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Jell secrets to entired the tree that a rec Walten ... G. B. OLERK, Editor.

TREE BIM ST TELEBLY INCADVANOR: Towall country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

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up. Thus " John Jones, August '63,' shows that to has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subseciption FROM TEAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

ичисн-1866 . Friday, 2 - Du St. Sanire. Saturday, 3-Of the Feria. Sunday, 3-Third of Lent.

Monday, 5-St. Casimir, U. Tuesday, 6 - Of the Feria. Wednesday, 7.-St. Thomas d'Aquinas, C. D. Thursday, 8-St. John of God, U.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chanceller, Her Majesty being present. This document touches upon many matters, but is strangely reticent upon one of paramount importance,-to wit, the cause of, and remedies for, the rexisting disaffection towards the British Govern ment, in Ireland.

Having announced the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena, and discussed foreign affairs generally, the Royal Speech assures the Parliament that the Queen watches with interest the proceedings in British North America with reference to a closer union of the said Provinces; it deplores the spread and virulence of the cattle disease; and then after a paragraph about the 77. Eximates, the state of affairs in Ireland is thus - summarky disposed of:-

"A conspiracy, adverse alike to authority, property, and religion, and disapproved and condemned stike by all who are interested in their maintenance, without distinction of creed or class, has unhappily appeared in Ireland. The constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals has been exerted for its repression, and the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated."

This is all; nor is there any pledge given that the causes which have led to this deplorable ordinary, unprecedented, and decidedly unparhastate of affairs will be taken into consideration with a view to their removal, in so far as legisdative action can remove them.

Measures, however, are promised for removing invidious distinctions in the matter of legislation and naths, between members of different religious denominations. A Reform Bill is also promised for lowering and extending the elective franchise, and with these announcements the Speech concludes.

The Address in the House of Lords was carried at once; but in the House of Commons The O'Donoghue moved in amendment that the Tollowing be added to the clause in the Address, replying to the clause above quoted wherein special allusion is made to Ireland, and its diswaterbed condition :-

"Humbly to express our deep regret to Her Majesty, that great disaffection exists in Ireland, and immobly to represent to Her Majesty that this wideagreed disaffection is the result of grave causes which he is the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to examine

This amendment The O'Donoghue supported by a most able speech, which elicited the adexercation of his opponents, and marks him in a prominent manner as the Irish representative in A long and animated devate ensued in which, with the exception of Malley, all the speakers refrained from a gratuitously offensive language to Catholics and Trishmen. It was closed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who without compromising himself, or . directly pledging his colleagues to any particular - course of action on Irish affairs, more than hinted that those affairs should receive careful attenstron, and that something would be attempted towards the pacification of Ireland. On a division The O'Donoghue's motion was negatived by a large majority, the numbers being as 25 to 346.

We are not discouraged, however, by this vote, for it is pretty certain that the public opinand of Great Britain is veering round towards the desired quarter. The Irish Established Church has few defenders in England; and the importance of the Irish Land Question, and the impossibility of restoring anything like peace to Ireland without a settlement of that great question, are facts to which, the attention of all thinking men is now seriously directed. The Times, too, commentang on The O'Donoghue's speech and motion does not sneer, but does homage to the learning. eloquence, and good taste of the mover, concludmg a long article with the assurance that "no ace can be more convinced than ourselves of the

as "much may remain to be done for Treland by legislative means" so it hopes that "much may be done even in the present, session." This modified tone, of the Times would seem to indicate a considerable modification for the better in the sentiments of those whom it represents with regard to Ireland, and Irish grievances. -We are happy to be able to add that in the course of a reply to The O'Donoghue, Mr. Lawson alluded, and gave in the name of the Ministry a formal and unqualified denial, to the silly story set affoat by some unscrupulous journalists, to the effect that Rossa, or any other of the Fenian prisoners, had been flogged, or otherwise subjected to exceptional treatment in Jail. "This story," said Mr. Lawson, "was not alone untrue, but there was not the slightest shadow of a foundation for it." This we hope will set the public mind at rest on

Though the Commission for the trial of Feman prisoners has for the present suspended its sessions, arrests and seizores of arms are constantly taking place. Fresh troops, too, are being sent over to Ireland, and the search for Stephens is prosecuted with unceasing vigor.

The Continental news presents little of interest. Louis Napoleon seems, however, to be preparing for a fight, should the United States force him to have resource to arms to defence of his Mexican policy. All was tranquil at Rome at latest dates; whilst at Florence, the thoroughly rotten and hopeless condition of the finances of the robber government, was such as to inspire the lovers of retributive justice with the most sanguine expectations.

