divine mysteries, preaching, teaching, hearing confessions, administering the sacraments, and instructing youth, but in leading Retreats conducting missions, and atlending to all the other spiritual exercises of their respective institutes, have perhaps never been equalled. This union of all priests has successfully defeated all the combined efforts of fanatics, hypocrites, and schemers, who, by money, lies, and corruption, attempted to de-Catholicise Ireland. The members of the various conferences of St. Vincent de Paul now established in every city and county in Ireland have performed miracles of charity, whilst the members of St. John the Evangelist and St. Joseph have gloriously exhibited the love which consists not in looks or in words, "but in deed and in truth." The Young Men's Societies founded by the noted Irish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of All Hallows' College, are producing a combined religious, moral, and literary organisation, which must produce the most general and lasting benefits, whilst colleges and seminaries have been much increased, the formal establishments of the Catholic universities, under the express sauction of the Holy See, and of all the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, will, it is hoped, soon restore to Ireland her ancient title of "the Island of Saints and of Doctors." Never, perhaps, in her best days did she accomplish so much for the missions of all lands as she is now effecting by her college at Drumcondra, from whence yearly proceed noble-hearted missionaries to almost every country under heaven. The following table from Battersby's "Registry," just ready, will show the steady but advancing state of Catholicity in Erin. we compare this return with that lately published in Castlereagh's "Despatches," as to the state of Catholicity in Ireland in 1800, what a contrast! Even in the archdiocese of Dublin, whilst we had then but 48 curates with 28 other assistants, we have now 145 curates; then 43 regulars, now 130. The other religious houses, schools, and charities have increased threefold. Taking both returns on a general average, we may estimate the present number as double that of the former. Summary of the Catholic Church in Ireland:—Archoishops, 4; Bishops, 31; parish priests, 1,007; curates, 1,328; churches, 2,291; convents, 69; nunneries, 133; monasteries and Christian Schools, 115; colleges and seminaries, 29; regular clergy and in colleges, 438. The exact number of regulars has not been returned in some places; they are about 400, and ought to be at least 600. Total of all the Catholic clergy, 2,804, being 62 above last year, not half the number required for seven millions of Catholics .-Thus I reland, although sunk in poverty, is glorious next after Rome as the seat of Catholicity and charity. She has again, as in the 5th and 12th centuries, her Papal Legate; she has now, as then, her succession of Bishops; now, as in 432, after her conversion, she glories in the Holy and Immaculate Mary as her chief, patroness; now, as then, she is the centre point of the mission; now, as then, she is the long and strong hold of "the faith once delivered to the Saints." - Catholic Standard.

STATE OF THE COUNTY LONGFORD. - We (Midland Counties Gazette) have again to congratulate the clergy and people of Longford on the peaceful and orderly state of their county. The going judges of assize during the last two years and the assistant barrister at each recurring quarter sessions have invariably congratulated their respective grand juries upon the diminished and diminishing criminality of the county. The quarter sessions calender presented to Mr. O'Hagan on Thursday exhibited a most remarkable absence of crime. There can be no doubt that the present incarcerated to the end of his days in the Tower of peaceful and orderly state of the county Longford, is London. The ecclesiastical history of O'Sullivan mainly attributable to the incessant exertions made by the Bishop of Ardagh and His Lordship's clergy lins O'Dubhane (Vulgo O'Duane), Bishop of Down to suppress those secret societies, which were so long and Connor, and Patrick O'Luarchain, priest. This the nurseries of crime in this and adjoining counties.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The greatest extent of land in Ireland is in the hands of farmers holding from 50 to 100 acres, the total area of this class being 3,855,960 acres, of which 29, 3 per cent is under tillage, 51.2 in grass, 16 in fallow, 1.1 under wood, and 17.8 bog or waste land. The class next in extent comprises the landlords between 100 and 200 acres, who occupy 3,197,239 acres, in this class the tillage is 21.5 per cent, the grass is 52.5, and the bog 23.4 per cent, the proportion of this class is above that in any other, but in the two next higher it decreases, owing to the great extent of bog or waste which enters into the classes of farms above 200 to 500 and above 500 acres. The average rates of produce to the statute acre in Ireland at large, during the years 1847-53, were about as follows, viz:—Wheat, 6.6 to 4.4 barrels of 20 stone, oats 8.4 to 7.6 barrels of 14 stone, barley 9.3 to 8.4 of 16 stone, bere, 8.6 to 7.7 barrels of 16 stone, rye, 8.2 to 7.8 barrels of 20 stone, beans and peas 28.4 to 26.6 bushels, polatoes, 57.7 to 31.0 barrels of 20 stone, turnips, 16.4 to 14.3 tons, mangold/wurzle 18.5 to 17.5 tons, cabbages, 14.2 to 13.9 tons, flax, 41.4 to 38.4 stones, and hay 2.1 to 1.9 tons, Since 1649 the holdings in Iteland between one and five acres have decreased by 18,761, those between 5 and 15 acres, by 35,195, those between 15 and 13 acres by 11,256, and those above 30 acres by 4,399, making a total decrease of 69,602 holdings within five years. In the class of the same period was 3,806... The gross total quantity dungeon in Enniskillen, where he was at Tength freed of live stock throughout Ireland in 1863 was as follows, from this sufferings he he was at Tength freed viz. Houses 447.548 upwards of two controls of the sufferings he had been been as at Tength freed viz. viz. Horses 447,548 upwards of two years old; 39,097; of one year old and upwards; and 53,145 under one year; 21,315 mules and 148,720 asses; 1,961,678; cattle above two years old; 609,087 at and above one year old, and 722,547 under one year old. 2,191,285 sheep of one, year, old and upwards, and 951,371 under that age, 393,522 pigs of one year old and 751,423 the 23rd of August; 1678; "Walshi, Archnishop of note that age, 296,182 goats, and 8,660,738 poultry.

The concurrent number of holdings exceeding, one are amounted to 549,554.

Mr. William Carleton, the celebrated Irish writer of fiction, announces that he is about to leave Ireland for America, and to close the remainder of his days in

On Saturday, Dec. 16th, a sealed order was received from the Poor Law Commissioners, at Loughrea workhouse, dispensing with the Protestant chaplain, as no Protestant paupers were inmates of the house.

Captain Nolan of the 15th Hussars, who fell in the light cavalry charge at Balaklava, was son of the late Major Nolan, who, while in the 70th infantry, distinguished himself in the Peninsula and Indian campaigns. The Father of Captain Nolan was a native of Carlow, and belonged to the ancient clan of that name, a Catholic family.

THE INCOME TAX.—The collectors of income tax around Dublin are now demanding the whole year's impost of fourteen pence in the pound, which will not be actually due before next April. Such an application of the whip would be sufficiently galling in itself; but the omens with which it is charged are positively alarming. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer must thus take the present time by the forelock, what can we expect but that fresh demands shall arise when the period comes at which the tax now levied would be fairly payable.—Evening Mail.

PROTESTANT PERSECUTION. - What words of mine

(says the author of the Geraldines) will adequately

describe the cruelties committed upon the persons of

Patrick O'Healy, Bishop of Mayo, and Cornelius O'Ruark, a Franciscan friar, who were both chargest with high treason? Their hands were tortured—their thigh bones splintered by strokes of the hammer-and they were finally gibbeted, when their murderers eould wring no confessions from them. Eight years did they exhibit the instruments by which these holy martyrs were put to death, and they now lie buried with them in the Franciscan convent in Askeaton. How shall I describe the agonies and sufferings of Dermod O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, on whom savage malice is inflicted a systematised and protracted process of barbarity? He was bound to the trunk of a tree—they smeared his feet and thighs with salt, butter, oil, sulphur, pitch, and ardent spirits—his boots, too, were filled with this horrid preparation—think you they needed the match and flint? Was not this fit material to kindle flame? One hour did this fire prey on his emaciated limbs-the next was employed in administering restoratives. Again and again did they smear him with the aforesaid preparation, till his muscles and arteries were melted in the flame, and the teguments of his bones were consumed. After five days devoted to this torture, they led him forth in the dawning, fearing that there would be commotion if they sacrificed in the open day. Now, on that very morning, when others were wrapped in slumber, the Archbishop was placed on a hurdle, and, whilst on the way to the place of execution, was met by a pions friend (one perhaps who privately supplied him with means of subsistence) who, seizing the prelates hand in token of love, ever after bore upon it, indelibly impressed, the figure of a scarlet cross! Here behold the evidence of sanctity and the reward of gratitude,

Who is not familiar with the history of Richard Creagh, Primate of Ireland? He was offered every favor which Elizabeth and her ministers could confer, provided he renounced the supremacy of the Holy See. When he refused, they charged him with having offered violence to the daughter of his gaoler. They even bribed the girl to swear this charge against him. They then appointed the day and place for 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 exalted station. but wonderful is the power of innocence. When the girl came into the court, though urged by the solicitations of the archbishop's enemies, and promised every reward, which they could so readily give, she was struck with, horror in the contemplation of her perjury, and grew sorry for what she had already done. Think you that she grew agitated and confused? No such thing, for when interrogated as to the charge they thought she was prepared to maintain against the prelate, she replied, with an oath, that she believed that man to be not only innocent of what was alleged, but that he was a saint, and had never touched, even the kem of her garment. But though virtue triumphed. the deadly hatred of his enemies still survived, and the illustrious prelate only escaped this snare to be incarcerated to the end of his days in the Tower of gives you ample details of the martyrdom of Comeis from one author alone. Let us now turn to another who, in the following extract, refers to but a brief period in Irish history. It shows how our bishops were treated by those people who insisted there should be no more bishops in polities:"—"Sad, indeed was the condition of the Church and people of Ireland at this period. The young and the old—the venerable bishop and the youthful priest-were torn from under the very altar: dragged from their holes in the earth, where they hurrowed like vermin; for caught as they crept from them to administer the sacraments to some dying sinner, and instantly put to death. O'Brien. Bishop of Emly, was, in 1651, bound in chains, and cast into prison in Limerick; and neither threats nor promises were spared in order to induce him to abandon the Catholic faith. This, however, proved unavailing; he was hanged, and his head being taken off, was placed on a pike, and raised on the citately where it remained until, after the restoration. About the same time, Egan, Bishop of Ross, was tortured and put to death in that town. He had for a long time been concealed in a cavern of a neighboring mountain; but, having left his retreat to visit a dying person, he was discovered on his return; and; on his refusing to renounce the faith was given up to the fury of the Puntan soldiery. His arms were strick off his body on the spot, and he was then brought to a neighboring tree amid the jeers and scoffs of histormentors, and then hanged to one of the branches by the reins of his own horse. Emir Mathew, Bishop were afterwards torn out and burned and his head was placed on a pole in the public market-place. Arthur Maginnis, Bishop of Down, being old and late firm, died at sea, endeavoring to escape his enemies of the other prelates, the celebrated Nicholas Erench.

