## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serree peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.

Additional comments /

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

$\square$
Coloured pages / Pages de couleur

Pages damaged / Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurees et/ou pelliculees
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquees
Pages detached / Pages détachées

## Showthrough / Transparence

Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

$\square$
Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas eté numérisées.

# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VOL. VIII
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858.


My fellow apprentice was a big, slovenly girl
of the name of Tunicliff. Miss Furbey had told me, going home with her outside the Romenough, but so giddy at tumes that she didi not we were going to bed that night, said such things to think into what hands I had fallen She nigh that she was "a spiteful old maid, a tyrant,
Paul Pry, a sciew; ay, and a thief too. Yes in great fear of Miss Furbey for some time and become a Brownrigg. But she continued so gentleness and consideration, that my fear gradually wore a way. She kept no servant, but she never put us to any nenial work. Tunnicliff said,
" good reason why: she knew well that she "A good reason why: she knew well that she
(Tunniclif) wouldn't do it." An hour or two beard her moving about the house ; and when we came down, evergthing was in order. Only once for many weeks, did I catch her in a white nightcap, with broad frills, polishing the fire-iron
with a pair of leather gloves on. She told me if she did not do other work she would be ill.. But this was an excase for not keeping a seryan and I quite beheved she was a screw. Tunniclif
said I was beginning to find her out; but I soon found out that Tunnicliff kad herself no objeation Before breakfast shie would ask me to go balf-a
Beat to buy her a couple of nevr-laid eggs, at a cow them first, and ascertain that they were warm.These she would cook herself, and spread them presence of myself and Miss Furber. Her ex cuse was that she nerer bad and that without some such little relish she should eat notling, and so lay the foundations
of a weak constitution. Tunnicliff was often gettung money from unknown sources, and bring-
ing it iorth, generally in coppers, with a request that I would go and buy ber something which she andines of a tea slighly damaged, but a great many for a penny
at a grocer's a long way down the road. Far or near, carly or late, were all the same to cunn-
clif. What she wanted must be fetched: and if I was a little behind time, I was grumbled a for my pains. When she complained of Mis
Furbey belind her back, it did seem to me strange that she did not think of how she sent go. Tunniclif's knowledge of the worli, Tun nichlff's notions of now she ought to be treated Tunniclif's powers of ridicule and contempt fo ber. I believed that Miss Furbey would think
that she ofe provoking beaught ber. Indeed, I know
making grimaces, lond shaking her fist behg -glass
back, and never and back, and never, and shaking her fist behind ber had, not seen anything. When we were all sithad not seen anything. When we were all sit-
ting at work by candlelight in the parlor bebind
the shop, Tunaicliff used to wink at me to bid the shop, Tunnicliff used to wink at me to bid
me notice the shadow of ber tall, angular figure ne the wainssot, as she sat, quite upright, on her
chair. I do not know how old she was. My chair. I do not know how old she was. My
fellow-apprentice said, "Forty ; if she's a day ;" but I do not believe she was so old as that. She
wore a plain stuff dress, with great bishop' wore a plain stur dress, wita great bishop'
sleeres, and was as hollow-chested as an old man Her nose was rather longer than becomes a $f$ male face, and her left eye had something pecu-
liar about it. I never knew exactly what was the matter with it. It was not a glass eye,
know; for it moved a little; though there was want of correspondence between its morement and those of the other eye that quite annoped the other seemed to be watching me. I had a read of Miss Furbey's eye, and could not bear, Mg companion had, of course, something to say about it. The first day I was there, she
said to me pripately, "Have pou noticed her eye?" She said she could always tell when she aily difierence in it all the time I was there.-
Miss Furbey would scold Tunniclif occasionally, which was generally about her babits of giggling.
I believe she thought it the most uafortunate fail I believe she thought it the most uafortunate fail
ing she had, and that, but for that, they might have got on rery well together. Twniciciff
every now and then, would break out in a fit of laughter without any reasonable cause, and would
end by setting me laughing too, though I hardly ver knew what it was about. There seemed to
be a kind of intoxication in it; for Tunnicliff be a kind of intoxication in it; for Tunnicliff
could not help it. The fit would seize her sometimes in the morning, and would be sure to break me, or an ineffectual attempt to thread a needle
one part of Miss Furbey, was sure to set he a the part of Miss Furbey, was sure to set her
off. It would generally come on at tea-time when her mouth was full. Miss Furbey said it

erea inplored her once so earnestly to desist
hat I could uot help pitying her. She was ac aally pale and breathless, and secmed as muct sistressel as if she had been subjected to some
cruel persecution. There was a careworn look
in her face, that I think made me like her from
that hour. I talked to Tunnicliff about her con-
duct afterwards; but siee said that she was an hing, and not to be allowed to laugh if one wa