There has been a pretty piece of work at Washington. President Johnson, who for some time past has manifested a disposition to early the anti-constitutional passions of the extreme democratic party in the Congress, vetoed the Freedman Bureau Bill, a measure intended to deprive the Southern States of all liberty of internal action; and in so doing the President was supported by the Senate, of which body the required two-thirds were not prepared to negative abroad amongst our Irish Catholic citizens behis power of veto. Outside the legislature the youd the walls of the Asylum; who, as soon as it President's policy seems also to be very acceptable, for on the 22nd instant there was held at Washington a great Mass meeting to endorse it. After the meeting a procession was formed to compliment the President; the latter appeared, the reverend deceased, with what true love they in front of the Mansion, and the cheers wherewith his appearance was greeted having in some loved the pastor of whom the Lord had been measure subsided, he addressed his assembled pleased to deprive them. Untortunately, howfriends in a speech of which we should convey ever, the Chapel of the St. Patrick's Orphan but a feeble idea were we to qualify it as extra- Asylum is small, and offers but very limited acmentary. One merit it had; it had nothing therefore, in order in so far as possible to accede Pickwickian about it: it went straight and point to the general and strongly expressed desire of blank to the mark, and must have occasioned no the Irish Catholic congregation, that they should whose ranks it fell like a shell.

The President thanked his friends for this dis play in his favor, and justified his course of action, past and present. He denounced his opponents in general terms, but being called upon to name them he spoke as follows :--

"I say, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania: I say Charles Summer (applause) —I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe. (A voice, 'Give it to Forney'). I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks."

Much more followed in a similar strain; and the President not obscurely binted that the men whom he had named, and their friends and poli tical supporters, meditated his assassination, and were endeavoring to provoke the people to accomplish the nefarious project. After a long and bitter speech against his political opponents the President retired amidst enthusiastic ap-

There is war, therefore, oren war betwixt the President and the democratic majority of the Congress, betwixt the Executive and the legislature. The President is for a return to constitutional and conservative measures; his opponents-violent, savage, furious as the Terrorists of France, when they had crushed La Vendee, wrested Toulon from the hands of the English, had passed sentence of destruction upon Lyons, and exterminated, as they fancied, the Girondists and crypto-royalists—the Jacobins and Terrorists of the Congress who call them. selves republicans, are bent in like manner upon maugurating a reign Terror in the conquered States, and of perpetuating therein their military tyranny. Hence these tears, or rather hard and bitter words-words which may yet be followed by harder blows. For the end of the Yankee

Revolution is not yet come. What this personal attack of the President upon the leading members of the legislature hostile to his policy may bode, no man can predict. Yet does it forcibly remind one of another personal collision betwirt the executive chief of a great nation, and the majority of his legislature. It is, we think, not unlike the desperate and illadvised attack of Charles Ist. upon the independence of the House of Commons, when in the prayers of these orphans, for the spiritual person he appeared before that august assembly repose of him who when living had ever shown to demand the delivery into his hands of the five limself their protector; and their loving father.

King's unconstitutional treatment of the people's of him whose loss they deplored, and whose representatives; and though a President of the memory will long be dear to the Irish Catholics United States is far more of a monarch or one of Montreal. man power, than a King of England; and though the people of the first named country are, in consequence of their democratic proclivities, more ready than are the English to submit to arbitrary rule, we should not be surprised to learn that the | President of the St. Patrick's Society, took the forcible deposition, if not the assassination or decapitation, of the President had been adopted as act as Secretary. Mr. Devlin stated that their a plank of their political platform by the North- object was to give a public manifestation of their ern democrats.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. M. GRANET AT THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. - The late lamented Superior of the Semmary was the pastor of the entire flock, without distinction of race; and the flock loved him, for all equally felt his benefits. By the Irish, as deeply as by the French Canadian Catholics of Montreal is the loss of their postor mourned, and it was but natural therefore that they should mingle their tears with those of their co-religionists speaking a different language, that they should vie with them in public manifestations of their sorrow and respect.

By the Irish Orphans, the late Rev. M. Granet was ever, and most deservedly looked upon in the light of a tender and generous father, and deep was their grief when they learned that heaven had taken from them their leved benefactor. As a tribute of their respect and gratitude they therefore prayed the Director of their Asylum to allow them the melancholy pleasure of assisting at a solemn Requiem Mass, for the spiritual repose of their pastor, in the Chapel of their House: that thus they might have the satisfaction of uniting their prayers with those of their fellow-Catholics who had had the privilege of assisting at the sclema obsequies of the deceased celebrated within the Parish Church.