at Compostella, in Spain. The Rishop of Cork and

Cloyde, and Waterford and Lismore, fled to Nantz'; the Bishops of Limerick, and Raphoe, to Brussels; the, Bishops of Limerick, and Raphoe, to Bishop of Clonfert, to Hungary; the Bishop of Clonfert, to Hungary; the Bishop of Leighlim, to Gallicia, the Bishop of Killaloe, to Rennes, in Brittany; the Bishop of Killaloe, to Normandy; and the Bishop of Kilmacdua was screened by his friends in England. Besides these, John Burke, Archbishop of Tuam, Patrick Plunkett, Bishop of Ardagh, and every other Bishop in the kingdom over forced to five from its with the acceptance of the were forced to fly from it, with the exception of the Primate, Hugh O'Reilly, Geognan, Bishop of Meath, and M'Sweeny, Bishop of Kilmore, who, however, was disqualified by age and infirmity | from discharging any of the functions of his office. - Dublin Tele-

The character of the Protestant mind of Britain is amusingly chameleon. No men on earth could manifest more energy or daring when the calm retreats of female piety were to be invaded, or more langour, inertness, and sluggishness, when the enemy is for-midable. Would Lord Ragian exhibit that eagerness in the Crimea which Mr. Chambers exhibited in the House of Commons, the result might now be very different. The Protestant English hesitate where they should be energetic, and where modesty would be most becoming they are boisterously audacious. Had Mr. Chambers exhibited the dilatoriness ascribed to Raglan, or Raglan imitated the untiring earnestness of the member for Hertford, the nation now would be better pleased. They talk of recalling Lord Raglan. In that case they might send out Mr. Chambers, as he was generally at his post. He was not skulking into invisibility. Give him the command, and if he only manifest in attacking the fortress half the energy he showed in assailing the convents, Britain will retrieve her military renown. The nation, like the individual who insults gentleness and virtue, will be the first to be cowed by brute force and vice. The unmanly nation which hounded on the Convent Bill must be wanting in the nobler qualities, which are indispensable in war. When English armies were Catholics they were invincible. We are persuaded that the British—the Protestant imbedility—which now hesitates before the Rossians, is allied to the blind bigotry which a little time ago brayed at the convents, and this with something like the relationship of effect and cause. This prudence or poltroonery is born of that bigotry. "The Bill for the Recovery of Personal Liberty in Certain Cases" was a very ill-judged and ill-timed measure. The most military race in the Empire were alienated and damped by that bill. The Irish Catholies 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 trample on the tenderest and holiest feelings of human nature, and it is no wonder that overwhelming disaster should crush the armaments of Britain. Only a few months ago British intolerance was roaring for an inquiry into "The number and rate of increase of conventual and monastic institutions in the United Kingdom, and the relationship in which they stand to existing law." Not for the purpose of really inquiring into these, or into anything, but of insulting and vexing 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 Parliament an opportunity of harassing Catholics. But this was a bad way to begin or carry on the Russian war. The men who introduced these bills, the Protestants who sanctioned them, the Ministers who connived at their introduction were (as the event has proved), the most miserable blunderers that ever lived; they have acted like suicides, like the foes of Europe and best friends of that barbarous power which struggles to crush them and us. They outraged the most sensitive and the most military of the many races who people the empire. The malice and cunning of Satan could not have devised a more feasible or effective machinery for alienating the Irish Catholics, and necessitating the introduction of foreign mercenaries. The landlords of Ireland and the bigots of England are the true authors of the recent Bill for the Enlistment of Foreigners. They may divide the honor of its origin between them. The landlords exterminated the far-mers, the bigots brutally insulted the Catholics. The intolerable fanaticism of bigotry was more cruel, because more wanton, than the horrible exterminationwhich might be caused, though it could not be exte- universities are free from danger. Cambridge is not nuated by pecuniary liabilities. If British bigotry did not divide and distract the population of Britain, Ruswould not have coura worthies who met at Enniskillen, their ferocious language and hideous blasphemies, have contributed to necessitate the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and produce the disasters of Sebastopol, if it be at all true that those disasters have originated in a scarcity of soldiers. The moment the British army was victorious at Alma a fire of invective was opened upon as about Trillick, which has tended to persuade many that, if England enjoyed similar victories, they would only be the signal of similar libels, and therefore Catholics are unwilling to enlisted In short, Protestant intolerance, with reference to Trillick, showed itself as libellous and malicious in the 19th century as Titus Oates in the 17th, and, like that perjurer, justice has visited Britain with a punishment which is, in a great measure, the sad result of ferocious and stupid intolerance. The Morning Herald affects to fancy that the legislation of the Whigs is the exclusive cause of the depopulation of Ireland, and consequent weakness of the English army. But the Protestant bigotry, of which the Morning Herald is a favorite organ, has largely contributed to bring if preachers, select preachers, tutors the most distination the Crimean calamities.—Tablet.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

the old Faith. In writing from Dalkeith, and giving an account of the Christmas solemnities he says:—I am sure that the heart of every Catholic present was filled with gratitude to the noble foundress of the church, considering that on last Christmas day they were glad to shelter themselves in an old loft, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. It is really surprising to/see how this congregation has increased. The mission was only permanently opened about nine months ago, and very lew years before that time the Catholics did not number above thirty or forty. Had the noble lady, the foundress of the church, who is now, however, at Rome, been present, she would have been delighted and gratified to have seen such a large and editying congregation. Delignition

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE GOVERNMENT.—It liser may be carried out, we think we are wishing appears almost impossible (says the Hampshire Tele- the well-meaning volaties of Pussy sm no harm.—
[graph) any longer to conceal the fact, that consider— It will serve to disenchant these disciples of a visiongraph) any longer to conceal the fact, that considerable misunderstanding has arisen between the Government on the one hand and Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier on the other. In reference to the character and results of the operations in the Baltic, Sir Charles viewing the order to strike his flag as denoting disapproval of his conduct, has demanded a court-martial, for the purpose of its being thoroughy sifted; but we much doubt whether this demand will be exceeded to: In all probability it will be refused on the ground that as Sir Charles has received no censure, direct or implied, from the Admiralty, in reference to his performance in the Baltic, there is no charge against him to investigate.

THE FLEET NAPIER BRINGS HOME. - Sir Charles Napier has brought back from the Baltic, all safe and sound, his fleet of fifty sail, and though he has not destroyed Sweaborg, Helsingfors, or Cronstadt, or got at St. Petersburg, or had occasion to use those sharpened kutlasses we heard about soon after he sailed, it would be very unjust to say that he and his gallant comrades have done nothing. Despite all appearances, the old admiral has really accomplished something, as a brief statement may show. Eirst of all he has organized a great fleet out of very inadequate materials, for his men were composed of old sailors and landsmen, and if he has not turned the latter into first class seamen, he has taught them gunnery to perfec-tion. Next, he has gained complete acquaintance with every nook and cranny of the Baltic and its gulfs, has tried and tested all the difficulties and possibilities of their navigation, and has gained an amount of practical knowledge of those seas, which will be serviceable not merely for the next campaign but for the next century. More than this, he has cultivated intimate relations with their as yet neutral nations; has inspired them, it is believed, with confidence in our strength and ability to protect them; and has converted their waters into an Anglo-French lake. As we all know the tormidable tortifications of Bomarsund, on which Russia had spent and was spending millions, for the purpose of overawing the nationality and attack-ing the independence of Sweden, have been abated and destroyed; and the neutrality of Denmark, which existed with Russian tendencies and inclinations, has been converted into a neutrality with English tendencies and inclinations. The naval prestige of the Czar has been reduced to the lowest point, the Russian fleets has been locked up in their fortresses, and Russian commerce has been swept from the northern seas. Finally, by the complete stoppage of the trade in salt, a prime necessity of life, terrible privations must have been inflicted on the population of Russia. All this, moreover, has been accomplished by Admiral Napier in difficult and dangerons waters, without loss or injury of any sort or kind to an immense fleet. and though many of the ships under his command were utterly unfitted for the service to be performed. This may suffice to dispose of the notion that the gallant old sailor has done little or nothing. That he has not done more would seem to be other people's fault, not his.

Anglican Troubles - On Tuesday the preliminary proceedings against Archdeacon Denison commenced This step consists of an investigation by five clergymen, selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the result of it is not to acquit or condemn the Archdeacon, but to decide whether there is a sufficient prima facie case against him to warrant his being put upon his trial. If they decide in favor of further proceedings, these must take place in the Court of Arches-the Ecclesiastical Court of the Province of Canterbury-from which, of course, an appeal lies to the Queenr by whom the question must ultimately be decided. In the meantime, Archdeacon Denison and his friends are advertising for subscriptions to defray the legal expenses of "defending the doctine of the Real Presence;" and it is reported that a similar suit is about to be commenced, upon the same charge, against the Rev. John Keble, the respected Vicar of Hursley, Hants, well known as the author of the Christian Year."

"PHASES OF PROTESTANTISM."-The Morning Herald says:-" The grand peril to England is a departure from Bible principles. Neither of the two great untainted. Only yesterday (Friday) from the university pulpit, by a select preacher, before the heads of the houses, the Divine inspiration of Scrip- | banding of the Irish companies in this regiment, we ture was boldly impugned! This mischief, to this presume by refusing to transmit the order, and thus flagrant extent is almost new at Cambridge, but at bringing himself before a Court Martial." The Shields Oxford, owing to Tractarianism, (1) it is unhappily no novelty. Several of the most distinguished tutors in the first colleges at Oxford have long been declared Rationalists. These are England's greatest perils."

Upon this the Tablet temarks:-"The English

Churchman was very wroth with us for saying some hard things same time ago about the poor Church of England being destitute of authority and dead, and at least very like a corpse without a soul, and without a voice, and without motion or action of any sort; but we submit that the Morning Herald tells a tale well nigh as bad as ours. England's greatest perils!— God help poor England, her perils at home and abroad are fast multiplying! If she would only hasten back to Catholic unity, before a patient God shall have shown the world what he thinks of her. Neither of the two universities are free from danger! If the fountains be thus polluted what must the stream be? guished-and several of these distinguished tutors preach-profess openly the anti-Christian principles of creedless and hopeless rationalism, what must be the religious condition of the students and the clergy, CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.—The correspondent of especially as the latter can now with impunity sub-The Catholicity in Scotland.—The correspondent of the Tablet gives a cheering account of the progress of the Thirty-Nine Articles without believing in the increasity of Baptism; nay, more, may openly the distinct of the christmas solemnities he says:—I deny the necessity of the divinely instituted and fundamental account of the Christmas solemnities he says:—I damental Sacrament of the Christian religion? They are now engaged in a furious prosecution of Archdeacon Denison; because yielding to the force of truth, he has boldly proclaimed the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharista They hate the idea that God in His boundless mercy is in their island, and in the midst of them on the altar. They know Him not. We wish the Archdeacon something better than a triumph before an earthly tribunal over his Grace of Canterbury. Besides, they meditate, just now, to go before Parliament, and get the creator of the English Church to add one article more to the 39, to make 40 articles, the addition being made to exclude the Puseyites and those believing in the Real Prosence from the English trappears by a parliamentary paper that up to Oct. Church, and so to drive out of it all but Puritans and recently; one of them stabbed the other in the throat one millions sterling.