TunnicIn's relatives lived a long way off, and her guardian, and bound to look after her moral conduct, The principal gricvance of Tunniclif prying anxiety to know where she went at those o out togetber, Miss Farbey became less anxi rorable report to ber friends, feigned a dislike to the preacher at Bow Church, and a preference
or one at West Ham; but as soon as we were ens. We used to go to Clay Hall, where ther was a curious exhibition of puppets; or to the
Adam and Ire, beside the river at West Ham; or to a public garden dorn at Old Ford, where two painted sentinels guarded the entrance, and the grounds were ornamented with big figure
heads of old vessels, highly painted, and looking
very grim, peepung out of the slrubberies. Here ery grim, peeping out of the slrubberies. Here
Tunnicliff made the acquaintance of a balker bich made me very unlappy in my mind; for
the baker began to talk about Miss Furber whom he had nerer seen) with great faniliarity, bound me, under the mos! solemn threats, not to tell about her acquaintance with the baker; and West Iam Chureh, I am sorry to say that came too deeply implicated in the affair to get One day, Miss Furbey told us she was going
away for two days, and spoke so confidently or he trust, she reposed in us, that it gave me
a pang of renorse. Tunnicliff found out someBillericay, and having once heard of somebody Tho had become reduced, and been compelled to to go into the workhouse in that town, she de
cided that Miss Furbey's father was in Billeri cay worldouse ; and that the overseers, irritated by ler implied neglect, had at last peremptorily insisted on her remoring him to her own roof
Having settled this (for Tunnicliff always snap-
therefore, convinced that, no trap was intended bey if he had ever been to battle? She said
herefore, convinced that, no trap was intended
on Miss Turbey's part, arrangements were mall on ensertaining the baker out of the sacred funds.
fre eane
The baker came early, and took us to Bow Fair (which was going on just then, but they let me
lag behind, as they always did; and went into lag behind, as they always did; and went into
shows, leaving me outside; till I felt like a little ragabond, and came home crying, and malked din door, till they steaks and onions, went out and returned with rum in a stone bottle, and began to mix it, and
smoke tobacco in Miss Furbey's back parlour, was in great terror, and could enjoy nothing. cheme arainst Miss Furbey was agreed upon that night $;$ and that I was much petted, and told not be forgotten. The baker talked of a snu many sacks a-week, and was only going ow be given up to him on account of ill-health; and was actually married, she might fearlessly snap Miss Miss Furbey came home the next night in
some kind of a coach. Tunniclifi sat up for her; but I went to bed, and lay a wake in great fear of her smeling the stale tobacco smoke. I heard
Miss Furbey arrme, and somebody brigging her ans unoring a ow staircase ; but I never saw her father, all the time he was there. No more did Tunnicliff thougt she opened the door to them on the night
of his arrival. He was always in Miss Furber's n attic , and 'Tunnche whe compelled to shep of the house, once saw a grey-headed figure
through the little diamond-paned window, sitting on Miss Furbey's old stuffed chair, as unotionless
as a statue. We knew he was afficted io som vay; but Miss Furbey seldom spoke about him paring his food, which he used to rap for, whe enanted it, with a stick, unon the floor over
gilt-wire tassel, and spent half her time in at
tendiag upon him-never going out, as she usell he cause of her stinting herself more than eve had boiled mutton now, from which the greater Tunniclifif said notho went upstairs; learing but boiled rags. Miss
Furbey, with inore deceit than I ever knew her to be guilty of before, uscd to make a show of
discussing every day what we should hare to
dinner, and always Since, ber father lad been there she used to ask
ne to fetch such things; but this particular errand I always detested. My instructions were
to ask for two pounds of neeck of mutton, at sixpence, and to be sure to get it at Higginbotham's. stood out towards the roadray, a little lower down. He was rery sharp and quick with suc
small customers ; and when he got to know me and my invariable order, he used to make ine
shamed by spying me coming from the other de of the rood, and beginning to cut and weigh and if he is living there still, (which is not han, likely) I hope he will see this. Tunniclif's matrimonial schense must have been ripening about
this time ; for her ideas run much upon wed dings. One day she said to Miss Furbey, after coughing ad treading on my toe under the table,
wonder you never got married, Miss Furbey
Miss Furbey answered calmly, as if the ques hou had been merely the whispering of her own
how W houghts: "Well, was very near being mar-
ied once." Tunnucliff trod on my toe again
and asked for particulars. Miss Furbey took in out of her mouth, pinaed her work to ho knee-for slie was stitching upward-and an-
swered: "My papa wished me to break it off." unnicluft could not keep down a giggle at this, resolved never to marry during her papa's life-
lime, nothing but Miss Furbey's dreany absorpon in her stitclung could have prevented her from so much upon my toes, and took (as she being seen, that I was obliged to move my chair
When the fit had somewhat subsided, she said "Ob, do tell me who he was like, Miss Futiey ?" ittle ring of keys from her side pocket, opene one of an old-fashioned chest of drawers, dipper casket. And there, in an oval gilt ring, upon a searjel uniform. I recollect it now, for I saw
it often afterwards. He bad light bluc cyes and
light hair. His appearance was not very soldier-
like; but I think it surprised Tunniclif, and made her wonder whetber Miss Furbey bad bee