This touching request of the fatherless little ones was favorably heard by the Director, and Wednesday of last week, the 21st ult., was fixed upon for the Service. This became noised was known to them when and where the ceremony was to take place, testified an ardent and unanimous desire to take part therein, and thereby show to the world in what esteem they held in their warm Irish and devoutly Catholic hearts commodation for strangers. It was resolved, National, Charitable, and Religious Societies.

In accordance with this arrangement, the best that under the existing circumstances could be Ornban Asylum was filled with the representatives of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. There were present the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the St. Patrick's Society, of the St. P. Temperance Society, of the Benevolent Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, and of the St. Patrick's Asylum. the St. Bridget's Refuge, and of the Saint Patrick's Hall Association. A large number of the Ladies of Charity of the Congregation also Chapel rendered it absolutely impossible to admit all who desired to attend, and thus several of the representatives of the many excellent Associations for which our City is justly famous were inevitably excluded.

The Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Dowde, of the Seminary, and Director of the St. Patrick's Church. A large the Seminary one who is to be your confessor and number of the Clergy were present, amongst whom were to be seen the Rev. Father O'Brien, Director of the Asylum - the Rev. Father Toupin, Director of St. Bridget's Church-together with the Rev. Fathers, Hogan, Brown, Bakewell, and Chisholm, all connected with the

Then were heard the mournful but impressive notes of the Libera which was sung in the most touching manner, and which mounted heavenwards accompanied by the fervent prayers of those little fatherless and motherless children in whose welfare, the Rev. M. Cranet when on earth had always taken so deep an interest; and whose supplications are we know always powerful before the footstool of him Who when on earth also loved little children, and blessing them, promised blessings also to all those His disciples who in His name should love and succor little children. Yes, of sweeter savor then the burning incense, more touching than the prolonged cadences of the mournful Libera were

gress or that burts the feelings of the Irish peo- treason. We all know what followed, and how artlessly displayed was the noblest of tributes to and be heart-sick for the loss of such a friend? How truly common t

... Immediately after the Service, a meeting was held of the Irish representatives, when, upon the motion of Ed. Murphy, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Temperance Society, B. Devlin, Esq., Chair, and Rt. M'Shane, Esq., was requested to sympathy with the Semmary in its late great loss; other gentlemen spoke to the same pur-M. P. Ryan, Esq., seconded by Ed. Murphy: Esq., and unanimously agreed to:-

Resolved,-"hat Wo, the Presidents, Vico Presidents and Officers of the several Religious, National and Benevolent Societies in connection with the Irish Catholics of Montreal, desire-speaking in the name of all our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists-to express to the Reverend Sagerior, and the Chrgy of the Seminary of St. Salpice, our deep sorrow at the less which the entire Catholic community, as well as the Seminary, bus experienced, by the death of the late lamented Rev rend Dominique Granet; and that the St. Patrick's Congregation, and the Irish Oatholics of Montreal generally, teel that they have lost in the person of the Reverend deceased, a careful and zealous pastor, a true and disinterested friend, and an affectionate father, to whose memory they feel it to be their duty to offer this humble tribute of a respect and iore, which not even death can destroy or weaken."

Mored by J. Mullia, E-q., seconded by M., Marphy, Esq., President of the Benevolent Society, and agreed to unanimously:-

"That the Presidents of the several Societies here sembled - to wit: Messra, B. Cevlin, E. Murphy, M. Murphy, M. Parmer and M. Burke do wait upon the Reverend Superior of the Seminary, and respectfully resent him with the above Resolution in the name of the Irish Untholics of Montreal."

B. Devim, Chairman. R. McSiane, Secretary.

"Amico fideli nulla est comparatio; et non est digna pouderatio auri et argenti contra bonitatem figer illius."-Eccl. vt. 15,

To the Edito of the True Witness

DEAR Sin - By a te'egraphic despatch, just received from my sister (Sister Woods) I learn, with deep sorrow, the death of the truest and best friend I have ever had. For some time, I have been anticipating the sad event; otherwise, I should be stunned by the sad intelligence conveyed by my sister's telegram, and tendered atterly incapable of giving expression to any of the feelings of my heart or any of the thoughts that crowded upon my brain in reference to my departed father and friend. Indeed, as it is, so overpowered am I by the weight of the sorrow that afflicts me, that I can only, with difficulty, try to pay my humble tribute to the memory of one to whom the Church owes so much. I would deem myself unworthy of the name of Christian and of the great friendship which for fifteen years, the departed entertained for me, did I not give expression to my knowledge of the late Superior of the Seminary of Montreal.

