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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XIV
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864

A'SKETCGYFROM THE ACTUAL.

## «Frow Munster rale they brought From the pure and balmy bir,

An Ormond peanantig danghter,
With bine egos and golden Lair
Theg brouptither to towb city,

It was the eve of Caristmas Day, and I was
sitting in my lodgngs at Liverpool, lonesome and sitting in my lodgngss at Liverpool, lonesome and
sad enough. Neither the cheerful fire nor the sparking decanter at mell
gloom that was on me then,
gloom that was on me taen, for I was thonking
of dear friends at the other sude of the Cbannel, a pleasant home hard-by a llower-fringed river,
far, far away in the green and fertile Munster far, far away in the green and fertile Munster.
I bad but recenty left it, to try and push mp way to tortune through the multitude of cand dates that woo that fickle dame in this greal
town, and it seemed to me a mighty hardship to
have to sit beside a strange fireplace on that lad festival night
Coral-sngers' were abroad shivering from the cold; they sang out hymons of joy and welcome -not, indeed, from any internal gladness, but thy ans extract from them the wherewthal to buy a
meal. But those poor creatures had an unre leating riral in the wind that night; condensed
by the proximity of hugh walls and chimney by the prosimity of bigh walls and chimane 3weepping past with a vorce
ting the window sand and rat thing the winuov sashes nitd its migaty breath,
then changing its mood and knocking faintly at thering op its strength again, and rushing with an intense volume of sound past every barrier to exhaust its wrath-God only could tell where. Sometimes, too, it came rumbling down my blaze, and scattered showers of golden sparks in
all drections to the discomfort of my slippered eet, which rested on the fender
It was the eve of Cluristmas Day, and I kin dled ms pipe, and leaning back in my easy chair,
began to puff volumes of tobacco smoke therethe perturbed state of my mind, while fancy' nong grew ligbter under its influence. Pleasant cropolis of my braan. All unbidden, one by on they stole from out its secret chambers, and dis urer years bad woven round them. The smoke its sinnous baze umagination limned bright pictures of the old homestead and its joys, itra-
velled back some dozen years upon the foot marks of Time, and sat again before the heart stone of my younger days. Our family circle
was complete. The living and the dead were there. The clurchyard and its many graves diu not form any portion of the tableau. Between coffined and shrouded forms of dead sisters in lervened. The lears that once fell hot and fas
above the clods that cover them did not come to above the clods that cover them did not come to
operskadow the vision then; 1 saw theran all once more fresh, young, and joyful. No vacant chair answered them gone forever from amongst us-
no! no! Deail did not cloud any portion of that waking dream :