No; he was a rolunteer, and used only to wear
he uniforim now and the he uniforin now and then." But Tunnicliff rearded the bringing out of the portrait as a deFurbey put the little casket away againh, and ocked the drawer. Not very long after that
Tunniclif suddenly absconded, laving first of all Tunnicliff suddenly absconded, haring first of all so stealthily, that I, who slept in the same room
with ber, and belsered myself in her confidence, never perceived any change till she was gone.time came, she would boldly declare herself to be
he wife of the baker, and defy any one to detain the wile of the baker, and defy any one to detain
her. But ber heart must have failed her; for he stole away, upon sone pretence, after break-
ast one morning, dressed just as usual (only a ittle cleaner) and was seen no more. Miss Furbey, after rumning about frantic half the day, rehat had then said would let her know Ham Cburch, and wound up with the insolent defiance which she had promised to deliver by
ord of mouth. We went on very quietly after that, and I go redible what a difference Tunniclifi's departure had hade. Rindered ber very much in the neighborood, which she said did not matter; but 1 kno
it rexed her a little. We managed to get thro inst as mueh work as before, and used to chat
litle, too. Both of us fell the change; but old Mr. Furbey, overhead, seemed to get worse.the dispensary, in two bottles (a large black wine botte and a small puial) and she had to run
up to give him some of these, besides both occasionally, every two hours; but he became so ir
ritable at last, that I hare seen her come dow in tears If ste was but a few minutes belind hand s jump, and repeat bis rapping louder than eser
efore she couid get up stairs. Miss Furbey told tae that be got worse and worse, but I re-
marked that she never seemed to like to send for doctor; till one morning just at day-tight, she and begged me to dress inmediately, and go and ctch a physician, who lived in the Bow hoad
The physcian came twice, and I saw Miss Fur bey each time count out ten and six pence for
him, and wrap that sum in a piece of paper; bu
it patuent died on the third day alter I had
ctched hin. Miss Furboy did not secm to me become worn out with her watching, or that the stern business that she had on go her grief, or
nade her determine to suppress (which I suspect was the truth), he de nether (which I suspect was the truth), the do
eased had been so grievous a burden to he that, in spite of her sense of duty and affection
or him, a feeling of relief which sle scarcely recognised herself was mingling with ber regret
Some mystery was attached to her father of which I never knew the truth. 'Tuaniclif's las a, before she ran away, was that he had forged
a large ancunt, and was there hiding from ustice. Phere was a rumor in the neighborhood and had, for some reason, neglected to give himand up as the law required; but I do not believe dience he came, or what was his true history.Or: the morning of his death, Miss Furbey wrote
a number of letters on black-eiged paper, which a nunber of letters on black-elged paper, which
she posted herself, and I think sile expected visitvere the only persons (except the undertakers), were the only persons (except the undertakers), irofessed to be a coal merchant and an agent to
a fire and life insurance, which he might lare
$\qquad$ on a carpenter and joiner, who ;ave it to a real ad (to use an undertaker's phrase), to see tho ard bargain with him for eight pounds, fre easy to ler. And so, for a year and a half afterwards, she used to scrape together small sums of many a journcy to the coal and fiee agent, who
wrote cach instalment down on the back of a bill with sid embellishments, which becane worn
o tatters boriore that everlasting deltt was paid Miss Furbey, I am sure, never deliberately re hrum as a misiortune that had befallen her; but
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ derect. I had been nearly twelve months with Miss Furbey when her father died, and for twelve

But, one afternoon, I came in from a little journey and found a stranger in the shop, talking with
her. He was a pale little man, dressed in black coat and trowsers, shoes fastened with black riband in large bows, and a white neckctoth, which here, with what laundresses call iron-mould. He vas not exactly slabby in other respects; but up to the best advantage. He was sligitily bald, up his hair was light, and not so grey as bis
whiskers, and he might perlaps have been no whiskers, and he might perhaps have been no
older than fifty. I diu not know theo where he came from, nor what was bis excuse for coming the weather, and other trifles, and loitered about and seened very loath to go. He came many times after that, and rossipped in the same way;
till at last I found lim sitting in the back parlor. He took snuff at long intervals, and sat crossbumps all over them, like the top of a plum-pie He was rather slow and prim in his ways; bat
he told anecelotes of the volunteers, aud of old ctresses, and bucks of long ago, which amused os very much. Miss Furbey told me he was a
ery old friend; the faithfulest friend that ever vas (she said this with tears in ber eyes) al-
though they had not seen each other for many cars, and that he was a stockbroker, and that sress I came to the respectable; and by de- the ight rosemblance between hus features and hos sod to dress specially to recacive himm, forsthe had a large store of dresses of Irist popliny and bro-
caded silk, rather out of date ; but, ass.stic said vangy gher tro cork screw curls in the looking lass, and picking out a gray hair with a pair of
weezers. She was rither fond of talkinr about her lover. She admitted to me that be was
nuch chnnged sinee she first kness hima; but, she added, "so am I, I dare say:" I believe she
still iked the stockbroker very much inded, in a wiet way. It wats arrangel, after a while, that ng, just after Miss Furbey had stepped out, and whe me on in the bick foon. he taiked
 ftor that, Miss Furbey fold me, in great agita-
ion, that they were about to be maried, and I ent home for a week's holydays. When I came back, the storkbroker was living in the hause,
and Miss Furbey was no longer Miss Furbey,
but Mrs. Parmenter. I kiow her husband always treated her kindly; but he sat about a acat deal with his hanukerchisef on his knees; ouse, or knocking a nail into the wall, or putting
op a shelf when required, he was evidently no sreat assistanec to her. She kept him well supplied with white neckeloths of a better color
than he used to wear, for she starched and ironed hem herself. He went up to rown now and hen. He called it going on Change; but whe-
her lie really weut on Change, or bad anything do there, I do not know. I fancy his friends is stockbroking business (if he had any at all) was not lucrative
matrimonial F am inclined to think that in Miss Purbey was, to some extent, the victim of he selfishness of others; though she always hing, kept the oval portrait langing on the wall
years afier shie liad put off her widow's cap, and ad dropped again into her old, prim, quiet way