I do this more freely, as it will not only be agreeable to myself and a duty on my part; but because it will be pleasing to many a boly and good priest in America, and Bishop too, to all who have had the same opportunities of knowing Father Granet that I But, it may be asked, why, of all others, should I he the one amongst F. Granet's pupils to speak of his piety, zeal, purity, generosity, and other good quaities? I answer by saying, I hope some, more capable, will do so: but, I say also, none have small consternation amongst the enemy, into at all events assist, and be represented, at the such special claims on the memory of the departed; for none have ever been bound to him by stronger solemn Service, by the office-bearers of all their | ties of gratitude To no one has he ever been more disinterestedly attached; and to no one, perhaps, has he ever rendered so great services. Consequently, though all others who have known him should speak out, and pronounce his panegyric in the eloquent and glowing language of love; I yet have made, on Wednesday last, the St. Patrick's a special claim, and feel myself bound to assert it, by requesting the favor of your space for the insertion of this letter.

In the month of June 1851 (the Vigil of Pentecost of that year) I entered the Seminary of Montreal for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge and soirit necessary to one called to the high office of the priesthood, and to the care of souls. I was sent there by one who is now, I hope, in Heaven, the holy and the learned Archbishop Waish of Halifax N.S. The present (and first) Bishop of Chatham N.B. was then a student of the Seminary, for the diocess of Halifax. When I arrived at the Seminary, of course, I placed myself in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, that he might direct me as to the rules and habits of the establishment. I shall never forget that day ! assisted; but the very limited dimensions of the It was the happiest of my life! I longed to be away from the world and to be alone with God. I was weary of life and my soul desired rest. All I desired, I felt when I entered the Seminary; and my feeling was not dissappointed! I spent nearly two years there, and they passed away like a happy slumber, like a happy dream. Father Granet contributed largely to this great happiness. During those hal-

cyon days of my life, he was my prophet and guide.

I remember well, one of the first things said to me
by my much beloved friend, Dr. Rogers, on that happy day was,- You must select amongst the Directors o spiritual adviser, and your instructor during your time in the Seminary.' Very well, I said; let me see them, and I hope God will direct me to accept the hely services of him who is best suited to my character and exigencies. He brought me from the room of one Director to another until I had seen them all. I must confess, were I to follow the laws of human reason I would have said, after these visits—any of these men will do. But there was something more than reason at work within me. Some inexplicable mystery of human nature-a sensation-which told me F. Granet is to be, ought to be, and must be, if. I desire to profit by my time in the Seminary, my conlessor and spiritual guide; the mentor that was to conduct me through the mysterious route on my way to the Altar of God. I therefore, availed myself of his holy and kind offices, and if I have not real zed all his hopes, the fault is not his; for no one ever more sincerely, disinterestedly devoutly, worked for another than did he (whose remains are not even yet interred) for him who desires to pay a slight tribute to his memory.

From the day that my good angel brought me under the spiritual guardenship of F. Granet until, I may say, the day he was called to the happy eternity, after which his soul longed, he proved hims if to be devoted to me by such a devotion as none can ever feel excepting the falthful servants of God. For over thirteen years that I have been a priest, he did not forget me. Every four or five weeks since I had elet ters from bim,; and from time, to time books of devotion, and Historical and Theological works of great value. I have had other proofs of the fidelity of this charity for me, which are known to none but one other dear friend of his and mine, and which because of their too flattering nature in reference to myself,

truly can noty I exclaim, Amico chideli nulla est Ghost, al have experienced in an intercourse of fifteen years with the late Superior of the Seminary.

It may be objected that, the personal relationship which junited Far Grapeve heart; and mine by the strong ligaments of love makes me a prejudiced witness of his morits as a man, a Uhristian and a priest. : But, for what I intend to say about him, as well as for what I have, already, said by implication, Lappeal to my many dear friends and class fellows as well as to all who have had the high honor and privilege of knowing the departed.