## "Myaterions Memory! bat what silver key,

## Dan thy Pwear tooch, forgotlen melody, In the dim apirit once again awaken ?"

But the spell work was rudely broken, and, I at my room door- Come in.
Bessy Blundel, the matd of all work, entercd, wearing rather a serious face. Now, a serious
face did not become this self-seme Bessy. There whas that about the tout ensemble or ber features She had a very low forehead, Bessy Blunde had, and small, black eyes, which were foreverand a pasal organ which a native of China might
and envy, so palpably celestial mas it, and a mouth
rather too large to be compatible with femunine loreliness, Add to this that the parotid region
of Bessp's face always looked as if anointed with some greasy substance, not of the whitest nature and you bive ber portrait.
the matter?
as fainted in the hall, and she'li be dying by this tlane' 1 'm afraid. She knoclyed at the door and
asked for charty; and when'I said there was aine for ber, and that she kad no rigbt to disturb folk in that way of a nught like this, she fell
do make some folk taint, continued the charita ed apopon the down stairs; and there saw stret
policemen who had been called in by Bessy be' So restore her to conlisiousness;
'She es a case, an' no mistake,' sadd one.
'Lord! how she smells of gin, the wretch,' sald the other. 'Get un,' he continued, giving
her a shate, 'get t'p you drunkard, get up, I say.' Goodness nur,' chimed in the maiden, and she
made an aborture effort to conjure a lools of pity
into her large in'uth; ' goodness me ! my heart into her large mouth ; ' goodness me! my heart
bleeds 10 see a wuman as forgets berself in such a way on a nigit like this. 1 I pities her firom the
bottom of my soul -1 do.' And having mad this angeltc remark, she looked at the jounger
pohceman and sighled. Yes, Bessy Blundel sigb d ; and the youns policeman must have under-
tood the look betier than 1 did, for te lovingly eturned it, and smiled rery blandly indeell. ras not drink but hunger and exhaustion that had vercome her. Sue was not dead, thongh cold
as frozen suow. But that was little to be won-
dered at, for her clothes were very thin and dered at, for her clothes were very thin and
threadbare. And she looked so pale-so pale and haggard, poor thing!-that 1 felt surprised he did not inspire pity, even in a policeman' the application of some restoratives, sle opened
 She told us where sh. lired, and, procuring a lace. Before we staricl, one of the policeme drew me aside and sani, -'This plain, sir, that
ou don't know nothus of the dodges of this ere fown. Now I'd wiser anything that that ees into some place or olher, where 'twill be I felt as don't have notury to do with her. ick the fellow; but as kicking men who wear be Queen's livery is by 10 means a safe amusevas to make him no an-wer, so I gave the cab That night was coldly beautiful. Countless stars were fulfilling their inysterious desting in
the far blue space above us ; and the trost that ay unon the streets scintinuted in their beaming here. For a mile or so uur route lay along the
ine docks. The waters of the noble Mersep an white with foam, and tossed the many splen Their llags streamed out to the breeze, and their lear concave of the sky. The gleam of a thouand lamps at the Cheshire side hlisined upon the ver, and the red ligbts slung to the mast heads
of the ferry steamers looked hike meteors, they shot to and from the Pince's Landing cage. The chill wind penetrated the man ehicle that carred us on, and every blast mad my companion stiver. God help the poor! Ho
little of thought we give their great sorrows when sittung beside our cheerful nres. On ou - Five jears ago, I left the old country wit
an son and daughter. We had a soug lith farm in Kilkenap, but because of two bad year
we couldn't pay the rent-lie landlord, God for
aive him, turned us out give him, turaed us out. My poor husband waa
just recovering from the fever at the time, an the wide world bis heart broke wihin him ; and in one week after we land hum in the grape. The
eighbors were rery kind, but 'twasn't much bel they could give. Howsomever, they made up b tween them as much as took us over bere. It
