The Time deliners

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have tidings of a battle in Kentucky, the result of which is confidently claimed as a great victory by the Northerners. The latter, are, however, so addicted to self-glorification, not to say falsification, that their reports must be receired with great caution. It seems probable, however, that the Confederates have met with a check, if not a complete defeat, and that their general is amongst the slain. On the other hand, the accounts of the formidable expedition at Cairo which was to effect wonders, and sweep the rebels to the bottomless pit, now turn out to be destitute of foundation. Amongst the other on dits of the day we must notice one which describes the Confederates as having abandoned their lines at Manassas, and, as having fallen back from the position where their first victory was won in July last. In other respects no great progress has been made by either of the contend ing parties to bring matters to a final issue; and even though defeated in skirmishes, and upon many points along their extensive line, the Congle until exhaustion and bankruptcy-to say nothing of the interference of European Powersshall compel the North to abandon its dreams of conquest over the South.

Except that M. Persigny keeps incessantly bullying refractory editors, who say too much or too little in favor of Imperial despotism, and the Constitution of 1852, there is little to record in the affairs of France. A circular has been addressed by the Minister of Instruction and Public Worship! (Heaven save the mark)-as M. Rouland styles himself-to the several Prefects throughout France. The purport of this document is to instruct the said officials to warn the different Religious Orders, established in their several departments, against receiving into their houses any minors without the consent of their guardians or parents; any intringement of this rule-such, for instance, as the extending responded to. hospitality, or giving a night's shelter to any poor creature kicked out of doors by a drunken father, or abandoned mother—is to be visited by the banishment of the offender, and confiscation of property, without trial or process of law.

This edict has elicited great applause from the inhdel press of France, and the Protestant press of Great Britain-par nobile fratrum-who see in it a wholesome and legitimate interference on the part of the State against Catholic proselytism; and a formidable weapon against the Religious Orders, which may at any moment be subjected to the penalties decreed by a "Minister of Public Worship," upon the exercise of hospitality and Christian charity. It does not, however, strike the zealous sticklers for religious liberty who applaud M. Rouland, that the abuses which, in general terms, the latter instructes-for he can urge no single, or particular instanceagainst the houses of the Religious Orders in France, do actively exist in every Protestant country, not only unchecked, but actively supported by the public authorities. In illustration of our meaning, we would refer our readers to an extract which will be found in another place. from the New York Tablet, from which it appears that in the United States, the children of Catholic parents are, with the sanction of law, Catholic parents are, with the sanction of law, they Rourke, Esq., Mr. Daniel Rourke, Mr. John torn from their friends and guardians to be brought. Dunn, Mr. Hugh Cummins, Mr. Councilman Pidgeon, up as Protestants in Government proselytising and the mover." establishments. Comments upon the boasted freedom of such a country are unnecessary.

From Italy the tidings are cheerful. The Government of Victor Emmanuel is daily becoming General: more unpopular amongst the people of the annexed Provinces; and even the death of the brave Borges which we fear is only too well established -bas not discouraged the patriotic party in Naples. This state of things cannot last. The finances of Sardinia are, thank God, in a condi-Lion of inextricable confusion; debt is increasing and the burden of taxation, added to the burden dol the conscription, is producing the natural results upon the minds of the people subjected to these revolutionary blessings.

This day week we published an eloquent appeal to sthe lirish of Ganada to come to the aid of their lirish fellow-countrymen whom they have left behind them willo-day it is four pleasant duty, to put on record how promptly and efficiently that appeal has been responded to The place of honor is due, and must be award-

JERISH TEATMINTE RYMLIBAD.

ed to the people of Kingston ; and were it possible to feel jealous in so holy a cause we should almost be disposed to envy our Kingston friends. A report of this meeting we give below; and no one who reads it can fail to admire the zeal which the laity displayed in seconding the efforts City Concert Hall, on the evening of Monday, of their beloved Bishop to carry into execution the plan proposed by their Montreal fellow-countryman for the relief of the Irish famine. This is but the beginning of a good work; and we have every reason to expect that in our next we shall again be called upon to chronicle similar acts of benevolence; and patriotism on the part of the Irish in other parts of the Province. We would

port of the proceedings to this Office. KINGSTON MEETING.