## REV. DR. CAlliLJ,

me enction of the irish tenantry arners.-TENant right.
Within the last fortnight the usual announceeviction of trenty-four families in the county Dublin: and of fifteen families in the county persons in Irish families, usually six individuals in each, we have thus thirty-nine faunilies, or tro homeless by law, and fung by constitutional cruelty into defenceless and pitiable destitution.-
These few victims of landlord caprice cannot, in this year of grace, a waken the slightest sympathy in the public mind. the expelled Irish, during the ten years that are
passed, did not excite the remorse or the merey passed, did not excite the remorse or the merey




##    5it

























$\substack{\text { manter } \\ \text { pof en } \\ \text { oflesian }}$
ㄴ․․
をちます。















## 



## 










| A YISits TO Mrl．SPITRCEON． <br> （From the Athermum．） $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ children alwayn old－－the men neverer young，nind uen，rugzed aud drugticu，tuin talf rung，hald limu <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  momintalo，aut iossuking ench others company smart bunnets，too，here and there，nodding out co <br>  <br>  tracts conved．$\Lambda$ ruall nnd tramping of teet at the <br>  uguin．The Bible，olapped nd Rurcante，is borne ntof，und haid on the big pulpit cushiun，To it we uicover－the many still hatted．Now，simultaneous－ <br>  slowly breasting the throng，the biclis of $a$ golid figure <br>  The orb is eclipsed by one band，bat only for a gecond， and reapears full of jollity－a brief and bilariong <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




##    






turr); deriving itt authority, from God indeed, but mediately, or through the governed-whilst
the authority of the parent is held immediately from God Himself, irrespective of the consent of the children or gorerned. It follows therefore, as a logical consequence from the premises laid down by our cotemporary as to the duties and obligations of all non-parental Governments
that it is no more the business of such Governmeat to educate, than it is to feed, its cell as the "Food Question" it has no business to interfere-becuuse sual terference must necessarily involve an unjustif able assumption upon its part, of the rights and duties of the parent or father of the family. This is the argument that the True Witnes bas always employed against " State-Schoolisn,"
and which it would in hike manner employ against andion to enlabish aas sad sete in Canada. On thesis in short-and we defy any man to contest State to feed its citizens, or to establish for them a bystem or "common" kitchens, and "common" them, and to establish a system of "common" schools; and we maintain this thesis upon these same relation to its citizens, as a father does bis family," and that therefore it has neither the parent has over and towards his children. No it is the duty of the parent to educate and feed the chidd; therefore it is not the duty of the or ang other adrocate of "State-Schoolism,"
foels disposed to reject our conclusions, he should be prepared to point out some flaw in our logic. Bat this we defy him to do, unless he is prepared to adopt the fandamental principles of " Socialin precisely the same relation to the nation that the father of a family does to his children." The Hontreal Witness will therefore see that not at all a question as betwixt Catholics and Protestants; but one betwist an encroaching State, ar Gorernment assuming to the " father of
tions which belong exclusively to the family," on the one hand-and the individual parent contending for his rights over his own question, and bas no connection whaterer rith dogmas, with which it has been mixed up by our candid opponents merely for the sake of raising Precdorn of Education." In this they have for a time succeeded; and as the great majority of the Protestants of Upper Canada are per-
fectly ignorant of the grounds assumed by the fectly ignorant of the grounds assumed by the onemies of "State-Schooitsm"-and as these
grounds are werer stated to thern by the Protestoat press, which dares not reproduce our argu-ments-in igmorance they
to their eyes the light of truth must some day penetrate, and dissipate the thick darkness, an disperse the dense logs which surround them;-
and before long the roice of the eloquent reproand before long the roice of the eloquent repro-
sentare of the City of Montreal will make sentalire of the City of Montreal will make
iteelf heard in our Legislature, contending for the application to the "Sohool Question" of the
fundamental principles of civil liberts, and tearring to slureds the miscrable sophisms wherewith
the "State-Schoolists" shall then in vain seek to bide their intelleotual pakedness. So confident
are we in the ultimate success of truth, that we feel that our priuciples have but to be made generally knows, to ensure their adoption by every honest man, amenable to the laws of logic. As
the bold and talented champion of "Freedom of Education," we predict therefore a brilliant areer, and a splendid triumph for Mr. D'Arcs MrGee. To rout all our enemies he has but to ame arguments which they employ on the "Poor" and "Church Questions." They in fact will furnish him, as does the Montreal Wit ness, with the arguments; and he with that rare
gift of eloquence with which Gou has ricbly en-
dowed him, will so employ those arguments as to
force conpiction even upon the fanatics and dolts

The Toronto Colonist is evidently but little acquainted witb the state of the "School Ques-
tion" in England, and with the view that is taken of it by the leading statesmen of that country in which, in spite of all its faults, the true prin-
ciples of civil and religious liberty are better an
derstood and more faithfully applied, than they
are amongst any of the Anglo-Saron races in the New World. We bave no alternative says
our Canadian cotemporary, betiveen maintaining he actual existing oppressive and degrading sys-
cem, and Voluntargism: if we reject the former, must adopt the latter in education as religion, ve voluntary cfiorts of the people to fill the Our cotennporary is in Toronto Colonist.
atrornatire possible, and it doas not necessarily
mant take