was the harvest time, and mp ouly son James got lenty of woik. Mary and we used to knit togetber, kept us from the huuger at any rat
Our James was as fine an' able a young man ou'd meet in a parish; and when the barres work was getting scarce, he went 10 sea. His
wages were good, and used keep us very comish. He used to come home to us every two months, or so, and after spending a fery day Mary was the good son, and the love for me an ever go away from us without crying enougb 'And is he dead ?' I asked with some concern ' Oh , sir, 'tis that fear is killin' me, and killin
Mary. The black want wouldn't make us grum Mary, it we thought he was alve. But just on veek before last Christmas Day; we sam hur for loo last time-for the last time. He tried to prief was on his mind all the while. What the lissed me an' Mary;' Cheer up; mother an' sis
ter,' saps he, 'cheer up! though T "ron't be with
ye
An
and
and
ye a Christmas Day, sure I'll be thunkin' of
An', mother,' he says, ' $I$ 'll soon be back to nd Mary again. We won't bare a long ang awa
oner sinc
ever since. When two months was orer, we vas preparing for him, an' expected bum day af count of the slip, an' every one said she mus gates again was and our hopes of ever seenore thin and pale. I used to try to be a bit cheer
ful for ber sake, telling her that God is good nd that he may yet sead back our James. Bul her heart was breakiug. Our little means was be trife gontting we used bring us ing ti Then wo by lad to leare our comfortable lodgings, and come
to where we are now-maserable, sinful place to where we are now-miserable, sinful place
but, bad as it is, we couldn't be the second nigh
there if I dudn't pay three balfpence regula there if I dudn't pay three balfpence regular
every day for it. One day, about tiree months
ago, when I came tome after sellng a lockings, I coume hone after selling a pair on lying on the bed. He
lace was as white as face was as white as a sheet, only where there
was two red spols burning, as if they was stampike her poor father when the madness of feve Was on bim ; and the qure all round the bed, an
the ould quilt that covered it, was swimming in says, 'what's orer you? Tell your mothe hat have happened you, Where did this blood
come from? "Mother,' she says, 'I don't think I'll live long. After you going out this inorning ny heart felt just as if something was fastened $n^{2}$ gnawing it bit by bit away. And I could bardy draw my breath from the tightness an
the pain, und I thought somethng near my hear
$\qquad$ pan in her side is getting more troublesome, an
she is growing waker every day. God oul nows how I managed to keep the life in her ever
ince. I go out eviery morning, not known Mother always sends somelting. Only to-day
didin't get one farthing's worth. Erery one was too busy preparing tor to morrow to that
of the poor; ; au' I was distracted with hunger d where gou found me.
' Did yeu never
me go to my own country, and look for
prison me if I annoged them any more.'
By this time we lad reached the entrance
street, and when I dismissed the cab, r
companion led the way to her lodging. Verily
that street did look the abode of sin and wretcu
ness. The corner house-as in almost erer light that Hasbed from it revealed a row of filluy
and dilapulated houses on either side. Most and dilapidated houses on either side. Most of the 'gin-palace,', was fearfully thark. That
was the druakard's EI Dorado. 'There be ightly decoped to spend his wite and children sulfered from want at home. The bar was crovded with brawling men, while
painted prosttutes, in loose attire, tovered round the door; ringing curses and blasphemy in the group of jittle shoe-blacks were playng "putch barbers's slop gare them sufficient light. The few pennies they had earned during the day was
eartul to contemplate. In infant voices they feartul to contemplate. In infant voices they Some of therr companions, who had got no penc to gamble, amused themselves by standing on
their heads, and performed sundry difficult move ments with their muddy feet turned towards the stare, to the great delight of the man of suds
who stood at his door complatanatl| looking on Through the dark and narrow courts, and aroun
 selves. One could not help feeling