Luring a quarter between two boys in Cincinnati, church, and so to drive out of it all but Puritans and recently; one of them stabbed the other in the throat a distinguished correspondent of the Morning Adversary per.

ary branch church, and it may serve as a practical comment on the amount of freedom which a Protestant Church professing the doctrine of private judg ment, accords to its members.

How Infide LITY IS CREATED .-- The Sporting Clergy In "the supplement to the Bury and Newcastle Post bearing date September 17, 1854, are published "The Game Lists for the County of Suffolk"-" First Publication." In this first batch of Suffolk sportsmen there appears no less than forty-seven clergymen! At the head of every twelve or fourteen squires or yeomen stands a pastor or evangelist, one to whom is entrusted by God and the Church the cure of immortal souls; who is to watch for them as one who must give an account; who, by his ordination yow, is bound "to opinions on others by legislation. They have not give himself wholly to the work," "to make full proof of his ministry," "to give himself to prayer and the ministry of the Word." And he conceives that he is Assembly of them ever passed laws condemnatory carrying out his solemn yow and redeeming his pledge by taking out a license as a sportsman, exchanging his study for the cover of pheasants and the turnip and stubble field, and leaving his sick and dying poor, and the half-taught children in the school, while he their duty. Nor, lastly, did they ever seek to exter-amuses himself like a country gentleman! In our minate another denomination in secret and midnight simplicity we thought that the race of sporting and conclave." dancing clergymen was all but extinct. But this statistical news tells another tale .- Record, [a Church of England paper.]

The Marquis of Westmeath has written to the Times o correct the statement of expressions attribued to Sir E. Lyons at the attack jupon the batteries of Sebastopol. The gallant admiral says:—"By the bye, I am made to say in the papers that I would be d—d if I left my place. Now, the words I used were— Tell them the admiral is resolved not to leave this: words that will not be forgotten by those who heard them, and felt that their lives probably depended upon them. No, my dear —, it is not in moments dating from this hour, (Nov. 29, 1854) an assassination such as these, when the honor of my country and the of a Crowned Head will astonish and bewilder the lives of my brave companions in arms depends upon my decisions, that ribaldry finds any place in my thoughts or words. I am rather praying to God to grant that I may judge coolly and collectedly, and decide properly.—"Agamemnon, Katscha, Nov.

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCITY.- The State of Maine says, and he generally speaks in fairness and moderation, that some impatience is felt, at the delay of the English Government in bringing the Reciprocity into full opera-tion. The necessary legislation has taken place by the Congress of the United States, the Provincial Legislatures of Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The only Legislative proceeding now required is the sanction thereto of the Imperial Parliment. The recent session was called to consider War measures only, and no action was taken upon this great question before the recess. Parliment meets again for buisness on the 22rd inst, at which time Lord Elgin will resume, his seat in the House of Lords, after which, action will be taken on the question .- Motreal Sun.

Mr. McGee's Lecture.—Mr. McGee lectured, by invitation of the Catholics of Boston, on Monday evening, at the New music Hall, which was crowded to excess. There could not be less than four thousand persons present, among whom we noticed the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick and a large number of the Rev. Clergy. The lecturer was enthusiastically re-ceived. (A few radicals attempted to create a disturbance, but were silenced by the judicious management of the Committee. Mr. McGee may well be proud of the reception he received. The lecture was one of Mr. McGee's best.—Boston Pilot.

ERIC RIOTS.—The Bishop of the Catholic Church has been vigorously active in restraining lawlessness, and, so far as the people under his command are concerned, they have from first to last acted like good and faithful citizens. The proclamation of the Sheriff was read and circulated by the Catholic Bishop and priests, and their people urged to obey the laws. Not an Irishman was among the riolets.—Cleveland He-

THE DISBANDED COMPANIES. - The Telegraph learns "that Col. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, will resist the dis-Artiflery met on Monday evening, and voted to test the legality of Gov. Gardner in disbanding that corps.

Civil AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- The Governor of Massachusetts, in his address to the Legislature, had a good deal to say about keeping church and state separate. The fact that the very assembly which he was addressing contained forty ministers 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 method of illustrating the blessings of civil and religious liberty.— Catholic Mirror.

The Rev. Eleazor Williams, of the Diocese of New York, Missionary to the Indians, and believed by many simpletons to be Louis XVII. of France, has been at Montpelier, Vermont, prosecuting before the Legis-lature the claim of the Caughnawaga Indians to the best half and most valuable agricultural portion of 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 in it; though we fear that they will not receive a tithe of their real value.—Banner.

In the Iowa Legislature there are in the Senate 9 farmers, 5 doctors, two mechanics, 1 baker, I editor, 6 lawyers, 4 merchants, 2 speculators, 1 Clerk Land Office: In the House: 37 farmers, 7 doctors, 2 mechanics, I surveyor, 11 lawyers, 10 merchants, I miner, I editor: "

A LEGAL BULL .- The Irish do not make all the bulls, One of the most brilliant and able lawyers at our bar in the case of Green, said, Gentlemen, some are opposed to circumstantial evidence: I am not. You might as well say, because a man undertakes to fire a gun, and that it bursts and blows out his brains and kills him, that that man is not to be allowed to fire a gun again, as to say a man shall not be hanged on circumstantial evidence, because innocent person suffer sometimes!—Chicago paper.

During a quarrel between two boys in Cincinnati,

PERSONS OF COLOR IN PENNSYLVANIA .- A bill has been introduced ruto the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting political and civil rights to persons of color now residing, or who may herealter reside, in that

RELIGION AND POLITICS. - A writer in the Nashville Union and American, of the 10th December, takes up this subject in a manner somewhat different from most other Protestants giving his letter at least an air of novelty, which induced us to devote sufficient space for a portion of his arguments against the Know Nothing conspiracy. After denouncing in general terms all attempts at a union of Religion and Politics, he says :- "There is one branch of the Church, however, of which I cannot complain, viz., the Catholics-for they have not, so far as I know, in this country, sought to proscribe men for their opinions, or to enforce their of the lawful institutions of the country. Nor did they ever blaspheme the name of Almighty God, by petitioning, in his name against the legislation of the country, to deter and appal men in the performance of minate another denomination in secret and midnight

A Mr. Azor Hoft, of Williamsburg, U.S., favors the New York Daily Times with a communication from 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 "spiritual 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 no one else, for the communication is as wishy-washy as can be conceived. It concludes with a prophecy, which is not too long to give :- " Ere three months have passed, magnates of Europe, and overturn an Empire. In another quarter, a traitor to his King, but a loyal man to his God, and to his fellows, shall turn his strength against his master, and raise the banner of the people. This shall be some time after the first event of which I have spoken. No more to-night."

CHURCH AND STATE. - The following despatch from New Hampshire must be consoling to the enemies of church and state":—" Concord, Jan. 17.—The Know Nothing Convention for the nomination of State officers, which met in this city yesterday, nominated the Rev John Moore, of the Universalist Church, for Governor. Elder Pike was nominated for Congress from the first district.

A New Fashion. - An exchange tell us that paper collars for gentlemen are about coming into fashion. The Know-Nothings have sworn off wearing any more Irish linen.

KNOW-NOTHING STAR CHAMBER INQUISITION. - AIL attempt has been made to revive the Puritanical anti-Catholic Penal laws has been commenced in the N. Y. Legislature. A bill is introduced which aims at the annihilation of church property by secularising it, or confiscating it in case the church refuses to become the creature and slave of the State. The pretext for this anti-Christian law is that a memorial has been presented by the trustees and ex-trustees of the Church of St. Louis, in Bullalo, praying that the legislature may do what can be done by no civil authority on earth, viz., to relieve and defend them from the censures of the Church! These reckless men, although excommunicated, and having no more right now than the Mormons to call themselves Catholics, petition the State to pass a law which may shield them and other excellent Catholics from the episcopal apostolic authority! The Know-Nothings anticipated the petition, and had sworn to oppose our religion. Their anti-episcopal bill, whilst ostensibly aimed at preventing bishops from receiving donations and bequests of property, and vesting the title in themselves, goes farther—it is aimed to damage, if not to destroy, Catholic institutions of education. The spirit is the same as that fanatical, intolerant Protestant spirit which tried to accomplish by Orange mobs what it failed to effect by a prospective and unjust legislation in England.

A Know-Norming Message.—The following from the Albany Alias, on Governor Gardner's message, beats Punch on Lord , Aberdeen's Queen's speech :-"To dispel from popular use every foreign language. so great a preserver of unassimulting elements of character," &c. Message of Massachusetts Governor.

The gift of very good English has not fallen upon this apostle of a common tongue; and there are passages in his communication to the legislature which are somewhat ludicrous in contrast with his pretensions to purity of language. "Shipwrecks beyond a parrallel" (whether of latitude or longitude he dues not say) "have signalised the calendar." "The early Fathers of the Republic" are spoken of as if the function of paternity was generally repealed, "1" and "we" are so mixed up by the writer that it is difficult to tell when he is speaking in the first person. When he says "the off repeated cry of disunion her-ald no danger to our ears," he probably relied on the schoolmaster's being abroad. Had that functionary been present, the ample auricular appendages of the writer would have paid penalty for the next following

"While we honestly concede the common duties evoked by the action of confederation, we will preserve inviolate the state rights retained for each sovereign member that confederacy. With fraternal feeling to all her sister States, and filial devotion to their common parent, yet with acknowledged rights and determination that they may be maintained, there stands Massachusetts.3

While the sentiments of Pecksniff are rendered in the language of a Chadband in this state paper, we think that we frequently discover in its more eloquent passages the good sense and lucidity of Mr. Parting-ton. The good widow of the late corporal must have written the following: 15 🐭

"Some judicious military organization should exist in every republic for the defence of its liberties and rights. Experience and prudence alike dictate this course. We need no standing army with the germinal seeds of an efficient volunteer militia sown in our

The new executive is evidently well pleased with himself, and when he gets at a good sentence about developing the movements of nationality," he encores himself and says it again, fill he is cuite ex-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES, TO CARREST

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London.

The Bank of Ireland, Edinburgh Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh Bank of London, London Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh Bank of Scotland, Chapman & Cook Bank of Scotland, Cha

By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.; 1 9711 St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Africa brings little additional news from the seat of war. Nothing had been done by the Allies up to the 10th ult.; but we may be sure that the Russians have not failed to profit by the inactivity of their enemies. Negotiations still continue, and though the result is doubtful, strong liopes of peace are still entertained, and the Funds have in consequence experienced a slight rise. Sardinia, it is said, is about to despatch a force of 15,000 men to the assistance of the Allies in the Crimea, and reinforcements, both from France and England, are on their way to the seat of war. Sir De Lacy Evans had arrived in England, and it is rumored that—as he is likely to make some very unpleasant revelations as to the manner in which the operations before Sebastopol have been conducted—in order to stop his mouth, Government has made him the offer of an appointment in India.