[^0]as Catholics advocate the Voluntary system ;
neither do we deny to the State the right to make material pronsion for both religion and education, for the maintenance of the Church as of the vision shall be made in such manner as to do equal justice to all, and to offend the religious eelings of none of its citizens. What we ob
ject to is "State-Churchism," and "Slate Schoolism"一-that is to all systems of religion and ducation established by the State; what we den to the State is, in fact, the right to establishany
system of education, or any system of religion. This premised we contend that the rejection "State-Schoolism" does not logically imply the In proof Voluntaryism
In proof thereof we would call our cotempo rary's attention to the fact that in England there
is no "common-school" system, and that at the same time education in Eagland is not left en lirely to the "voluatary efforts of the people."
Now it is certain that Now it is certain that what is, may be; and thal
therefore we in Canada might reject our present system of State-Scloolism, and that yet the State might continue to give material assistance to the
cause of education, by means of the "grant inaid system" as it is called, and which alone compatible with ciril and religrous liberty in
mixed comunnity like ours. This is the opinion of the wisest and most liberal statesmen of the British empire.


 mo mum my bo dono by encourging private effort than
by the direct action of tho Gorernment." We earnestly commend the abore paragraph
to the attention of our Toronto contemporary, to the attention of our Toronto contemporarg,
as containing the only true solution of the problem" How in a mixed community to combine Freedom of Education' with state assistance
to Schools; and as teaching a lesson of which the people of Upper Canada stand greatly eed, viz., that "f far toore may be done by enof the Governnient."
"Brownson's Quarterly Review"-Jan
1858. New York: Dunigan \& Brothers.
I. Convorsations of Ore Clab. Reported by a
Hember for tha Revice.
II. Fngland avd Naples. As Mlustrative of Pro-

IIT. Costant Prejudice. The Social Gondition
the Pooplo inolis. Singland and Burone.
IV. Tho Chopphe in Rngland argan organism.
V. Literary Notices.

The conservative tendencies of Brownson Revicuo are so well known, that there is no fear
that the object of the article which stands first on our list will be misrepresented. That object
is to protest against the tendency of certain Ca-
tholic writers of the present day to identify tholicity with Casarism, or absolutism, in the
State; just as before the outbreaks of 1848 , the tendency of another class of writers was to ides-
tify it with Dezaocracy. "T The true policy of tify it with Dexnocracy. "The true policy of
the Catholtc who looks to the real interests of the Catholtc who looks to the real inticests of
both religoon and society"-says the principal
spokesman of "Our Club"-"is to labor to de tack liberty from its present unatural alliance
with inflelity, and the Catholic cause from its present forced allance with Casarim, so as to
prove to the world that it is posible to maintain
social order vithout despotism, and liberty, withsocial order without despotisn, and liberty, with-
out infidelity, or rejection of the Church. The
Li Libe Church, so long as they suppose returning
to to her communion involves therr subunission to
Cæsarism, or political absolutism." There is
much sound sense in the councls of "Fath much sound sense in the counsels of "Father
John," and we hape that the reporter will faro
as with some morc of the "Conversations of Our Club." Of the article on "England and Naples" w cannot speak so favorably; not so much because the writer has there drawn too unfavorable a pic-
ture of the condition of the masses in England as that we think he is too much inclined to see
every thing couleur de rose in Naples. That every thing couleur dec rose in Naples. That a together with an almost total disregard of all the
obligations of religion natural and rem obligations of religion natural and revealed, are
the striking claracteristics of the great body the striking claracteristics of the great body of
the respectable well-1o-do middle classes in England is undeniable; that, of the labouring classes
the mavority are steeped in the most degrading the majority are steeped in the most degrading
superstitions of beathenism is strictly true ; yet
it is equally certain that owing to her insular poit is equally certain that owing to her insular po-
sition, and her consequent exemplion from the necessity of maintaining a large home standing
army, England has preserved more of the old constitutional and Catholic freedom of the Middle Ages, than las any otber European State;
and there is no country on the Continent in which and there is no country on the Continent in which
the Church is so perfectly Iree from all State control, and those degrading shaekles with which the Ciril Magistrate ever seeks to impede he ree action, as of course is not because, but in
land. This of
spite spite, of British Protestantism, as we may
see by the condition of Catholics in Sweden, and other countries where Protestantism is in th asecndancy, and where in consequence the ori-
ginal ciril liberties of the country lave bee smal ciri. But the fact nevertheyess, remain
mberted. same; and slowld not be left out of sight when contrasting the social condtion of Eng
land with that of Naples, or any other of tha land with that of
Continental Stetes.
In the article on "Common Bohoold" the by Josens Kay, Eaq., ou the social conditian o
the people in England and Europe, more oape
ment" as it is called in the philanthropic cant of
ibe day. The reviewer has been eminently suc
cessul. cessfay. The reviewer laas been eminently suc-
testant statistics that inat is in proving from Pro-
whing has lestant statistics that in every Catholic country of a manority dissenting in religious matters from anple majority, have been carefuilly respecied by an
aranion for "Separate Schools." Bararia, apported by public funds ; but in all liese bolic countries the right of the I'rotestant Sority to Separate Schools, supported out of the secured by law. It is proved too, that of every European school system, religion is an essential, countries in Europe, Austria is that which has
hown the most delicate regard for the conshown the most delicate regard for the con-
scientious scruples of all its subjects. In so far as it goes the article is an instructire one; but hing from the pen of the great Doctor limself up-
on the great questions of public education, and the ue position of the State as towards the School. There is no layman, we are sure, on this Contihan is Dr. Brownson ; and it is one whicl
Next on our list comes an article by Doctor Brownson limself, in which with his usual trench-
ant logic, the writer replies to the Universalist, ant logic, the writer replies to the Universalist,
a talented Protestant periodical ; and proves hat Christianity, unorganised, is merely an idea betwixt the State and the individual. This ali
Protestants would admit, did they conceire o Protestants would admit, did they conceive of
Cllristianity as something different from natural Clristianity as somethilly diflerent from natura
religion; and therefore in support of his thesis compelled to assert that tbere is no supernatura republication of the law of nature. Tlis article, of which our limited space mill not permit us to
gire eren tbe slightest analysis, is worthy of a
most attentive perual and is writt gire even tbe slighlest analysis, is worthy of a
most attentive perusal, and is written in the Doctor's happiest style. The usual "Literary
tices and Critisism of recent pubbications,
cude the number of the Revice before us clude the number of the Revice before us.
We cannot take leave of this invaluable dical without earnestly exhorting all our read rs whose means will allow them to do so, to be to support heartily a publication which has done so much for the cause of sound philosophy a
our boly faith.