##  <br> Which asid; as plain as whispera in the ear, The place is hanated.

Ape! so it was. Haunted by want, and crim and woe. Haunted by the poor lost wandere Hauated too; it may be, by the ghosts of slaught ered women and cliildren; for, the annals that street.
At length my guide stopped before a house
from whict the rats bave long since fled, if-as
they tell us-thos
that is likely to fall
and a faint light issued fom a four-story house, it, for in each room sone wretched family diwelt. Buadles of old rags were substituted in many places for glass. From the cellar of this tones.
We procured a light, and then mounted to the thard story by a frail staircase. Here the woman opened a door, and shading the candle,
moved across the room we entered towards miserable bed.
'Sofilys sir, if you please,' she sald, looking round; the poor thang is sleeping. She
gets so little sleep, it wrold be a pity to disturb
her, But the sleep of the siek is over light and sestless, and the

## ' Mother,' she dreanily said, 'I was uneasy

ened to you.',
' No , achora,' the mother replied, ' thank Goi
am safe back to you agann; and this gentlethings that'll make you strong.'
I approached the bed, and the poor girl looked towards me with a quiet and melancho!
look, and merely said, 'God reward hm, be is rery knd.
Death's
Death's sombre angel was not tar off. One
ould fancy one saw its sable wings canopyng
that lowly bed, whereon the dring girl lay. One
could fancy one heard the rusile of those wings
cary the soul to judgne
After a small dragglt of wine she seemed to
gather a little more stragth in
gearer to me,' she satd, 'till I Moller come you the
beautiful drean I had while you was away.'
The mother crocched oser the bed,
drew nearer to catilh her words.
'I thought we were bacik in green Ireland
agair, James and father, and the whole of us, agair, James and fither, and the whole of us,
liviog in the little fuim quiet and lappy, as we used to before the bad times came, and I thought
that 'twas the month of May, and that me and James were children again, going about the fieds
looking for flowers to dress the picture of Gells
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
The bleating of a lamb, and we looked round, and
saw a hittue one, white as the driven snow, and
thought that it came up and laud down by ue
and put its bead into my lap. We made a neck
lace then, 1 thougbt of some of the flowers we
were after plucking, and put it on the lanb.-
Then, I thought, we brought it home, and shut it
up in the litule room where tbe picture of the
Virgin bung. After supper, I thought, me and
James brougit some warm milk to feed it, but Instead of the lamb, we found a beautiful cross,
with the image of our Lord nailed on it. Some
way, or other, the whule of my dreams then
changed at once, mother, and I thought I was
changed at once, mother, and I thought I was
standing alone in a broken boat that kept mor-
ing - moving away from the land, out to the
broad rough sea. Daps and oild boat tossing on
go bp, and I was stll in that old
the waves, and I thought there was terrible looking things swimming around about me, that neariy frghtened my life away. Ob, mother, the
longing tor the old liome, and a seat among ye by the kitchen hearth, rame over me then as strong and natural as if I was awake. The black des-
part was coming fast around my beart, and I laid
down in the boltom of the old boat to die. There
I lay, I thought, looking up at the cold lar stars,
but without ang hope. At last, I thougbt the
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ covered with four-leal slamrocks, an old man
stood among them, and I thought be reached me is hand and took me out of the boat. 'Ab Mary,' he said to me, 'I thought, Mary, the
lamb, is watting for you. He sent me to take you where you'll see your father and where you
will be sad no more. And 1 thougit $I$ asked ham who be mas, and that be said, 'I am Saint
Patrick, Mary? With that I avoke. Oh, mother,' she continued, 'masn't it a beautiful dream.'
It was so, and sure enough your dream is out alaniv!
to his holy name. We'll bave enough for to The rirl's whe knows what may come atter The girl's features assumed that quiet and me-
lanchoiy look again which the memory of her dream had chased a avay for a littie while, and

Mother, dear mother,
e the truth tronn your. I Enow be cruel Heel the life and strength leaving me fast, and I
not sorry for goong. But when I think of you
mother, I almost wish I could lipe a litule longer until James comes back, for something tells me Ireland before I die ; to hope that Id see poor reland before I die; a sight of the old wood
there, and the bright green hills hhere, and the bright green hills would be so
pleasant ; and I used to hope that I'd be burie in the grave yard at home near my father, and amongst the neighbors. 'Twould be a comfort said, and where ihe trees and the grass make the graves look like gardens ; but the poor can
have their way, After a pause sha real with sometbing like impatience in her tonelunted from't think God ever wrilled we should be nothing wrong, and it wasn't our fault sure if the
times came bad. Ob, it times came bad. Ob, it is a sad, sad thing that
a body couldn't live and die where God sent Phem. her thoughts trom the old woods and the green
hills of Lirin. Their memory haunted her nillow with the spell of sleep remnis cences of her early days, and her depa ting
sprit was troubled because she could not die at 'Acher hara mece sthin! you'll bill your poo nother if you tals of dyng', sajd the woman weeping. © You won't die, asthore. You won't
teare me, Mary, for I couldn't live at all without you. When your father died, 'twas a beavg
stroke, but I got over it, for you and James was its. Ithough my heart would break; but you was by me still, and your love brought comfor will not die, maveurarneen. She nore it. would be alone.'
The dauglter raised her hand foom the which she bad been feebly toying her, and wil across her ejes. Then two large tears stol bright and slo oly. from beneath tlose wan fingers
and rested on her worn cheek. Both were silent and rested on her worn cheek. Both were silent
now, and it was distressing to see them-the one swayng has body to and fro in mute and teariess sorrow-luer han,ls thgblly clasping he
knee, and that vague kind of expression in hier ege that pains one to look at-the other silently
droppias tears numa the threshold of the grape, wishng for her mother's sake to linger yet a it Approaching footsteps roused the mother and daghter from their sorrowful pause. The on eagerly fixed her tejes upon it. Visitors to the por louging were so few hat thev woudered
who it might be; or, perliaps, the conviction that the lost one had at last returned, flashed upon them at the same moment. It was, andeed
James. Mary's propliecy that he would pet come back, was fulfilled. Perbaps we are treat-
ing as altogether a superstition that beautiful beief, which imputes prescience to the dyingwhinh embodies the idea that those on the verge
of the toint can see some of the mysteriss beThe first wild meeting over between the moher and son, the latter turned to the bed, and touping over the girl, kissed her, while he sob-
bed out, 'Ob, sister Mary, what has happened
'James, denrest James, it's all God's will, and now you will take care of mother, I don't feel a bit lonesome to de.'
'But gou mustn't die, Mary. You'll live to bappy with us yet, I have enough to make us The girl tursed her head aste as if to con ceal her emotion. Aye, she would dearly like ond James used to play, but the opportunity came too late. The tears fell freely from the the crustred straw that formed the dying lost pallet. Did I say those iears were lost? Xes, Perbaps, at that moment the girl's guardian sprit was gathering them up, to bave them carried with the soul it attended on earth, before God's footstool, in order that they may be registered
in the judgment book, amongst the hideous Wrongs already written there: and swell the cr for retribution on those who have
trampled on the Irish race and nation.
'Yes,' put, in the mother,' we thought you was ou was so long away from us?
Io answer to these questions, he briefly tol them how his ship had been wrecked on the coast of Australia, how all the crew except him-t self and two others were lost; hom be went with
those two to the gold digging, where fortuine those two to the gold-diggings, where fortuane
rewarded their labors: Howi; wher the gold wai this to bim, vast sum, he hastened home to eenjor
