On Saturday evening, the 18th instant, meeting was held in the vestry of St. Mary's Cathedral in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present destitution in Ireland, and of devising means for immediate re-

On motion of the Very Rev. Angus M'Donell Vicar General, seconded by James Harty, Esq. His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston was called to the Chair, and Daniel Macarow, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

His Lordship on taking the Chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and said that t was called for a most charitable purpose-to procure relief for the starving poor of Irelandand he had no doubt the citizens of Kingston would generously respond to the call. Famine was busy amongst our countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic, and it was our duty to take immediate steps for their relief. 'Ireland, in her suffering, had appealed to her children in America. and that appeal, he was sure, would be generously answered. Though the waters of the Atlantic rolled between us, our hearts still throbbed with federates may still be able to prolong the strug- love and affection for the friends at home; neither time nor space could change our love for that dear old land, which gave the most of us birth, and from which we were all proud to trace our descent. While we rejoice with them in prosperity, let us show we can sympathise with them in the hour of trial and of suffering. The Irish were proverbially generous, and the present occasion was calculated to enlist all their sympathies. Providence had blessed the Irish in Canada—They were rich and prosperous, and he begged of them to contribute a portion of their means for the relief of their famishing countrymen at home-otherwise the frighful scenes of 1847 would be re-enacted. He trusted the gentlemen present would take immediate steps to procure contributions, and that their example would be followed in every other section of the Province. His Lordship further stated that it was his intention to address circulars to all the Priests of the Diocese, requesting them to take up collections in their respective parishes, and he had no doubt but his appeal would be liberally

> His Lordship, during the delivery of his rearks, was frequently applauded.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted :-

Moved by the Very Rev. Angus M'Donell, Vicar General, and seconded by James Harty, Esq.,

"That this meeting deeply regrets to learn that in several districts in Ireland, the people are famish ing from cold and bunger. It therefore becomes our duty at once to render them all the relief within our power, and generously to respond to the call made on behalf of the ever faithful and suffering poor of Ireland. It is therefore - Resolved: Tha immediate steps be taken by this meeting for that purpose; and that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingstor be requested to permit collections to be taken up at the Cathedral door on next Sunday, and that the sums collected be forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam for distribution."

Moved by James O'Reilly, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alderman Meagher,

Resolved .- "That the following gentlemen be a General Committee to carry out the objects of the above Resolution, and to solicit subscriptions and donations from our fellow-citizens generallynamely: James Harty, Esq., Alderman Meagher, James Davis, Esq., Daniel C. Hickey, Esq., Mr. Councilman Kane, Mr. Daniel Lynch, Mr. James Delaney, Mr. Thomas Erly, Alderman Baker, Thos. Baker, Esq., Patrick Broune, Esq., Mr. Patrick Harty, Mr. James Broune, Mr. James Campbell, Peter O'Reilly Esq., Dr. O'Sullivan, Alderman Macarow, Joseph Doyle, Esq., Michael Flanagan, Esq., Mr. Councilman Brophy, Mr. John Branigan, Mr. Councilman P. J. Buckley, Mr., Christopher Farrell, Mr Councilman Conroy, Mr. Councilman Smith, Mat-

On motion of Peter O'Reilly, Esq., seconded by Patrick Broune, Esq., His Lordship was moved out of the Chair, and the same was taken by the Very Rev. Angus M'Donell, Vicar

A vote of thanks was then passed to His Lordship for his dignified conduct in the Chair, and for his traly Christian zeal and charity in endeavoring to relieve the destitution of our suffering fellow-countrymen.