Orange Prinelples.-In our Upper Canada exchanges we read of a great "feed" of "Clear Gritis" and Orangemen lately beld io that Exction
of the Prorince. The bealth of the Orangemen of Toronto was proposed, and elicited the following arowal of Orange principles from Alderman
Moodie:-
"Mr. Aldaeman Moodio's spocch wae very energe
tic and quite characteristic. He saic, we want no

 The Toronto Colomise, with a strange oblicion Orangeion bistory and the revolution which antionary and democratic tendencies of Orangeism; and has the folly to aasert that "no one in utionists." Our cotemporary eridently know but little of the infamous organimation, or he Orango loyalty is conditional, and the condrion Depriped of this their cherished privilege Orangemen hare always proved therselves traitors and
erolutionists ; at one moment secretly tanpore serowithis loyalty of the anmy, and conspiring
ing with the loy
to change the succession to we llurone; and at another, openly setting the laws and consitated
authorities of the Empire at defiance. The al liance therefore betwixt "Clear Gritism" and Orangeism is to
things in the world.

The School Master abroad.-The Com neroial Alvertiser meblisbes the following ex M.P.P., - a gentleman of sound Protestant prin-
 Chronicle for tho last year, and I beg that you will
llease stop the paper from this out. Since you have
 your truly Jos. Gootd.
One of our U. Ganadian Protestant contemporaries has the following well timed remarks apon a disgusting practice only too common
amongst the reverend buffoons who frequent the platiorms of Anniversary Meetings:-

 Men wilh noither the fecilingg nor the education or





ACKNOWLEDGYENTS
Th The Ladies of the St. Joseph's Asylum ncere gratitude, the receipt af the sum of $\$ 100$ m the President and Directors of the Saving The Sisters of The Sisters of Mercy (Dorchester street) ac
powledge, with sincere gratefulness, from knowledge, with sincere gratefulness, from the Sresident and Directors af he City ani District
Savings Bank of this City, the bandsone gift
of two hundred dollars, for the use of their estabSavings
of two hu
lishment.

The Secretary of the University Lying-in Hospital begs to acknowledge with grateful
hanks the donation of one hundred dollars from thanks the donation of one hundred dollars from
the Directors of the City and District Savings President.
Josette Cotte Quesnel, widow of the late Hon.
Jules Quesnel, Treasurer of the Cathelic O Asylum, acknowledges the receipt of one hun red dollars from the President and Directors of The 1 The Ladies of the Good Shepherd acknowSavings' Bank of this City, the handsome gift of
wo hundred dollars, for the use of their estabThe
The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum thankfully acknowledges the handsome and District Sa
that Institution
The Secretary of the Ladies Benerolent Society has great pleasure in acknowledging the
receipt of $\$ 400$ a donation rron the City and District Sarings lank; and would here tender
to the President and Directors of that prosper to the President and Directors of that prosper-
ous and generous Institution, tue grateful ohanks
of the Directresses and Managers of the Ladies' Benevolent Society for the well-timed liberality The Ladies of the Providence Convent thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a donation
$\$ 300$ from the Savings' Bank of this City. The Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asgl return their thanks to the Directors of the Sar-
ings' Bank for the sum of $\$ 300$, receised from intitution.
"Quarantes Hbunks."-We moold remind
our Caty readers that this devotion will commence o-morrow, (Saturday, the 13th inst.,) in the
Parish Church, when the $B$. Sacrament will be exposed to the adoration of the faithful. High
Mass at 9.30 A.M.
The Ottawa Tribune will allow us to return
Lim our thanks for the kind and flatering term him our thanks for the kind and fattering terms in which he has been pleased to notice us ; and He shall almays co-operate with lim in fighting
the battles of the Catholiwe of Upper Canada.
if Mr . Micbael MCNamara has Lindiy con-
sented to aet as our Agent and Colleotor for Kingston, and is bereby authorised to receive
monies, and to give receitps in behalf of the proWe see by our Upper Canada exehanges,
that the ememies of "Freedon of Edecation" that the enemies of "Freedom of Edecation
are actively engaged preparing for the contest.
The Cotonise of Toronto publishes a petit. already prepared by the Municipal Conncil of
the Counties of York and Peel, prayioe for repcal of the "Separato-School lawy." Whether
Catholics like it or not, the "School Question" will be agitated daring the coming eession.