Our readers may have seen a few days ago, published in our City papers, a document purporting to be a letter from the Rev. Provincial of the Jesuits at Naples, to the King of Naples; and in which the writer was made to say that the Jesuits were, and always had been, advocates of "absolute monarchy" -supporting his position by references to Bellarmin and Suarez.

That this letter was a Protestant forgery, we felt convinced the moment we read it; because it must be known to every person acquainted with the politicoreligious controversies of the XVII. century, that the Jesuits in general, and Saurez and Bellarmin in particular—the latter more especially in his controversy with James I. of England-always denounced the doctrine, then for the first time broached amongst Christians, of the "divine right" of kings; and insisted upon the advantages of a mixed, over any absolute form of government—thus exposing themselves to the calumny, which their Protestant opponents were not slow to circulate, that they—the Jesuits maintained the lawfulness of rebellion and of regicide. When however we read that the Father Provincial of the Jesuits at Naples had publicly professed himself the defender of the "divine right" of kings, and of "absolute monarchy," we felt convinced that we had only stumbled across another Protestant lie. We are happy therefore to have it in our power, on the authority of Le Telegraphe of Brussels of the 27th December, and of the Constitutionnel of Paris, to state that the letter above alluded to, is a forgery, and was never written

by the Jesuits of Naples, or with their sanction.

In another column will be found a report of the recent Ministerial changes, copied from the Official Gazette. The elevation of the Hon. M. Morin to the Bench, is an event upon which every lover of peace and good order should congratulate himself .--Never was there a time when honest judges-men of whose integrity and good faith there can be no doubt the Representatives' Hall, hurried to the speaker's tion of justice in our Courts of Law has been rudely shaken of late; and, from the manner in which Jury Lists have been tampered with, and from the attempts made by public officers to corrupt members of the bar, it is generally felt that trial by Jury would afford but little protection to the individual, unless there were wise, honorable and upright Judges on the Bench, to exercise a strict supervision over the conduct of their subordinates. Thank God, hitherto, the fair same of our Canadian Judges has been unsullied; and whilst we have such men as Lafontaine and Morin -men whose integrity is above suspicion-we may feel confident that it will still remain so. It needs. indeed, the presence of such men to restore that reliance upon the honesty of our legal tribunals, which recent events have so severely tried, but without which it is impossible that the peace of society can be preserved.

The Pilot publishes a notice from the Committee of Council to the heads of departments; to the effect that, in all probability, the seat of Government will he removed from Quebec to Toronto during the ensuing autumn.

A "KNOW-NOTHING" LEGISLATURE.—The Boston Pilot gives a humorous description of the Legislature of Massachusetts-a body for which every one seems to entertain a thorough contempt, as an assembly in which it is hard to say whether knaves or fools preponderate. Since the days of "Praise-God-Barebones" never has such a Parlia- cers and School committee. This is a very ignorant ment been convened.

The first step of the Lower House was to elect a Methodist tub-preacher for Speaker. This was a great: triumph to the "Barebone" party-" but" says the Boston Pilot-

"They came near receiving a stunning blow, when the House met to elect a chaplain. It is probable We copy the order.

"On motion of Mr. Temple of Rutland, that the the country to enjoy their honeymoon."

"On motion of Mr. Temple of Rutland, that the the country to enjoy their honeymoon." that the ministers, at the preliminary meetings, put on as many airs as if they were priests,—as if they

that the forwardness of the ministers, and their desire to control the proceedings of the legislature, together with their evident majority and inexperience in public affairs, induced the know nothing laymen to snub them. In fact they were most unpleasantly reminded that the good old colony limes were gone—that the legislature was not to be turned into an assembly of ministers and deacons, and that no particular respect would be paid, either to their black coats, or white cravats, or solemn faces. So, when the members assembled to elect a chaplain, it was found that Theodore Parker had received a very large vote. although a lesser than that given for a regular minister. The ministers lifted up their hands and eyes in horror, and their voices in canticles of reproach and lamentation. Parker was no minister, they said, but an infidel .-His presence would be a mockery of religion and an insult to God and to them. Better have no praying at all. Better have a Popish Priest. Better raise the Devil, Parker's master, and ask him to be chaplain. Of course, the friends of Parker retorted with considerable spirit and effect. They pointed out to their horror stricken ministers that Theodore Parker was, upon Protestant principles, as truly a minister, and as legitimately sent to teach, as the best of them, and that in point of eloquence and learning he was superior to them all. Their arrogance was too Popish to be endured, and should be checked, said some. However, after having snubbed the ministers, they dropped Parker and elected a regular member of the cloth.-The ministers breathed once more and they have

The Rev. Mr. Theodore Parker spoken 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 immeasurably superior to the miserable drivellers who opposed him. Of the Methodists, who made the greatest outcry against the election of the Rev. Mr. Parker to the Chaplaincy-a choice which might, in some degree, have served to mitigate the contempt which all educated persons must feel for the Legislature of Massachusetts-the Boston Pilot speaks in the following candid, if not very flattering terms:-

since been on their good behavior."

"It is almost the only denomination of Christians which permits women to exhort and to pray in public -which turns a religious season into a revival, and a revival into a camp meeting, and a camp meeting into a synthesis of Bedlam and Pandemonium, where more souls are made than saved; and it is almost the only denomination which permits ignorant, vulgar, and utterly uneducated men who are gifted with some natural talent, and who lancy that they have a gift for praying and preaching, to assume, with scarcely any preparation, the functions of a minister of the gospel, and to mingle, on the strength of their title as Reverend, in the society of gentlemen, for which society they were fitted neither by manners nor education, nor by their habits of thought."

Our cotemporary tells some capital stories about these "Know-Nothing" legislators, some of which

"Over the Speaker's chair there is a motto in

· Ense pelit placidam sub libertale quietem.

"It is the motto engraved upon the arms of Massachusetts. It may be translated thus. With the sword he seeks peaceful and quiet life-not the quiet granted by despotism, but that which is secured by free institutions. Mr. Brown said that the inscription, being in Latin, must be offensive to most of the members. It was a foreign and a sort of Popish language. He moved that it be effaced, and a translation in the American language placed in its stead. The order was actually assigned for debate the next day."

"One of the Dignitaries.—It is related—we do not affirm the truth of the story-of one of the country members of the Great and General Court, that arriving in the city by one of the late trains on the day of the opening of the session, he rushed immediately to the State House, and after some trouble in finding -were more wanted. Confidence in the administra- desk, and saluted that august personage as follows: dely the late; missed the cars. I wish you would show me up to my room right off!? That Representative has a good deal to learn before spring. It seems that the worthy member thought that Providence had rained upon him a boarding-house in Boston, free of expense, and that the State-house contained a room for each member. It looked to him large enough for the pur-

"Yet there is no need of manufacturing jokes about the new representatives, as they themselves fornish matter enough to keep the State in a roar of laughter for a twelve-month. Each man wants to do something for know-nothingism, in order that his constituents and the whole world, whose eyes, as he believes are upon him, may know that he has done something to-wards the great object of divesting the Pope of his horns. Orders and motions of all kinds have been made, and these cover the speaker's desk as if an avalanche of orders had tumbled along. They relate to all subjects, possible and impossible. One member moves that only Americans shall vote; - another, that twenty-one years of residence shall be required before voting ;-another, that no one shall vote unless he can read or write-but this order was justly regarded as reflecting upon the know-nothing legislators. Another moves that no one shall hold office whe owes temporal or spiritual allegiance to a foretgn power; - another offers an order that convents shall be searched, the imprisoned inmates allowed to go free and to marry; and another moved that the churches be searched for arms supposed to be stowed away for use. Another moves that the reading of the Bible be made compulsory by law in all schools, another asks that Catholic schools be opened to the inspection of the public offiknow nothing. Another moves a law which would destroy all, private schools in the commonwealth .-He wants a law compelling all children to attend the public State schools at least twelve weeks in the year! This is impossible, of course, but we record it in order

Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into had a legitimate mission to preach, to teach and to the expediency of so altering or amending the 4th nad a legitimate mission to preach, to teach and to the expediency of so aftering of amending the 4th asceticism—than praying and fasting—than absti-govern, or as if the good Colony times had really re- section of the act concerning the attendance of chil-turned, when no law could be made without the ad- dien at school, passed in 1852, that every child be-

vice or, concurrence of the ministers. It is probable tween the ages, of eight, and fourteen, whether of viary ? And in reading the report of these festivi-

would fare with "Freedom of Religion" and "Freedom of Education," if Yankee principles were once to become general in Canada. There is no despotism so crushing as a democratic despotism: no tyrant so cruel as a democratic tyrant. From the spread of "Liberal", or Protesting principles, may God long spare us in Canada; and may we be enabled to profit by the lesson, given to us by the "Know-Nothing" Legislature of Massachusetts.

NON-CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

"WHERE ARE THE TRACTS WANTED?"-At one of the late Protestant Meetings for the encouragement of the dissemination of Non-Catholic tracts amongst the French Canadian Catholics of Lower Canada, one of the speakers—a Rev. Mr. Bancroft of St. John's-kindly remarked:-

"That-when he looked at Canada-he felt something ought to be done for his fellow-countrymen speaking another language, and of another faith."— Montreal 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 the spiritual destitution of French Canadian Papists in Lower Canada are published to the world, we read the report of a speech by another Protestant gentleman—F. W. Torrance, Esq.,—giving some statistics of the anti-Catholic literature " of a country professing to be at the head of the evangelical movements of the day"-we cannot but think that the Rev. Mr. Bancroft's sympathies were somewhat misdirectedand that to him and his colleagues the old proverb was highly applicable—" Physician heal thyself."

For what is the moral condition of England, which professes to be at the head of the evangelical movements of the day "for converting Catholic countries to a purer faith?"—Mr. Torrance shall tell us. This gentleman quoted the Edinburgh Review to the effect that :-

"The total annual issue of immoral publications has been stated at 29 millions, being more than the total issues of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Religious Tract Society-the British and Foreign Bible Society-and some seventy religious magazines."

For 1851, the issue of Protesting, or anti-Catholic racts was as follows:—

Infidel Press, London, 12,000,000 Atheistical Publications, 640,000 Publications of Corrupting, or Nega-. 17,500,000 tive Character, . . .

Thus showing a total annual issue of 30 millions of publications of an irreligious, corrupting, negative, or Protesting character-at the rate of from 2d to 11d a piece. Well might Mr. Torrance add:-

"These statements with respect to the literature of a country professing to be Christian, and undoubtedly at the head of the evangelical movements of the day, were most startling, and, at the same time, humiliat-

Would that they could have the effect of "startling" our friends into a sense of the absurdity they are guilty of, in endeavoring to unsettle the faith of the Catholics of Lower Canada, whilst there is such an ample field for their exertions in Protestant England. Does it never strike Mr. Bancroft, when looking at the moral and religious condition of Protestantised countries-" that something ought to be done for his fellow-countrymen speaking the same language, and of the same Protesting faith?"

THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

The Halifax papers contain long accounts of great festivities held upon the occasion of the marriage of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Nova Scotia with the young and lovely Miss Mary Bliss: and dwell with much complacency upon the gallant demeanor of the sprightly and Right Rev. Father in God, and 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 blushing bride to the hymeneal altar, are not every day events; and when they do occur, it is meet that they should be duly recorded.

The bride, we are informed, was attended by four young ladies: and the Right Rev. bridegroom-got up especially for the occasion-was similarly attended by four young gentlemen. The ceremony concluded, the Bishop and Bishopess adjourned to the banquet room, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided, and the health of the Right Reverend bride was proposed and received in the most enthusiastic manner. In returning thanks, the newly married Prelate instanced the case of the Protestant Bishop of Salisbury, who also entered into the holy state of matrimony after his consecration, as a precedent to be followed by other Protestant Bishops. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newfoundland, who was also present, took the occasion of apologising for his celibacy, by assuring his hearers that "he was not insensible, to the charms of connubial bliss, or to the attractions of the fair sex by whom he was surrounded;" these gallant sentiments of the amorous Prelate were rapturously applauded. Then, according to the report in the Halifax Church Times, " the toast of the 'Bridesmaids' was responded to in an eloquent and humorous sneech," by a Reverend presbyter of to show to what lengths some of our Abon Hassans are the diocese; after which the convivial party broke up, and the happy pair—the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Nova Scotia and his blooming spouse—drove off into

native of foreign, lineage, be compelled to attend the public schools of the State at least twelve weeks in the year. Boston Pilot at least twelve weeks in the year. Boston Pilot at least twelve weeks in the year. Boston Pilot at least twelve weeks in the year. Boston Pilot at least twelve weeks in the lives of a St. Augustin, a St. ing a passage in the lives of a St. Augustin, a St. From these extracts it is easy to judge how ill it Ambrose, a St. John Chrysostom, or some of the early Fathers of the Church? હોર્જાનું કેઇ લાક કર્યા ⁽¹ પ્રષ્ટો હાથમાં પ્રા<mark>થમાં મ</mark>હિલ <mark>લેંકન ને પ</mark>્રાપ્ત છે. ભારત કરવા પાસ પાસ મુખ્યત્વન મિલ્લાનો જિલ્લામાં કે પ્રાપ્ત હો

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, QUEBEC

On Thursday, the 25th ult., John Hearn, John Giblin, John Donahue, Hugh Gallagher, Thomas Burns, and Martin O'Brien, were indicted for anassault with intent to murder"-committed upon the notorious Gavazzi on the 6th of June 1853. After a trial of three days, John Hearn was found guilty of a simple assault: the other prisoners were all acquitted.

We do not publish the evidence in this case, as it has long been before the public: nor was anything elicited upon these trials which has not appeared upon the trial of the same parties, on the charge of an attempt to demolish a church. The evidence was very contradictory: and, for the prosecution, there was evidently much hard swearing, to use the mildest term. One man, a tailor of the name of Smeaton, for instance, swore point blank that he saw Hearn leap over his pew, and that Hearn did not rush out of the door" in order to get at Gavazzi; whilst another witness-Mr. W. Benning-a druggist and chemist, and who was "sitting immediately behind" Hearn on the evening in question, swore equally positively that he saw him, Hearn-" walk out of his new." Of these two contradictory statements one must necessarily be a lie; and either the tailor or Mr. Benning has been guilty of perjury. For the rest, there was not one witness who could swear to having seen Hearn lay a hand upon Gavazzi. Many swore that he was excited, and that he was struggling; but none could testify to any assault committed by him on Gavazzi, or on any one else. Even Sheriff Sewell was compelled to admit that he "saw Hearn, and that Hearn was doing nothing, and had no stick in his hand." That there was an assault on Gavazzi on the even-

ng in question, is certain; and it is equally certain

that the perpetrators deserve to be punished for their

illegal violence; but we do not think that it has been

established that Hearn was one of Gavazzi's assail-

ants. In this opinion we are confirmed by Mr. Justice Rolland, who, in his impartial summing up of the case, commented more than once upon the very contradictory nature of the evidence adduced for the prosecution. His Honor also laid it down as his opinion "that there was no direct evidence of such a preconcerted plan as was supposed;" and this view of the case was fully borne out by the facts elicited upon the trial. Gavazzi-it was proved-having stated-that the Irish Catholic clergy were the instigators of the Six-Mile-Bridge massacre-and having repeatedly defied any one present to contradict him-Hearn stood up, and imprudently cried out, "That's a lie." Immediately 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 had any part. For the other accused no defence was made. The falsehood of the charge trumped up against them by the malice of the Protestant Vigilance Committee, was so palpable, that the Court at once directed the jury to find a verdict of "Not

On Tuesday, Mr. Hearn was brought up for judg-

We read in the Quebec Colonist's report of the above trial, the following serious attack upon the composition of the jury :-

"An Orangeman on the Jury stated, a month ago, to some respectable people, that he desired, above all things, to get on Hearn's trial, to "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 to find a verdict of simple assault, which would, he said, be attended with a punishment of a fine only of one shilling. He was assisted in this by an officer of the Court."

Without presuming to call in question the accuracy of our cotemporary's information, we must say, that he is bound, in the interests of justice, and for the sake of Mr. Hearn, to publish the names of the aforesaid "Orange Juryman" and "officer 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 do.

RIOTS ON THE BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILROAD.—These disturbances, in which one man lost his life, seem to have originated in an attempt to defraud the laborers of their wages. The men in consequence struck work, as it is commonly called; and maddened by the system of extortion and fraud of which, it would seem, they had long been the victims, determined to stop the traffic on the lines, until the wages due to them were paid up. A strong party of constables, however, was despatched to the spot, and soon succeeded in dispersing the rioters and capturing some of the ringleaders. Though it is impossible not to condemn the illegal violence of these misguided men, it must be remembered that great provocation had been given to them ; and that There now-is not this better than celibacy and they and their families had long been suffering great erne Bytown papers give an account of a very degraceful disturbance, which lately occurred upon the death, of a Erench Canadian, when a party of rowdy blackguards collected around the house of the deceased who it seems had some time previous become a Non-Catholic-and gave vent to their feelings in loud and insulting language. We are glad to see that the Ottawa Tribune comes out strongly in every true Catholic will join with him in condemning it, as a disgrace to religion.

Of the rioters, who took such a very singular method: of showing their zeal for Catholicity, we will be bound to say that there was not one, in the habit of regularly approaching the Sacraments; not one, conversation, seeks to approve himself a Catholic, in deed as well as in name. We have unfortunately too many of this kind of persons-men who will fight, riot, and brawl for their religion; but alas, who will not make the slightest effort to conform their lives to its precepts.

The rioters were, it seems, chiefly boys, and we frust that the police will be able to lay hands on them. A little solitary confinement, a little hard lagood-both to their souls and bodies. We can assure them that they have the benefit of our prayers, and we trust those of every good Catholic.

LECTURE ON THE GEOLOGY OF CA-NADA.

T. S. Hunt, Esq., gave his first lecture on this subject on Friday evening last before the St. Patrick's Society of this City. The weather was most inclement, and, in consequence, many were prevented from hearing the able discourse, of which we give a brief analysis.

Mr. Hunt began by showing the steps by which we arrive at geological knowledge; and remarked that a little examination makes it apparent that beneath the soil which covers the earth's surface, there is everywhere a crust of solid rock, although it may sometimes be concealed by great thickness of clay and sand. We soon find that these rocks offer differences in their character; some being limestones, others sandstones, or slates, and that these are all arranged in narallel layers, which are sometimes horizontal, and 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 different sets of rocks, and thus enable us to compare and identify formations widely distant from each other. Besides these rocks in layers or strata, there are others which, like granite, whinstone, and trap, are found in masses without any such structure, and have been forced in a molten state through fissures in the other rocks, so that they often stand like wallscutting through the various beds of sandstone, limestone, etc., and showing by the changes which are produced in these latter at the surfaces of contact that they were once in a highly ignited state.

The lecturer, after these preliminary notions, proceeded to give a sketch of the rocks of Canada; he described a great mountainous region extending along the north of the St. Lawrence valley from the Gul to Lake Huron, and thence northwestward to the Arctic sea. The chains of hills which are seen to the north of Montreal and Quebec, and which skirt the north shore of the river below Cape Tourment, belong to this formation. They have been called the Laurentides, and the rocks of which they are composed are known as the Laurentian formation. This consists of granitic, quartzose, and felspathic rocks, with beds of crystalline limestone, often containing great quantities of iron ore. These rocks which are many thousand feet in thickness, are very much bent, and folded into great wrinkles, which run nearly north and south, and constitute mountain ridges; some of these hills are 2,000 or 3,000 feet in height. The lecturer explained that these foldings are among the results of great forces which have been going on from the earliest periods, and have given shape to this continent. These forces have at different epochs raised portions of the earth's crust above the ocean, and again depressed it; for the surface of the land is slowly but continually changing. While thus beneath the waves, the waters deposit sand, clay, and lime in layers on the bottom of the sea, and thus form the stratified rocks. These Laurentian rocks have been formed in this way, and then by chemical agencies made crystalline, probably at the same time that they were rolled up into mountains. Upon the western portions of these rocks there was next deposited a formation consisting of slates and sandstones, which is spread over Lake Superior and the north shore of Lake Huron; these rocks are apparently identical with those which the English geologists have named. Cambrian. At the time of their formation volcanic forces were very active; and from rents in the earth's crust, the ancient lavas sometimes flowed out in such quantities as to cover hundreds of square miles with melted rock. These, covered over in their turn by sand and gravel, now form the greenstones and traps which are interstratified with the sedimentary rocks of the Upper Lakes. It is in these rocks that we

find the copper mines.

After the formation of these rocks, a portion of their surface and the present : Laurentian hills constituted the whole of the North American continent, with the exception of a small area of Laurentian rocks which now form the mountains west of Lake Champlain, and some other small exposures farther west. The ocean of that day deposited a series of rocks known to geologists as the Lower Silurian formation; its base consists in Canada of beds of sandstone two or three hundred feet in thickness, in which

few sea-weeds; and some species of shells, and crustaceans were, so far as known, the only animals .-Among the latter, the most remarkable was a little shell, resembling in form a muscle, and called lingula. This genus of animals is remarkable from the fact Bishop Boone, a Protestant, writes home an account Jury, at the opening of the that it exists at the present day, while thousands of of this noble Protestant army of rebels, which is Roman City of Quebec: other classes of animals, which came into being after it, are now extinct. The shell of this lingula has denunciation of such conduct; and we are sure that the same chemical composition as bones, distinguishing it from other shells. A great many foot-marks are formed upon these sandstone beds, and are supposed 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 have as yet been detected. These tracks are very who by the purity of his life, and the honesty of his abundant at Beauharnois, where they were first, detected and described by the late Mr. Abraham of the Transcript. In these same beds the marks of ripples of the waves, and the drifting of the sands by the winds, will be found preserved.