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ofthe tale of the Killent cats
fubiect frequestly Sbiject frequantly noticen ere bee colunn of Not


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ot the Sl. Lawrence.



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| fight on iud among the women When Colonel Timberlake came iuto the crowd apparently greatly <br> excited $\%$ A recespionition nimed Heary Lo Linire, Who accompanied Miag Miller to Oburch warned Timberlatio not to interfere Timberiale wopile You are nothing but a rabel; any howd 14 whereipon |
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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.- AUGUST 5, 1864

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## HONTREAL, FRIDAY, AVGUST 5 .

NRWS OF TEE WEES
The news of the week is not by any meeass
important. The European mails bave not furimportant. The European mails bave not fur-
nished us with any interestng accounts; and omng to the recess in our own Parliamentary affirisserery thing remains in statuq quo, so far as
the public are concerned. We understand that a number of our Representatives in Parliment have avaled themselves of the invilation extend-
ed to them some tume ago by the Lower Proed to them some tume ago by the Lower Pro-'
vinces, to vist that portion of Her Majest's dominions in America ; and we presume that the
country will not depilore the absence of a few of country will not deplare the
ber poltucians tor a time.
With regard to the state of affairs on the
otherside of the Lines very litte change has other side of the Lines rery little change has
taken place. The people of the South mus taken place. .
feel that the success of ther canse is almost cerfeel that the successs of ther cause furristed by the Northern telegrams cannot conof hefe and treasure is being. expended in order to subyugate the Conftderates, it is all to no avail, and the Union is ar more distant from restora-
tion to-day than it was at the breaking out of the war. We beliere that there is rery litle the war. We beliere that there is very litule
hope for the suceess of General Grant, who, like hope for the success of General Grant, who, like
his predecessors, is unable to compete with the superior
manders