 Joclared that they bad not yet found marng verdict.
Iaving informed witr. Justice pural tait it way not
probably they would agree, His Honor disclarged

 of \$300 each. Application wain mado this beournitieg
admit Captain Rudolf to bail, but it was refused.
 scertain.-Quelicc Gazelfe, , th inst.

$\frac{\text { Births. }}{\text { in Quebec, on }}$



WANTED,
TEACuRR for the Soparate Scluol, about to to


TESTHOLIALS FROM bOREIGN COUNTRIES





 Yontrenl, Wholemale Agonts.
Sold by Druggists ararymbere.

LUXURY FOR HOME





## FORIIGXIXTELIIGBIGR

 france:The opening of the Legislature took place on
be 18 th ult.; and the Emperor delivered a comparatively lengthy speech on the occasion. The effect of the explosion of the three pro-
jectiles at the time of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, proved, on investigation, to b The number of persons more or less wound ded fell ittle, if any, short
It is stated that Rudio, the youngest of the talian prisoners, had revealed everything con The trial will take plare about the 10 th Feb ruary. The correspondent of the London Frerald says that, on the 21 1st ult., twenty-two persons
mere arrested in the Gardeas of the Tuilleries, ach with a revolver in his pockec.
The Paris correspondent of the London $A d$ vertiser says that a formal demand bas been pre ferred upon ile British Government for the ex pulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Ro
and Louis Blanc from the Britssl territory. The Revue de Paris and the Spectatcu bape been suppressed for publishing articles upThe Monitcur announces Government intends prosecuting the newspaper fectionable remarks on the attempted assassina

The funds were buoyant on Friday, and 3 per The Paris Univers, replying to the Siccle,
denies that any single case bas occurred in Piedoon his abstaining from voting, or for voting agaiust non-Catholic deputic
bostile to the Church
Guardiun relates the following curious iuciester "A few days since M. De Saint Mare Girardin
having occaston, in one of his lesson bone, to speak of the state of civilisation in
ancient times, alluded to the tribunals and courts of the Jews, and incidentally mentioning Pontius
Pilate, he made use of the following plirase:the blood of the Innocent-and yet let the crime tionary, a magistrate who was desirous not
lose his place. The words were not out of the
lecturer's mouth


 Pontins P ilate:








































 On the other side Mr. Wilson, of Massachueetets ga
notice that the
codmission of Kansas, with the Jion
















## PATTON \& BROTHER,

 NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHODSE, 42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Streel Every descriptuon or Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel consuntly on hand, or made to order on the shoreet notice reasonable rates.
Monreal, March 6,
, 1856.

GROCERIES, \&c., \&c.
 Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Res JOHN PREL AN,
Dalhousie Squars.

## english education.


 School-hause at STR. ANMES CRDCH, GRIFFIN
TOWN, for young men aud Hechanics; Will receive $\operatorname{lngrtruction}$ in any of the ratious brauche



## MOUNT HOPE

 INETITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ladies of tan sacred heart, THIS Institution, situated in a bealthr and agreable location, and fitrored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on
the frirt Monday of Seppember 1857.
In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, will combine every advantage that can be derived from ani inteligent and conscientiouk instruction in
the various branches of learning beconning their sex.
Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are con-
sidered requisite in a fnished edacation; while propriety of Deportment, Yorsonal Neatnss3, and the objectof reculiar vigilance, and in canse of sick neess they will be treated with maternal solicitude.
The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which itt importance demands,
 to the admission of Pupill, providcid they be willing
to conform to the general Regulations of the Institerms per annoh.
Board and Tuition, incluaing the French
por quarter, in adrance,...........
 Washing, (for $\qquad$

 nstrunental Music

Fecdie Work Iuught Frec of Gha
GENERN R REGOLATIONS.
The Annual Yacation will commence the second
whek in July, and scholnstic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.
There wall be an extra charge of $\$ 15$ for Pupils
remainiug during the Yacacion remaining during the Vacation;
Besides the "Uniform Drese," which will be beachs ench Pupil shonld be provided with gix regula
changes of Jinen, six Table Napking, two nuirs on

 will be received at any time of the ear.
For futther particularg, (if required,
Lerphy to His
perior, Mount Hishop of Loondon, London, C. Wr.