The meeting was largely attended, and the remarks of His Lordship, the Very Rev. Vicar General, and the other speakers, were received with the greatest enthusiasm From the feeling displayed, I have no doubt but a large amount will be collected in this city, and in the Diocese. The Irish of Kingston-are proverbial for their generosity, and on the present occasion it is to moved the Second Resolution. In laying it before the be hoped that their contributions will be worthy Chair he deemed it his duty to make a few remarks of their well known liberality. As an evidence He said he had not come prepared to make a speech

NOTREAL MEETING. Reported for the True Witness:) 191

In response to the timely suggestion of Bernard Devlin, Esq.; which we published in our last; and which on Sunday was warmly supported from the pulpits of St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches, a large and most respectable meeting of our Irish fellow-citizens was held in the the 20th inst. The President of the St. Patrick's Society was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. O. J. Devlin was appointed to act as Secretary. After a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, the First Resolution was moved by unanimously. B. Devlin, Esq. He said :-

That they were there assembled that night to illustrate the Christian virtue of charity; to respond to the cry of distress which had already reached therefore respectfully request our friends in all distheir ears from the beloved land on the other side of tricts where Meetings are held, to forward a rethe broad Atlantic. On such an occasion Irishmen would not fail to give proof of their undying attachment to their native land, by freely contributing according to their means, to save their fellow-countrymen from the terrible and long-protracted agonies of famine. There were five millions of the Irish race on this Continent, bound by blood, by ties of kindred and of country, to Ireland, who would feel it to be their duty to send sid to their brethren and fellowcountrymen in distress. The large assembly before him, proved how keenly the Irish of Montreal sympathised with the Irish in the old country; and the amount of their contributions that night would, he was convinced, give additional confirmation of the Sincerity of this noble, of this patriotic and Christian sentiment. It had been objected (continued the speaker) that the existence of serious distress in Ireland, had not been sufficiently or satisfactorily estabblished. But what more proof was needed than that voluntary tendered by His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam-the patriotic MacHale. This reverend Prelate had stated, over his own signature, that the people were suffering, that their needs were urgent, and that unless prompt and generous aid were given to them, numbers would in all probability perish before the Spring, victims of famine, and of its twin-sister, pestilence. It was notorious that the last Summer had been unusually wet, and that in consequence the peat, upon which the poor in the West of Ireland depended almost entirely for fuel, had not been dried so as to render it available for that purpose. It was notorious that the potato crop on which so many of the people still depended for subsistence, was in a great measure a failure; so that the peasantry of large districts found themselves at once deprived both of food and of fuel These were facts which. unfortunately, could not be contested. Besides. there was the evidence afforded by the verdicts of Coroners' Juries, and the reports of the local magis trates, of the local gentry, and, above all, of the local clergy, to show how real and deep-sented was the evil, to which they were, on this occasion, called upon to apply a remedy. It was of no use to attempt to conceal the unpleasant truth; and indeed such a system of mystification was as impolitic, as it was wicked. When some fourteen years ago famine desolated Ireland, and decimated her population, they were told not to hurry themselves, they were exhorted to wait, and that that something would "turn up." they resulted in the sacrifice of hundreds of thous. ands, he might almost say of millions, of precious lives. They waited; yes they waited until youth the hoary matron, and the maiden in the first bloom of youth, had descended to one common grave, and until the land was whitened, or encumbered, with the bones of her own children. Again they were informed upon the best of authority, that the dread angel of famine was abroad, with death upon his wings; and they were to wait until he had accomplished his mission of destruction, and until it should be too late to snatch the victim from his grasp .-(Loud cries of "No! No!") [The speaker then alluded to the dilatory action of the Government, to the rapid tour of Sir Robert Peel through the afflicted districts, and to the flippant remarks of that individual, as offensive as they were talse. He continued] :- Could Irishmen, could Christians, then doubt as to what philanthropy, as to what their religion exacted of them, under such distressing circumstances. They were called upon, not to take up arms to slay, but to devise means to rescue from death, and from the most terrible of all deaths .-Already the voice of duty had been heard and responded to by our neighbors; and he was happy to have it in his power to mention the pleasing fact that still remain strongly attached to your native land, the Legislature at Albany had a Bill before it, to and that time and space have not obliterated the contribute the sum of \$100,000 towards the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland. Such an ex- for Ireland and Ireland's children. ample should incite them to deeds of noble emulation; and be felt sure that every one present would do his duty in such an emergency, and that the result would be creditable to them as Irishmen and as Christians.