Upon these sandstones repose others, more calcareous, and containing a different and more numerous set of fossils, principally shells. We have then beds of limestones, which are seen on the Island of Montreal, and which are filled with vast multitudes of corals bor, a few weeks bread and water, with an occasional and shells, and attain a thickness of 1,200 feet .whipping, would do these noisy gentry a world of These rocks have been slightly bent or disturbed, and the surface having been afterwards worn away, we have the unturned edges of the rocks exposed to view, and from the measurement of their angles of inclination and their breadth, are able to calculate the thickness.

To these limestones, which are all charged with bitumen from the organic remains, succeed black bituminous slates, and shew many hundred feet of slates, sandstones, and limestones, which are characterised by their distinct classes of fossils. These make up the Lower Silurian rocks, which are spread over the Province from the east to the west, and are then overlaid by two other great series—the Upper Silurian and Devonian, made up in a similar manner of limestones, sandstones, and slates. A line running up the valley of Lake Champlain, and theuce by St. Hyacinthe, to near Quebec, marks an undulation in the Lower Silurian rocks, dividing the great area into two basins—east and west. Each of these basins exhibits the successive formations, arranged in zones, surrounding and dipping beneath coal fields: in the east those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and in the west those of Michigan and Pennsylvania. The rocks of the western area are very little disturbed; while those of the east show marks of disturbing forces which have acted between each of the great epochs mentioned, and have raised them into mountain ridges, besides greatly altering their texture .-From this structure it results that the coal-bearing rocks are confined to the eastern-most portion of Canada, where-upon the Bay Chaleur-the base of that formation is met with, with the characteristic fossils, and small seams of coal.

We would remind our readers, that Mr. Hunt lectures again this evening on the "Geology of Canada;" and, both from the interesting nature of the subject itself, and from the manner in which it will be treated by the talented lecturer, we trust that he may have a numerous audience. The lecture will commence at 8 p.m., at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Soiree of the Young Men St. Patrick's Association .- We trust that it is almost unnecessary to remind our readers that this Soirée, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to "Charitable Purposes," takes places on Tuesday evening next. Every exertion is being made by the Committee to make the evening's entertainments pass off with more than usual eclat. Refreshments of the best description will be abundantly provided, and the services of Maffre's Band have been secured for the occasion. We may add that the dancing will be confined to Quadrilles, and other dances against which the most scrupulous can entertain no objections. Polkas, &c., have been carefully excluded from the programme.

TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES .- The exertions of the Police in the large cities of the U. States, to restrain the Sunday liquor traffic, have, 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, particularly in New York, the principal Sunday trade is selling grog at ten cents or a shilling per glass."—
The N. Y. Times adds that, "strangers visiting the city and not understanding the precise nature of our Sunday drug business, will certainly become alarmed at the rush of customers to places of pills and powders. They will carry home with them erroneous impressions of our sanitory condition, which, as they always tell when they get back all they hear or see in New York, cannot but prove injurious to the bu- the second place, the American papers state that the siness of the city: they will conclude, and correctly too, that where an enormous quantity of medicine is taken, the mortality must be terrible."

Thus it turns out, that in New York, as elsewhere, every attempt to abate a moral evil, which has its origin in the corrupt heart of man, by legislative enactments, does but aggravate the mischief: and that the utmost that the quack Philanthropists and Reformers can effect, by their desperate efforts to dam up the stream of intemperance, is, to divert it into another channel, where it does more harm even than when allowed to flow on in its ancient bed. Our Philanthropists are, it must be conceded, sad botchers, and most miserable bunglers at legislation. Like the tinker, in trying to stop one hole, they make a dozen. This the N.Y. Times though an advocate of a prohibitory law, feels thimself compelled to admit; for he adds:-

"That the order forbidding the sale of intoxicating are loud the first traces of organic life upon the amount of profanity amongst those who are known as globe. The regetation of that day consisted of a the frequences of drinking saloons:

PROTESTANTISM IN CHINA. The Chinese rebels, whose progress was of late hailed, by the Protestant press, as a proof of the influence of Protestant evangelisation-are, getting into bad odor .published in the New York Church Journal, from which we copy :--

"Every one here now is satisfied that a greater set of miscreants does not exist on earth. They have lived now for ten months on the plunder of the poor inhabitants of this city, extorting money from them by the most frightful cruelties, and spending it in opium-smoking and debauchery. It has been a very grave question with the English and American Commissioners whether they were not bound, in the name of humanity, to expel them by force from the city, and restore it to the mandarins. But for the women, children, and innocent people in the city, I believe they would have shelled the place, till it was a heap of rains. It is but a few days since that Mr. Nelson and Mr. Points, going into the city, saw several men tied with their backs to stone lions, and men sticking them with knives as they passed by; and others sharpening their knives to cut gashes in them, thus killing them by inches. On the same occasion, they plucked out some men's eyes, and cut off their ears; others have been cut up inch by inch. I assure you it is hornble to live in the vicinity where such deeds are being perpetrated; and yet we get letters from the United States congratulating us that on our arrival we shall find the city in the hands of the patriots!

"It is asionishing to me how persons could have expected anything but misery and ruin to follow in the footsteps of the pirates who took the city last September. Certainly there is no excuse for representing them as patriots now; but some men cannot refrain from sympathising with those who resist constituted authority. There are parties now here in Shanghai, though not numerous, who call one of the chiefs in the city, a second Washington. This man was re-cently a horse-boy for an Englishman; he cannot write his name; he smokes opium; lives by plunder; is incapable of conceiving what the word freedom means; and yet, because he is a bold ruffian, he is called a Washington !"- Spirit of Missions.

In a report given by the Montreal Herald of the proceedings at the Protestant Bible meeting on the 24th ult., we find the following remarks upon the speech of the Rev. Archdeacon Lower, of the Anglican establishment-(upon which we also offered a few comments in our last)-attributed to the Rev. Mr. Frazer:-

"The Rev. gentleman said that lately it had been stated by one having a certain authority—and he had been requested by a member of the Church of England to mention the fact-it had been stated by one having some authority, that "he was no very ardent advocate for the spread of the Bible unless it were accompanied by the word of God's living minister to explain it." Such a statement had no true ring of Protestantism about it; and if men in authority in the Church of England entertained such sentiments, they could not be far from a willingness to submit to the tyranny of Rome. Such sentiments showed a desire o raise up a priestly dictation, and betrayed a distrust of the individual judgment, and even of God's own word. As to God's living minister who was to explain it, he did not know how people were to distinguish him, since so many persons professed to be God's

If it is difficult to distinguish who is "God's living minister," from amongst the crowd of impertinent pretenders to this sacred office, it is not difficult to distinguish who is not. Scripture tells us that no man taketh the honor to himself.—Hebrews v., 4; no man one sent to us also by Lyndon: therefore who cannot show that he has been called by God, as was Aaron—who cannot show that he has received a divine commission from God, either immediately, or mediately, that is, from others who themselves were the holders of an immediately given divine commission " to teach all nations"—can possibly be other than an impertinent pretender; and as such all sensible men will scorn to listen to him. Many indeed profess to be God's ministers; but we know them to be impostors—because, neither by means of miracles can they prove their immediate, nor from reliable history, their mediate, divine commission to

In reply to an "Inquirer," we beg leave to say that we think he is in error in supposing that the Rev. Mr. Orr, otherwise called the "Angel Gabriel," was one of the " most prominent speakers at the late Protestant Anniversary Meetings," and that his "remarks created a great sensation amongst his audience; deeply convincing, both his brother ministers on the platform, and the noble-minded congregation around him, of the horrors of Popery, and of the blessings of religion pure and undefiled." Our correspondent, we think, must be mistaken as to the speaker; for, in the first place, there is, we believe, a coldness between some of the Protestant ministers and their worthy brother, the Rev. Mr. Orr-and, in latter sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 20th instant; bound, we suppose, on a Protestant missionary voyage to the benighted Panists of Great Britain. However, if the Rev. Mr. Orr was not present on the occasion alluded to, we have little doubt that his place was well supplied by other Protestant ministers who were.

Dren-At the Presbytery, on the 31st ult., the Rev. Charles Joseph Primeau, Curé of Varennes, in the 63rd year of his age; and for 21 years Pastor of the Parish. His funeral service will take place on Monday next, at 10 a.m.—R.I.P.

NEW AGENTS.—We feel much pleasure in an-nouncing to our friends that the Rev. J. J. Chis, holm has kindly consented to act as agent for the True Witness for Lindsay and surrounding districts.

By way of contrast to the criminal statistics of pper Canada, where Protestantism is rampant, we copy the following from the address of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the January term, in the very

"His Honor the Chief Justice, in a very brief charge to the Grand Jury, explanatory of their duties, congratulated them upon the lightness of the calendar; observing that all the cases in it were of a very simple description, and not requiring any remarks from him respecting them; and he at the same time said that though the fewness of prisoners for trial was in some measure the consequence of a special term of the Court having been held in the month of November last, it was mainly attributable to the characteristic morality of the settled population of the District."

Secretary's Office, Quebec, Jan. 27, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :-The Honorable John Francis Duval, to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, in the room of the Honorable Jean

Roch Rolland, resigned. The Honorable René Edouard Caron, to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, in the room of the Honorable Philippe Panet, deceased.

The Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin, one of her Majesty's Counsel, to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the room of the said Honorable John Francis Duval.

The Honorable William Badgley, one of her Majesty's Counsel, to be one of the Paisne Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the room of the said Honorable René Edouard Caron.

Joseph Cauchon, Require, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Joseph Cauchon, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the Province of Canada, in the room of the said Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin Fiançois Lemieux, Esquire, to be a Member of the

Executive Council for the Province of Canada. The Honorable François Lemieux, to be Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada, in the room of the Honorable Jean Chabat, resigned. George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Monorable George Etienne Cartier, to be Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the room of the Honorable Pierre Joseph Olivier Chanreau, resigned.

Another Lie Nailed .- The Christian Guardian and Globe have been unfortunate of late; their falsehoods have been detected and exposed as soon as uttered. Here is one of the last of these occurrences, which we copy from the Toronto Citizen:-

"The Toronto Christian Guardian says, in reference to the Sheppard case, that— in the evidence given on the trial of McGrath, there was quite sufficient to secure a verdict of wilful murder; but as we. understand there were two Romanists on the jury; they could not agree, and were consequently discharged after being out nearly twenty-four hours. It was reported that the division stood ten against two. for a verdict of guilty. Here are two items for consideration; first, we have amongst us a class of persons who think it no harm to murder Protestants; and then when an act of that kind is committed, to do their utmost to shield the criminal and frustrate the ends of justice for the security of human life.