This number of our Journal completes the 14ith volume. For the past fourteen years, during
which the TRuE Wrrwss has been in existence, we flatter ourselves in looking back from the preseat time, to the period when this Journal was principles set lorth in our Prospectus; we have on all occasions, at all hazards, regardless of con-
sequenes, spoben boluly in defence of the position sequences, spoken
which we at frist assumed, and hare erer since maintained ; and we firmly believe that our Catholic readers will admit, we hare battled tor the
true interests of Catiolicity, as we understood true interests of Cattolicity, as we understood
that sacred duty ana as that duty is understod by tbose, under whose guidance we hive, and
whose judgment we are eeve willing to submut. The course heretofore pursued by the Tru Wirvess will be fattffully adbered to in future. We will exert ourselpes to secure for our co-
religoonsts their just rights ; it will be our duty to watch the progress of events, at this great orsisis of our pubilic affairs, and to take care that our in terests are not neglected, and our cherssee in-
stitutions subrerted., But while we perform our part fathfully, we beliere that our patrons
ought honestly to do theirs. It is not sullcieut for them to approve of our course ; they must give us substantial eridence of their booesty, by and by paying us that which is justly and law:
fully due. To subscribe to a journal is not all that is requisite, in order to constitute patron age; , paymant, on the part of those recer punctuality like the True witness, it. would be absolutely impossible for any paper to subsist. We stand on
our own principles; we claim the faror of man; we pander to the prevudices of no faction; and this we hope for the future to obtain.The prospects of our Journal are, it is true,
daily improvigg ; but we have as yet many delinquents, of whom the! majontts we are sure will be mudifyl of their duty; and we hope at an
early day to be able to acounce thal we have not only a large list of subscribers, but that our patrons are persons who fully understand their
duty. To those, bowever, who will not heed our friendly warning, weymill only say, that in order to remind them of their ndebteiness to us ard
to secure pagment of our just claims, we will not spare the most effectire and vigorous measures. In conclusion, we return our most sincere than $\boldsymbol{y}^{\mathbf{s}}$. ioterests of our journal, etther by paying in ad-
vance the anount of ther sulscriptions, or by vance the amount of ther sulbscriptions, or by
procurng new subscribers to our paper ; and we hope, by our strict adherence to the principles heretofore adrocated by us, to merit at thei
lands simalar kindness in tuture.

Company--The additional rail oper the Victoriai bridge has been laid down, and the trains
oree the narrom guage of the Champlan Distrect have commenced to rui. over it. Plala Passengers
leang town therefore for places on tis in
lill Will hereafter start from ponaven on bis line
 amalgamation of the roads has been alreads ob-
tained.

The "Globe" on rbe Constritutiona are equal to the same; are equal to one another?" Applyivig ths axiom to the statements of the appreciation of the merits of the Federatio policy now impending over us.
The Glabe of the 6th ultimo refers to the Rears ago, when it was Resolved, that a remed for "Sectional Differences" was to be sought ${ }_{\text {in }}$ in th

 The Globe of the same date, 6 th ult., quotes from a griecth delifered at the Clear-Grit Con-
vention of 1859 , to show that tuis " joint authority" scheme was the basis of the BrownDorion alliance. Mr. Brown is reported as
having deli ered himself on the occasion alluded having deli rered himself on to



Thus, according to Mr. George Brown, wha ought to know the policy, or scheme of the
Clear-Grat Convention of 59 was substantually identical with the policy of the Brown-Dorion Adminastration.
Next we learn, and stull from the Globe of the 6 ih ult, that the scheme agreed upon bewixt Messrs. Brown and Cartier in 1864 is substantaily the same as that of
Grit Conrention of 1859 :-

 The Globe continues
"Thu remedy for exiating constitutional evilis is




Thus, as according to the Globe, the policy or federation scheme of the present Admunistraby the Clear-Grit Conrention of 1859 ; and as
as agaun the intended policy or scheme enunciated by the latter was substantially identical wilh that mutually agreed upon by the members of the tended policy of that Cabinet, acid that of the present Coalition Admunistration are also substantially the same. For "things that a
to the same, are equal to one another""
And ths explains and justifies the opposition
of the True Wirxess to the Federation scheme of the actual Ministry. We are in
1864, just what we were in 1855; we hold, towards the Federal sclieme of the present Minstry, the identical language which in 1859 we held as towards the "joint authority hum Dorion Administration. In 1860, May 11th tional Clarges," and lis " joint-authorrty"

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And agann, under the same date, and treating folloring sense :-
 Wculd in short be more effectually deatroyed undes
gach a Federal regme than it woold be under a
Legislative ouion of the wo Cansdas, with Repre-
Bentation by Porulation."
Thus we can boast that the True Witness is to day what it was years ago. Will it be the fence of the national, moral, entrusted the deests of the national, mat, and religlous interconsistent? or will they turn their coats, and ote to day for a measure which in 1860 they Time will show. En attendant it can do no barm to remind the defenders of good principles that, un 1860,
they voted almost to a man agamnst Mr. George Bey voted almost to a man agannst Mr. George
Brown's motion; a motion substantially tiue same Brown's motion ; a motion substantially tie same
as that about to be submitted to them at the next
notion was rejected by a majority of 67 against 26 ; bow will it be when again a motion, subHouse by the Brown-Cartier Ministry ?
It would be amusing, and perbaps not an unroftable labor to search the fyles for May 1860 of some of our French Canadian journals, the terms in "which they then spoke of the local governments" and "jount authority" dian press would not therebs be vindicated.