With these remarks, which were attentively listened to, and warmly applauded by the meeting, Mr. Devlin introduced the First Resolution,

which was couched in the following terms: -Resolved-" That that the lamentable facts related me recent Irish journals, especially the provincial journals throughout the Western courties of Ireland. the reports of local Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and benches of Magistrates, and the verdicts of Coroners' inquests held in the towns of Athlone, Oughterard. Enniskillen and elsewhere, have appealed, and do appeal strongly to all the fellow subjects of the sufferers; and more especially to all their country men throughout the world, for such aid and relief as Providence may enable them to extend to their less fortunate brethren in Ireland."

Mr. Starnes, M.P.P., seconded by Mr. P. Brennan "D.R.G." received but too late for this of the earnestness of the meeting; the General but as an old citizen of Montreal, he felt it his duty to Committee at once went to work, and appointed be present in obedience to the call for the meeting.

several Wards of the city.

Several Wards of the city.

D.D. Macarow. sponding—they would have the sympathy of his country menting would have the sympathy of his country menting.

Secretary trymen in Canada this year, they had the blessing of good crops. He stated there was sat present distress in Montreal as he had reason to know from a Society of which he was a member, but none died among us from starvation. That being the case, they could afford to render assistance. He concluded by moving the Resolution, which was as follows :--

Resolved -" That's subscription-list, with the abov object, be now opened, and that the Reverend Mr. Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Fund. That Messrs, Luke Moore and J. E. Mullin be requested to act as Assistant Treasurers."

This was carried with applause; and a Third Resolution, to the effect

"That the undernamed gentlemen be appointed a General Committee to carry out the objects of this Meeting, and to receive the subscriptions of such of our tellow-citizens not here present, who may be disposed to subscribe to the Fund. was moved by Mr. McGee, seconded by Mr. P. McMahon, and was carried

The following are the names of the gentlemen named on the Committee :-

Messrs. P Brennan, P Larkin, E McKeown, R Mc Shane and Thomas Mullins, for the St. Ann's Ward. Messrs. T D McGee, Thos. McCready, Terence Moore, Wm. Fitzgerald, John Cutler and John Charles, for the St. Antoine Ward.

Messrs. Wm. Cunningham, W P McGuire, H Har-kin, D Rooney, D Lyons and N Kearnes, for the St. Lawrence Ward.

Messrs. John Maher, Edward Hanley, Timothy O'Donoghue and Thomas O'Neil, for the East Ward. Messrs. B Devlin and Martin Mansfield, for the Centre Ward.

Messrs. F Dolan, J E Mullin, Thos Patton, James O'Brien, Luke Moore and D Downey, for the West

Messrs. Michael Cuddy, D Crowley, P Casey, M Hart, P Woods and E Murphy, for the St Louis Ward. Messrs. Peter McMahor. William O'Brien, James

Farrell, Daniel Shannon, Patrick King, junr., and Michael Morley, for the St. James Ward Messrs. P Lynch, P McKeown, B McGuire, Thos.

Burrows, Peter McAvoy and John Harvey, for the St. Mary's Ward.

A Subscription list was then opened on the spot, and persons present at the Meeting were invited to come forward. In a short time the very handsome sum of One Thousand Dollars. was collected; and we have no doubt that this sum will be still further increased by the exertions of the gentlemen of the several Ward Com-

The Bishop of Kingston has addressed the annexed Letter to all the Clergy of his Diocess:-KINGSTON, 20TH JANUARY, 1862.

REV. DEAR Sin: - You will please read to your people on next Sunday, the subjoined Circular, and accompany the lecture with such remarks as you may think best calculated to further the object in

I am happy to inform you that already active steps have been taken in Kingston, to relieve the sufferers in Ireland; and from the zealous manner in which the matter has been taken in hand, I feel confident that the Catholics of this Diocess will not fall away from the proud position they have long occupied.

In forwarding to Archbishop McHale, the amount collected in the Diocess, I shall be most happy, should you desire it, to send your name and the amount of your donation.

I remain, very sincerely, yours in Christ, † E. J., Bp. of Kingston.

CIRCULAR.