In simple disproof of both the Guardian and the Globe, it is only necessary to refer to a letter which oppeared in the Leader of last Tuesday from the Catholic in question, John Lyndon, and to publish the

To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen

Sir-In justice to my own character, I must address you in reference to a most false and unjust assertion of the Globe, that, on the trial of McGrath for the murder of Sheppard, 'there was only one for acquittal, and that was a Roman Catholic,' The Globe then makes the assertion that it was because that man was a Catholic that he resolutely resisted finding the accused guilty. Now, Sir, I beg to inform you that I was the hat I was not for acqui the prisoner—I and nine other furous were for bringing in a verdict of guilty. Two others, an Englishman and a Canadian, dissented; but, after some discussion one of them gave in; the other kept his opinion, and we were accordingly dismissed. This, Sir, is the true state of the case; and Lagain repeat that the statement of the Globe is a malicious lts, as I heard the man for acquittal say that he was both an Englishman and a Protestant. - I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN LYNDON.

Comment upon the above is unnecessary, and we leave the Globe and Christian Quardian in the position of wilful and convicted slanderers, and of having exhibited a total disregard of truth."- Catholic Citizen.

BARNUM "SOLD" IN CANADA .- The great humbug of the day, P. T. Barnum, announced his intention to deliver a lecture on Temperance, in the "ambitious little city" of Hamilton; and the parties through whom he made the announcement having an eye to business as well as to Temperance, advertised a sort of lottery in connection therewith. Thus a ticket to the lecture would give the holder a chance in L. Beemer & Co.'s distribution of Gifts, to take place the same evening. The "Sons" of Hamilton, not liking this piece of Barnumism, immediately issued a notice that they had no connection whatever with the Lecture and Gifts Enterprize, thereupon Barnum's Agents backed

out, and issued the following notice:. "Owing to unforeseen circumstances, P.T. Barnum, Esq., will not be able to lecture here until about the first of next month, of which due notice will be

Barnum was "sold and hadn't got the money!"

In the general pro-Russian and anti-British sympathies of our democratic neighbors, one of our cotemporaries in Upper Canada finds a strong argument against "Annexation." He says:—
"No! no! Canadians will leave Jonathan to guess.

and calculate about, the universal equality of mankind, and illustrate his devolor to the cause, by selling negroes like pickled pork to the highest bidders. Let Mr. A. Benton, of Downyville, has also kindly. Dullardom seek warmer alion to Russia: Serfilom and officed his services to act for Emily and neighboring slavery important and most congenial cost districts. (From the Correspondent of London Times.)

SERASTOPOL, DEC. 20.— We are now more comfortable—hittled in various ingentious ways, chiefly by burrowing under ground, the reacherous tent can ass

(treacherous as far as the wind is concerned) forming

FOREIGN-INTELLIGENCE.

Upper Canada, where Canada is rampast, we Liord John Russell is on a visit to the Emperer; subjects of the greatest importance are it is said about to be discussed between them. At a grand review of the Imperial Guard, prior to their departure for the Crimea, the Emperor made the following address to his soldlers:

"The French nation, by its severeign will, has resuscitated many things which were thought for ever dead, and to-day the Empire; is reconstituted; an intimate alliance exists with our ancient enemies the flag of France waves with honor on those distant shores where the bold flight of our eagles had not before ventured; the Imperial Guard the heroic re-presentation of inilitary glory and honor, is now before me, surrounding the Emperor as formerly wearing the same uniform, carrying the same standards, and having, especially in their hearts the same sentiments of devotion, to their country. Receive, then, these, standards, which will lead, you to victory as they led your fathers, as othey have just led your comrades. Go, and take your share of what still remains of danger to be overcome and glory to be earned; you will soon have received the noble baptism which is your ambition, and you will have lent your assistance to plant our eagles upon the walls of Sebastopol."—Times 11 Jan. ment ent of ablaUSTRIA.

Telegraph despatches from Vienna state that on the 6th, Prince Gortschakoff, received an order from the Czar to negotiate at once, with the Ministers of Austria, France, and England, on the basis of the four conditions, as interpreted by the allies in the protocul of the 28th of December. The following are the four points alluded to:-

1. The abolition of the Protectorate of Russia over the Danubian Principalities, and the privileges of those provinces placed under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

2. The free navigation of the mouths of the Danube secured according to the principles established by the congress of Vienna.

3. The revision of the treaty of the 13th July 1841 " in the interest of the balance of power in Europe."

4. The abandonment by Russia of her claim to exercise an official protectorate over the Christian 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 observance of the religious privileges of all Christian communities.

The Austrian summons to the Czar embraced the following additional points, but it is not believed they have been urged by the Western Powers: - 01 :

Austria in her final summons to Russia demanded no modification of the internal possessions; and

Besides the four points, an indemnification for the war expenses is to be a basis for future propositions.

A future Russian protectorate over the Greco-Catholic subjects, of the Porte is declared inadmissible with the Sultan's sovereign rights; the five degradation to which he will have sunk by thus early powers guarantee the privilege and equal rights of the Christians.

The Russian protectorate in the Danubian Princi-

palities and in Servia is declared extinct.

The navigation of the Black Sea is to be guaranteed by the razing of Sebastopol and by converting the other arsenals on its coasts into common harbors. The Russian fleet to be four frigates and two dine-of-battle ships leaded od to to This al

The remainder-of-the Black Sea fleet to be allowed to withdraw to the Baltic; and siree navigation to be insured by a formal declaration.

The Sulina mouths, with the environs to be declar-

ed a neutral territory.

The following appears in the Second Edition of

the Morning Post, from its Paris Correspondent :-"It is the intention of England, France, and Austria, to occupy Russian territory for a limited period after peace has been concluded. This they can demand without hesitation, as is was precisely the position of the army of the Czar in the principalities before the announcement of hostilities. There are two points which might be chosen for this purpose-one

of the latest Russian annexations, Bessarabia, or the Crimea (at least that most important portion of the Crimea the peninsula of Cherson, with the town of Sebastopol). Another point on which the Allies will uncompromisingly insist is that of limiting the number. of Russian ships in the Black Sea, with constant presence of a corresponding squadron of the Allies."

The Globe in reference to this istatement says:-We would remind our readers that many statements of this class must necessarily be purely conjectural. olw departitions of the following the literal literature with the comment of the

The French army of occupation in the Roman States will not be reduced below 3,500 men.

Letters from Vienna state that a convention between France and Austria for securing the franquillity of Italy has not, yet been signed nor will it be until the treaty of December 2nd shall result in an offensive alliance of the powers named. 5 10 10 10 11 RUSSIA normal part of the

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that they ought not to be overlooked in England or thought lightly of A The most important of these measures is the immediate formation of no less than twenty-six reserve" companies of sailors, or slips crews to replace hose that may be sweet off by the British and French cannon-balls next summer.

The Independence Belge publishes a letter, dated Hamburgh, 16th Dec., which states that after the retreat of the allied fleets from the Baltic, the civil governor and the generals in command of the troops were summoned to St. Petersburg to give the Emperor an account of the administrative, and military position of the province.

The acceptance on the part of Russia of the four points, as, the basis of negotiations; has caused considerable surprise and a large amount of controversy. The movement is generally viewed with suspicion, and the belief is strong in some quarters that the Czar, in thus acting, desires to detach Austria from the Western Alliance, and thus to lessen the num, ber and the power of his foes. The Daily News, a paper, which has certainly no Russian sympathiesfor it has been loudly demanding, from the commencement, a vigorous prosecution of the war, states, in its impression of Thursday; that, in well-informed political and commercial circles, the opinion gains ground that Russia sincerely, desires peace—that the Russian army in the Crimea is thoroughly demoralised, in an infinitely greater degree than the worst accounts represented our own army to have beenthat the Emperor is deplorably in want of money and men-that the Empress, whose life is fast ebbing away, is incessant in her entreaties for the termination of hostilities—and that Nicholas acutely feels his isolation from the great European Courts. These opinions will be taken for what they are worth. They may or may not be a correct interpretation of the Autocrat's feelings, but they appear in an organ of opinion to which not the slightest suspicion of insincerity can attach. Nevertheless, the surest method of strengthening his pacific intentions, supposing them to exist, will be the taking of Sebastopol, and destroying that source of his power and his insolence. It is, therefore, gratifying to know that these negotiations will not have the slightest effect in retarding the progress of the allied arms, for, while the diplomatists are protocoling at Vienna, the siege will proceed, and the readiness or otherwise of Nicholas's representative in the Austrian Capital to accommodate himself to terms will be materially influenced by the events in the Crimea. Whether we believe that Nicholas is really anxious to bring to a close a contest in which he is so overmatched, or whether we view him merely in the act of playing a deep game, animated by the hope of ultimate success, the fact of his appearing before the world in the character of a suitor for peace, at so early a stage of hostilities, must be deeply mortifying to his enormous pride and wounded vanity. The moral influence of such a piteous exhibition, even amongst his own serfs, cannot fail to be considerable; and even if he be acting a hypocritical part, it is difficult to imagine what subsequent advantage, can be held to atone for the crying peccavi. On a close review of his position, the probabilities are quite as great in favor of his. sincerity as against it. Sebastopol will be the turning point. If the allies succeed, the war is over; but peace cannot be proclaimed except on another condition being added to those already named in the extract which we have given, and it is this-that he must be made to pay the whole expense of the contest. Unless this be insisted upon, neither the people of England nor those of France will be satisfied with the result, nor ought they.

According to a telegraphic communication, received from Paris, dated from Brailow, the 9th instant, the Russians had crossed the Danube, invaded respective carbines on either side took place, which Dobrudscha, and taken possession of Tultscha and lasted for several minutes, when the Cossacks again from the medical department. They are not encou-Badadagh. This extraordinary announcement has retreated through the gorge, and a portion of the French taken most people by surprise, but the statement is cavalry galloped gallantly up to the crest of the brown hill overlooking it, firing down below, and evidently interest for the details or a controlletion of the interest for the details, or a contradiction of the manding position, from which might be had a fine statement. Such a diversion appears extremely improbable under the circumstances; but if the Russians have stolen a march on the troops of the Emperor of Austria, the circumstance is not very creditable to Austrian vigilance.

THE CRIMEA.