CHEAP READING
GPWARDS of DIFTEEN YUNDRED YOLOMES




[^1]$\frac{\text { THE TRUE WI }}{\text { B. DEVLIN }}$
No. 7, Little St. James Street

## M. DOHER

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreab
DONmeLLi \& 0 .
Grand trunk clothing store Wholesale and Retail

DONNELLY \& CO.,





 frore purchasing olseruhe
Iap 4,1357

DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S CLOTHING \& OUTFITTING Fo. 44, M'GILL STREET oppostre st. ane's market, montreat
 READY-MADE CLOTHING Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles, Suithble or the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS,
 perior assortmeat of ' SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SMMER


## 



 MR. P. OBRIIEN,
(For sereral years in the emplog of P.R.Roanys, Esq ,-) The CUTTING DEEARTMENT, emploging tho very
REST WORKMEN, and intending to condact his bu-


quality of material,

## Cheapness and workmanshit.


 os Call, and Examine for Yourselves.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WOBKS IOHN MCLOSKY
Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. 38, Sanganet Street, north corner of the Champ d
Mars, and a littlo of Craig Sireet, Bras to returu his best thanks to the Pablic of Mon-
tral, and the surrounding conntry, for the iberat

 Place is isted wa by Stam, on the best American
Plan, he hopes to be bile to attond to bis engasc-




To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DENNIS \& BOULTON, } \\
& \text { Surreyora \& Agens. }
\end{aligned}
$$

patrick doyle, "BROWNSON, SGREVIEW," "THE METROPOLITAN,"
 Poronto, MArran 26 , 1854 . TRUE WITNESS.
The

eye and ear hospital, DR. HOWARD
$\qquad$ Montreal efe and mat institution.
 nodatit them.
and careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and




 For Terms, apply to


FOREIGN BOOKS JUST RECEIVED by the Sabscribers, sereeral cases
of Books from London and Dublin








## 

## 







Cother on the Epistles,

 Friar's Minors,
ury fiambertstory Book,

## 








## 


Conallys Memoirs of Ireland, Native and
Suron





Day
Ral
Mi
Irish

## Inish Ift fon Gor Ger

## 






## 溇 THE GREATEST nimical newary OF THE AGE.

## 

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.



*
One to thre botules will cure the worst kind of
Two to three bottles will clear the gystem of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to care the worat canTher in the month and stomach
Torst case of erysipelag.
One to two boties are

mor in the oyes.
Two bottles are warranteranted to cure all bu-
Fars and blotches among the hair
Four to eis botles are warrant
no running wicers.
One bottle will cure scaly erraption of the skin.
Two or three botles arc warrated to Trat case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles
Three or four bottles reumatism
Fheum.
Five to
 per day. Children over eight yearg, s dessert spoon-
ful; children from five to eight years. ten spoonful.


KENNEDYS SALT REEUM OINTYENT, TO BE USED IN CONNEOTION WITH THE
For Infamation and Humor of the Eycs, this gives
immediate relief; you will npply it on a linen rag When going to bed. improrement in a few days.
For Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveniFor Scales on an infamed surface, you will rub it in
to your heart's content it will pive yon such real comfort that you cannot heip wishing well to the in-
ventor. Kor Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid Quid
oozing through the Bkin, soon hardening on the sar-
face; in a short time are full of yellow manter are on an inflamed sarface, gome are not ; will ap
the Ointment freely,
For Sat You do not raht it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common diseasee, more 80
than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, corered with scales, itctess intolerably, sometimes
forming running sores; by applying the Ointment
the itching and scales will disappear in a fow days bot you must keep on with
skin gets its ratural color,
This 0 Oint
This Ointment agrees with every fosh, and gives
imodiate relief in every skin disease fleeh is heir to
Price, 28 gd per Bor,
Santactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War
ren Sireet, Rosbury Mase.
For Sale by every Dragsist in the United States
and Britiah Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
rociers of the Tros WIrsEs with the testimony of
the the Lady Superior of the St. Wincent Asylamn, Bos
ton :-
Sr. Visorns's Asylus,
Moston, May 26, 1880.
Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return jou my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
lum your most valunble medicinc I hat made
use of fit for serofula, fore eyeg, and for all the humors use of it for scrofula, sore cyeg, and for all the humors
so preralent anuong crildren of that class so ne-
giected before entering the $A$ sylum ; snd $I$ have the
 scrofula nud other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincents ABylum

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. wilmingtof, dez
THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic ; the Students are sad required to comply with their religious daties.
it is situnted in the north-western It is situated in the north-weatern saburbs of this
city, bo proverbin for hochlth; and from itt retired
and elerated position, it enjoge all the becefit of the country air.
The best Profesors are engaged, and the Students
are at all hours under their care, as well dmring hoorg of play na in time of clabs.
The Scholastic year commences oun tho 18th of Au-
gust and ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS:

## The nanual pension for Board, Taition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and uso of bedding, half-yearly in nd.

 Those who remain ant the Coilege during
the vanetion, will be charged extri,
French, Spanith, Germnn, and Drawing, cachl, per nannum
Music per
 ex sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Foes will forma
extra chnges.
No uniform is required. Students should bring
 Rev. P. RELILY, Presideat.
EDUCATION.
MR. ANDERSON bege to inform the citizens of Mon-
trcal, that lis AFTERNOON CLASSES aro now open
 struction of young genticraen debirous of entering
the Arny.
In lestimony of his zeal and abilities na a Classi-
cammercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. $\Lambda$.





Ayer's Cathartic Pills.


ILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'St MARBLE FACTORY,



[^0]:    must take up with Yoluntaryism.
    Te do no

[^1]:    deaf and dumb institute,
    coteat saint louis, muntreal
    THE DEAF AND DUAB SCHOOL, nder Re pa tronage of Eis Lordanip hith ing int, at Coteau St
    
     The Price for board, with Instractiongs will b
    
    oatidid of the In netititition Edita of French and Englidh papers are equegest
    
    editorial notice, in behalif of the unfortanate Deal
    and Dumb
    F. A. JAOQUES DO HAUT, Ptr, Directior