Kingston, 20th January, 1862. To the Fathful of the Diocess of Kingston.

ESLOVED PROPLE-Every new arrival from Europe brings us fresh intelligence of the awful distress which prevails throughout the famine-stricken districts of Ireland. The Illustrious Archbishop of But what did that waiting mean?-in what did | Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, ever alive to the these treacherous counsels result? It meant death; interests and wants of his flock, has made known to the world the extreme poverty and sufferings of the people; and from other reliable sources we learn that the destitution is such, that unless prompt aid come and age, the grey headed sire, and the strong man, from without, the people, in vast numbers, must die from cold and hunger.

The victims of the famine, upon whom the hand of Providence now seems to press so heavily, are our brethren, our countrymen, allied not only to us by the ties of blood and of nationality, but also endeared for their unwavering fidelity and heroic constancy under the most fearful temptations. Will we remain insensible to their wants? Will we turn a deat ear to their cries of distress? Will we refuse to assist them in their pressing necessities? when by that timely assistance we may be, under God, the means of saving them from starvation and death, and of preventing the recurrence of the never to be forgotten scenes of 1847. No! The proverbial generosity of the Irish heart, the world-renowned love of country of the Irish exile, will prompt you to hasten to the relief of your famishing, your dying brethren; and thus maintain the reputation for generous liberality you have so justly acquired. No better opportunity can offer itself for showing forth your charity, your love for your suffering brethren. No more convincing proof can you give to the world that you fond recollections of Home, nor diminished your love

Firmly convinced that these are your feelings and sentiments, I now appeal to you with confidencewith the desire of alleviating, as far as lies in my rower, the sufferings of our countrymen, and of rescning them and their families from the horrors of starvation. I have resolved that a collection shall be taken up throughout the Diocess for the relief of those districts in Ireland now suffering from extreme want. The amount received from the different missions will be sent to the Most Reverend Doctor Mac-Hale; and you may rest assured that your offerings will thus be employed in the best and most advantageous manner to relieve the wants of your brethren. But there is no time to be lost; these wants are mos pressing ; famine is already busy at its work ; and if the succour be delayed, it may come too late! Let me hope that you will, with your usual generosity meet this appeal made to you in the name of all you chould hold dear, and that in a spirit of thankfolness to God for the blessings and favors you enjoy in this country, you will give something of your worldly substance to relieve the most pressing wants of your

fold even in this world

Given at Kingston, this 20th day of January 1882 cases of all controversies—is to get at the right.

E. J., Bn. of Kingston, aneaning of the words of the reinfemployed.

THE REINFORCEMENTS AND THE FRENCH CANADIANS.—The subjoined correspondence, which we translate from the Courier dw Canashows what leelings, the French Canadians entertain towards the brave delenders of the Province: The first letter is from His Excellency, the Governor General and is addressed to Mgr. de Tioa, Administrator of the Archdio-

cese of Quebec :"My Lord-I have the honor to forward to you. under this envelope an extract from the official report of Colonel Peacocke, upon the occasion of his land.

ing with his regiment at Bic, and the march thence to Rivière du Loup.

I would beg of you to be so good as to inform the Rev. Mr. Blouin of Bic the Rev. Mr. Roy of Trois, Pistoles, the Rev. M. Marceau of L'Isle Verte, and the Rev. S. Marceau of St. Simon (en bas) of the satisfaction which I felt in learning all that they, and the residents of their several parishes, had done for the comfort of our soldiers; and the pleasure which I experienced in witnessing the attachment and loyalty to the Government which they displayed.

"I beg of you, my Lord, to thank them in my name.

"Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my high es-His Lordship, the Bishop of Tlea.

"Administrator of Quebec." The following is the extract from the official

report of Colonel Peacocke to Major Russell alluded to in the above communication. "It is now my pleasant duty to pay a tribute of gratitude to the habitans settled all along the line of

road, but especially at Bic, for the kind manner in which they received and sheltered the troops. "M. Sylvain displayed a great patience and activity and it is especially due to his intelligent efforts that so little time was lost in collecting the sleighs and finding lodging for the troops. He was well second-

ed by the people of the village, who appeared to place themselves under his directions, for carrying messages, directing the soldiers to shelter, and for other services They vied with one another in hospitality, and claimed as a privilege to find quarters for the soldiers; having, as I have been informed taken care to prepare warm meals for their guests, though well aware that no payment would be made, and that the troops had provisions with them. Subsequently I found that the same sentiments prevailed throughout the other villages.