The siege works were proceeding vigorously, and both armies were constantly coming in, and it was calculated that, on New Year's Day, there would be is felt in the city, and much dissatisfaction prevailed the Russians in the rear, and, hemmed in between at the hardships imposed by the war. In all the two fires, the Russian General's position was not to churches prayers are offered for peace. As the re- be enviable. The troops under Omar Pacha conbe enviable. The troops under Omar Pacha conligious services are under the control of the Government, this statement is somewhat remarkable. At fought on the Danube last year. The Sultan's genethe same time the Czar seems determined to make exralissimo had gone to Balaklava to concert measures tensive preparations for the next campaign. A cor- with Lord Ragian and General Canrobert, and the

a roof stretched abriss spars from the wrecks: This roof stands rain well, hopto melting anow searches through it. Since I last wrote (at which time we had two days of almost summer weather) we have had all sorts of econtric atmospheric charges—bitter cold, followed by comparative hear—sonshine and hall snow and rain; "the whole interpersed with various modifications of winds from a gentle breeze to a severeigale, m.These sudden changes are most remarkable; morning will gradually reveal, to us a glorious sunrise, when the evening of the same day will find us enveloped in thick murky, mist, out of which will spring flurricane and rain. While, I am writing the aspect of the heights is as chill and miserable as any Russian can possibly desire. Tegs blow up in quick succession afrom the castellated crags below. It is difficults to walk upon the soft yielding mude around us, and heavy falls of rain and tremendous gusts of wind have it all their own way. Such heavy masses of falling rain as came down upon us last night, l never saw exceeded, even in the tropics. Last Monday, the 18th December, was St. Nicholas day, the name-day of the Emperor and a great fele day for all the Russians. Upon this day we thoroughly expected to be attacked, and particular instructions were issued on the occasion. Every preparation was made on the previous night, and Captain Brandling's troop of horse artillery was ordered to the front. Before 5 o'clock in the morning we were all at our posts, devoutly wishing that our friends in the valley before us were on their way to us, and about to take that licking which sooner or later they must receive—but no, the gray of the morning came gradually upon us as usual, and day-light revealed to us the Russians quiet in their camp. No work did they do upon that day: the breastworks, at which they had worked for days as busy as bees, remained in statu quo for 24 hours, and it appeared pretty evident that the Moskoos had given themselves upito a general holyday and carouse, at which, no doubt, the accustomed "gin and prayers" was the distinguishing feature of the Russian relaxation. During the day, we remarked a high erection of wood, round which the troops were formed, but whether the thing was a cross or a gallows, a religious ceremonial or the final punishment of some unfortunate Pole who had perhaps attempted to run away, we could not exactly determine, and the opinions on the subject were divided. Inflamed by their dole of spirits, it was thought that the next morning might be chosen by the Russians for their attack, but this again passed quietly by, like its predecessor. The main body of the Russians in our front is upon the opposite side of the Tchernaya, this side being principally occupied by Cossacks and a battalion or two of infantry in the right rear of the village of Kamara. Our spies, tell us that all the villages to the eastward are also occupied by troops, who have ill treated and turned out the original inhabitants principally Tartars. On the 20th Dec., a general reconnoissance was made of the Russian position. At 10 o'clock large bodies of French cavalry were seen by us in motion across the plain, the glittering helmets, pantalons rouges, and white horses upon which one regiment was mounted forming in contrast with the green plain a pretty speciacle in the morning sunlight. They advanced skinnishers in front to the whilsome Turkish redoubts, from which the Cossack pickets and vedettes beat a hasty retreat. A body also galloped to their left, and crowned the heights, close underneath which occurred the memorable light cavalry charge on the 25th of October. Turning to their right, the reconnoissance galloped towards the village of Kamara, and then came in full pursuit of many Cossacks, who, with their shining spear-heads in the air, made the best of their way before them, with the exception of one, whose horse stumbling brought him to the ground, and after running for some distance he was made prisoner. The Cossacks continued to retreat until they reached the entrance of a gorge, where stands a ruined house; here the French halted, the cause being soon rendered apparent by the appearance of a large force of Cossacks and the rallying of the runaways. A sharp intercharge of fire from the view of the Russian camp. This same camp had been observed for some minutes to have become the scene of great activity, and from it emerged a large cavalry force, and 10 guns were by this time horsed and being moved from a redoubt by the rear to a commanding position. The Russian trenches, too, were lined by their greatcoated soldiers. The French cavalry were quickly seen tetring from their position on The siege works were proceeding vigorously, and the top of the brown hill, having seen all they wanted the health of the troops was improving; abundance of to see; and it was rather well for them that they beat warm clothing had arrived out and was being distri- a retreat, for a long line of skirmishers gradually apbuted, and the allied armies were anxiously waiting peared, and Russian battalions now topped the heights, for the moment of attack. The weather was still the bodies of Russian cavalry, too, on the Mackenfor the moment of attack. The weather was still zie-road made, preparations for passing the hower unfavorable, but the means of transport were better, and everything indicated the resumption of hostilities reconnoissance, retired over the hills of the Turkish on a scale so commanding as to afford every reasonable hope of success. The French approaches, ac-by the advancing Cossacks, who, however, came this by the advancing a salitary remembrance of cording to one of the accounts, had been pushed far and no further, having a salutary remembrance of within ear-shot of the town. Reinforcements for the batteries occupied by the Marine Artillery and Marines. The French cavalry remained for some time on the plain in the event of the Russian troops being that the batteries could not open fire before the 10th also attempted on our right, in front of the heights—a or 12th of January. The assault, in all probability, regiment of Zonaves, the left wing of the 2nd Battawill not be made until the enemy has been attacked lion of the Rifle Brigade, and the 10th all probability. From St. Petersburg we learn that great distress in the open field.—The Turks at Eupatoria will take Royal Marines also having orders to be ready to stand noyal Marines also having orders to be ready to stand instantly to their arms. Here, however, little was done. The Russian pickets, of course, made the best of their way, from their picket-house (800 yards only in advance of our pickets, and occupying an extremely beautiful position in a hollow between two high hills), leaving behind them all their cooking utensils and a Cossack lance the former machines and artistics. utensils and a Cossack lance; the former useful articles were, of course, immediately appropriated by respondent of the Daily News, writing from St.

Petersburg, under date December 8; says:

"The extensive preparations now making in the latter between the metal much heavier than that origing the extensive preparations now making in the latter between the capture of the grief and disappointment.

We see it stated that the batteries will open with bow, and spear of Colonel Sterling, the Assistant Adjustant-General. At this point the troops forming the latter became the capture of the grief and disappointment.

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of the Russian picket, which appeared a most enviable spot after ours. Daylight, on the morning after these proceedings revealed the Russians prepared or an attack; battalions crowned their hills, with after mishers thrown out in front; and a breastwork which had risen during the night; crossed the lace of the brown hill up which the Reach cavalry advanced brown, hill up which the Erench cavalry, advanced, they remained working at this, the whole, day; they they remained works with wonderful quickness, and they appear to be exceedingly well made. I have just heard the news of the day before yesterday at Eupatoria: 10,000 Türks had disembarked there. 10,000 more were about to disembark, and Omat Pasha was shortly expected there with 20,000 more, making in all a force of 40,000 of Omar Pasha's beone, and therefore fighting? Turks. General Cannon had arrived at Eupatoria in command of the force of Turks disembarked, and he has several English

officers in the same service upon his staff.
Camp near Balaklava, Dec. 15.—The following is from a Regimental Surgeon:—Winter has set in upon us, and I am sorry to add, without those comforts of food, fuel, and shelter, so indispensable after hav-ing lived in a state of civilization. If you can fancy yourself set down in the middle of a ploughed field in the month of December, and a large canvass umbrella over your head, against which the rain is pelling pite-ously, you may be able to figure to yourself my situa-tion while writing this letter. It is true I am not wet to the skin, but the poor soldiers who must be out, and have no change of clothes, are so, and if they have the fuel to light a fire in the mud the rain quickly extinguishes it; so the chance of drying their clothes or cooking their salt meat, is small indeed. And yet a vast deal of this misery might have been avoided if our military rulers had been gifted with common forethought, and had announced to the army in time their intention of wintering in the Crimea. The officers, at least, might have provided themselves with wooden houses from England, and some kind of portable stove to warm themselves, dry their wet clothes, and cook their food by, and the sick might have been provided with some kind of shelter, and removed from the bare ground. The last Gazette from England has made Lord Raglan a field-marshal for the battle of Inkermann, with the fortunate termination of which he had little more to do than I had, and, there is no disguising the fact, it was a most shameful surprise, in which we allowed the enemy, under cover certainly of weather favorable to them, to get a numerous artillery into position in most difficult ground, under our very noses, and to penetrate into our very camp.-That they were beaten was not due to any generalship, but sheet indomitable British pluck, backed by vigorous French impetuosity. The Russians came on bravely, with cheers and hurrahs; our puor halfstarved infantry received them with sullen calmuess, and drove them back with the desperation of despair; it was eventually a hand to hand fight, for no generalship was or could have been exhibited. As usual, the Russian loss was too to one of ours. You will not be surprised to learn that the same men who behaved with such determined courage before an overpowering enemy exhibited the same fortitude under the knife; and yet these very men, for want of common prudence, have been half-starved, from the sliameful state of the roads, which prevents their food reaching them in time or in sufficient quantity. The same remarks apply to the horses of the Cavalry, many of the former dying of disease; the latter from sheer staryation. At last it occurred to our wise rulers to move them a little near to Balaklava, and to provide the poor beasts with some kind of shelter and clothing; but this is "shutting the stable-door after the animal is gone." The Cavalry, from mismanagement, are nearly hors de combat, and the infantry in front of Se-bastopol, dying fast. That an army of young soldiers should suffer severely in a winter campaign was to be expected, but when that same army was destitute of the necessary means of enabling it to endure the privations consequent thereon its sufferings have been greatly increased, and disease is rapidly doing the work of the enemy. To give you an instance of the want of common prudence, a regiment is landed hurriedly from a warm climate, marched almost into the trenches, exposed to cold, wet, and want of food; the result is, that a few days sees nearly a hundred of them hurried to their graves, and scarcely more than 200 left fit for duty. No representation is listened to raged in their arduous duties in any whenever a pretext can be found for doing so, and often made to bear the blame of what they cannot help, or take the responsibility which belongs to others. I am no croaker, as you well know, I came out here voluntarily, and am prepared to die, if necessary, like a man, but I think the truth ought to be known, viz., that in the management of this army there has been a lamentable want of fore-thought, leading to a great sacrifice of life, much misery and discomfort, and the service thereby rendered unpopular among themselves.

ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR. - A very severe satire had appeared against the Emperor in St. Petersburg. The police were on the alert, and discovered that its author was a student of the University of St. Petersburgh-The Czar sent for the Minister of Public Instruction and the young poet. "See what subjects your pupils study! Read this paper here!" The unfottunate man obeyed, whilst the Czar laughed at the annoyance of the Minister. "My son," said the Czar to the young man, "you have committed a serious fault; but a sincere repentance may atone for it. You must expiate it. You are a soldier. Depart; be a good soldier; if I forget you, write to me?" and thus he dismissed him affections to the committee of the soldier. missed him affectionately. The poet departed, filled with enthusiasm for his sovereign, to join the regiment to which he was ordered. After a long time, remaining a subaltern, he wrote to the Emperor. His letter remained unanswered. Supposing the Czar might not have received it, he thought he would present himself in person; but he could not obtain an audience. He left his regiment, and took the road to St. Pelersburg. He was condemned to be flogged. The Emperor remitted the punishment, but refused to promote it. The unhappy poet, however, having great talent, published some lyric poems well known in Russia. His songs did not obtain the epaulette; but after many years the brevet was sent him: it reached him on the very evening he expired of an illness occasioned by his grief and disappointment.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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PRAYERS According to Law.—A motion in the House of Lords for a special prayer on account of the war now reging, was negatived, upon the mo-tion of Todd Aberdeen who entertained serious doubts as to whether such special prayer would be accordance with the Act of Uniformity. The Protestant Bishon of London has notwithstanding, got upa prayer of his own, for family use in his dioийські Синтепеция п<u>амен</u>

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February 1, 1855.



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