I shall best say what I wish to convey about my beloved friend by representing his life to the public as it represented itself to me during my happy days in the Seminary. As I have already said, I myself was drawn to the man by a sort of instinct which told me-There is a man after God's own heart. The experience of my close observation proved the truth and accuracy of my 'first impression.' His life was pose, and the following Resolution was moved by truly holy! At 4 45 of every morning he was at the Altar for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, His. Mass was preceded by a long meditation and followed by a profound act of Thankegiving. I had the high honor of serving his Mass for six months. I shall never forget that blessed time in the little chapel in the old College of Montreal. It was not yet morning; the neat little altar, every thing about it typical of the purity of the soul about to celebrate. Father Granet vested-now at the foot of the altar. His naturnly austers visage softened by the sense of the position in which he was placed, the devotion with which he performed his holy and august office were all in thems lives, of a nature to remind one of the blessed quiet of Herven and the eternal beatitude of the Sainte. I repeat, I can never forget the times I was along with F. Granet at the altar in the little chapel of the old Seminary of Montroal. May God grantine six more of such happy months before I die!! No one could have been more punctual in observing the discipline of the Seminary than F. Granct. He was never late for any of the exercises. In recreation at the 13th, in the community room, every piace where the rule railed, there was Pather Granet. Truly this light those and to have and glonified His Father in tie torn."

I must now say a few words alcold my b loved friend as a Professor. During my time in the Semi northe was Professor of Degma. He was a splendid Dogmatic Theologian, and I sincerely hope he has lett behind bim seme work on this subject, as well as in mental Philosopy, in both of which departm at he excelled as a Professir. He was most happy in putting a que tion, in dividing a subject, in cincidating its difficulties, and giving it a hold on the minds of his auditors. In fact he was a men highly gifted, and sincerely devoted to the studies proper to his holy calling; and consequently had acquired vast Biblical and Theological fearning as well knowledge or all the co lateral sciences which are related thereto,

such as bermeceutics, and philosophy As a spiritual director he was a living expression of Rodriguez, and the Imitation of Christ. He grasped at the character of the soul he had to direct; he discovered, as if by intuition, the good and evil qualities peculiar to the subject to had to treat, and he brought to bear upon him, in the most judicious manner the Word of God and the sayings of the samts. He encouraged all that was good and true in the soul; and he helped to eradicate without inflicting but the least possible pain, the evil propensities. Such a one was worth all the wealth of the world; because he knew so well low to form the souls of those whose destiny is to lead others from earth to Heaven. Looking at the direct and indirect results of his teaching, I must conclude, he has been instrumental in bringing many souls to God. I could illustrate what I have here said : but I have already trespassed too much. I also feel overpowered by sorrow 1 As I meditate on the relationship which existed between the holy departed and myself, on the n ble qualities of his nature, and the elevation of that nature by study, prayer, mortification and a life of faith, I feel so overpowered that I cannot proceed. I forward these few hasty lines-written not with deliberation, but simply as they have flown from the heart, and humbly beg you to insert them in your journal as a token of love for one that I loved on

earth, and I hope soon to meet in Heaven. Believe me, Dear Sir, to remain your obedient

JOHN WOODS, P. P., And Canon of St. Mary's, Halifax, N.S. 11th February, 1866.

We learn that, with the sanction of His Lordship Mgr. Lynch, a Petition to the Imperial Legislature has been drafted, and is receiving the signatures of the people of Toronto, praying the British Legislature to take into consideration the state of Ireland, and to apply a remedy to the grievances of which the people complain. The remedies suggested in the Petition are four. 1. Local Legislation. 2. Free Church. 3. Free Education. 4. Justice to

In these demands there is nothing unreasonable, nothing that can be called revolutionary or democratic: on the contrary, they breathe the very spirit of constitutional Conservatism .-The people of Ireland, if they do not like the existing political order, have an undoubted right to demand a return to the old order; to that state of things that obtained in Ireland before by nefarious means, bribery and intimidation, the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland was forced upon the latter. Nothing more reasonable than the request that, with regard to all its domestic affairs, Ireland should be legislated for by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ire-

The second and third articles speak for themselves; and until they be granted, though there may be peace in Ireland in the sense of abstention from violence, or actual sedition, there can never be contentment, much less a warm and enthusiastic attachment on the part of Irish Catholics to a government which imposes on them an alien Church, and a system of education to which they are adverse, and against which their religious principles revolt. A "Free Church" -free from all State control on the one hand, free also from all popular control on the other: free and independent of both Crown and People, and owning in its own sphere no superior, no authority but God-this is what the interests of religion demand; and this is what, if the statesmen of Great Britain were alive to the best interests of their own country, they would make haste to grant. It-is almost in vain to expect that the Prelates and Clergy of Ireland will ever can be more convinced than ourselves of the lodemand the delivery into all and of the most of removing all that obstructs the project of the position of stipendiaries of the Brit-