"It is difficult for me to particularise individuals: but I especially desire to mention Mesers. Sylvain, Mercier, Chamberland, and Dechene of Bic, M. Tetu of Trois Pistoles, and M. Scott of Isle Verte; as well as the Priests of these villages, and of Saint Simon, because of the particular zeal which the above named gentlemen displayed. They set an example in sheltering and feeding the soldiers; and I am informed that, on the previous Sunday, expecting that the troops would pass through their parishes, they all recommended their people to be kind and attentive towards them ...

"The Parish Priest of Bic offered to take into his. house one of my men who had strained his ankle, and whom I was, in consequence, obliged to leavebehind.

"I mention these circumstances in the persuasion. that it will be satisfactory to the authorities to know what are the feelings of the people of Lower Canada towards the troops."

In noticing the strong attachment of the-French Canadian Catholics of Lower Canada towards the British Government, the Quebec Chronicle administers the following well-merited castigation to their Orange and Clear-Grit caiumniators : -

"These, then, are the people whom for years it has been the fashion among certain fanatical classes of the people to abuse as worthless subjects. Theseare they whose loyalty has been called in question by the Clear Grit ultras who very lately thought it dangerous to send an emigrant agent from Canada to France, lest French immigrants, tools of Napoleon III., should be brought among a people whose allegiance to the British crown would easily be sapped. This is the race regarded by a miserable party as 'inferior.' These are the 'sympathisers' on whom American fire-eaters have counted. Here are noble acts speaking louder far than words-here a grand protest—by which a million of people' confute their libellers, astonish those who had believed in the misrepresentations of men who assumed an air of superiority, and proclaim their patriotism to the world. These incidents, moreover, are by no means solitary, but have a legitimate connection with many others. In no part of Canada, as the official records show, has the organization of our Sedentary militia made more progress than in the French Canadian parishes -among no class, as the newspapers bear testimony, has the determination to hazard property and life itself in the defence of the grand old British flag been more unanimously manifested than among the French Canadian farmers and mechanics of our counties, town and cities.

"Rightly seen, these facts teach several great lessons. They show that in dealing with a people, as with individuals, justice ensures its own reward.-The British Government has faithfully carried out its treaty stipulations, ensuring to the descendants of the original settlers of Lower Canada the fullest and most perfect rational, civil and religious liberty. The administration of the Province has been controlled for years by those who have been just and liberal to the French Canadians though they are but the minority. The British Government can now see what faithful subjects the Queen has among the Laurentides, and His Excellency the Governor General bears testimony to the grateful patriotism of those whowere once discontented and unprofitable citizens .-The truth is that the French race is one of the strongest bulwarks of monarchy on this Continent. In the breasts of French Canadians will for ever !inger those sentiments of honor and attachment to the Sovereign which were not long since in danger of being supplanted in this colony by the love of the almighty dollar. They are the natural allies of the party of order here. The more the English-speaking people come to know of them, the more will they respect them. And we hope it will be long before those Upper Canadian M. P. P's. who are now the political friends of Mr. Cartier, the representative man of the French Canadian population, will be again reproached in their own constituencies for the alliance."

LIBERALS .- We do not know why Catholics should hesitate to proclaim their aversion to, and the incompatibility of their religion with, "Liberal" principles and "Liberal" policyusing the word "Liberal" in the sense in which it is generally used in the XIX century. A Catholic cannot be a " Liberal" in this modern sense : be cannot profess "Liberal" principles, or support a "Liberal" policy, without making brethren at, Home and the specific properties and the specific properties at formal renunciation of his flatth, or without arborate at Home at Home and the specific properties at formal renunciation of his flatth, or without arborate at flatth, or without arbora a formal renunciation of his faith; or without ar-