Prospects of Anglicanism in Canada -These, if we may trust the assertions of its own organs, are not bright. No sect, no
nomination can endure, much less multiply, it nomination can endure, much less multiply, if Church herself would langulsh and die were n the ranks of her clergy constantly recruited by a
race of hardy, intelligent, and self-sacrificing race of ha
But how is it with Anglicanism in this respect
"We of its own organs shall tell us

 ais nomber will be
entirelg relyig apo
The Echo, 14 th ult.
This is scarce to be wondered at; for de rived of the poltical and social prestige whic enjogs in England as the religion of the Gov anism bas no hold on the respect or affection of the people. It is a bighly respectable, though no verv ancient institution ; and in its own soll where has wigh prizes in the shape of lucrative ap men to take serrice in ts ranks, it has hitherto been able to command a pretly fars share of po
pular favor. The Anglican Minister is incom parably better paid than the officer in the army or in the navy, than the lawper or the physician, and the work required or expected of him is is comparably easier. For wherse to hard work, is fond of good livia and an idle gentiemanly kind of existence, there holder in the Ecclesiastual Deprartment of the British Gorernment.
In the Colonies, however, it is not so, in there in Canada an Anglican minister stands on Presbyterian, or the Jumper. There are no rich Bishoprics or Deaneries, no fat livings, with
good shooting, pleasant familhes, and eligible good shooting, pleasant families, and eligible
young ladies all around ; none, in short, of those hings which conspre to make up a rocation Holy Orders in the Anglican Establishment home. The consequence is that young men in
the Colonies never, or at all events rery rarely feel themselves "truly called, according to th will of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to the Orde and Ministry of Priesthood" in the Anglican
Church.
Besules, in so far as the Colonial laity are con cerned, Anglicanism has no bold whaterer on the
bearts or intellects of the great mass even of those who term themselves members of the
Cburch of England. A Catholic is one who holds and believes all that the Catholic Churct and because she so belieres and teaches. He
and who denies, or even doubts, any one article of or member of her Communion. But were we to apply this test to the Anglican laty, the smalles room in the City of Montreal rould sulfice to No Anglican feels any scruple at denyng and openly expressing his disbelief in any loctrine o that Church or sect of which be professes him
self a member. The great majority of Angli can laity-mine hundred and nunety-mine out every thousand-are either Arians or Sabellsans eren amongst the clergy, those who frankly a the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, are in point of numbers but a contemptible maority; and there is no Anglican layman who would not be laries, the 39 Articles, and Homilies of his Churci be true, he was as much bound so believe them as any member of the Clergy; or the
Archbishop of Westmunster himself. We say it advisedly, and upon the authority of Anglican minsters, that the generally received opinion in
the Anglican worli is this: That there are two the Anglican world is this: That there are two
knods or orders of divine truth; oue of which is binding upon the clergy only, and which the latty are at hberty to deny. Of this privilege
latter arail themsel $e \mathrm{es}$ to the fullest extent.
Nor allhough in England, where a kind of the Church of Ettached to membership with he Church of Englana, men call themselve week at its worship, in spite of their repudiation of many of its articles of belief, it is not in tue Colonies Where no such social
prestrge obtans. The consequence is that the aity no longer care to call thenselres Anghcans. If the Methodist chapel be bandy they atten

Revivals, and get themselves converted along
with the "gals;" or if intellectually inclined vith the "gals "; or if intellectually inclined
they vill attend upon the ministratons of the Untarian pastor who is generally a man ol
scholarly attanments, and of refinement-in scholarly attanments, and of recinement-i
these things presentug a striking contrast to bis more orthodox Calvinstic and Methodisti brethren in the mistry. Thus it will be seen that in the Colonies two causes are in operation,
either of which would in time be fatal to Angicanisim, and which, both workng together and in the same direction, will soon make an end of it. There are no candidates for its priests'
offices; and the laily who, even at home, felt hemselves at liberty to deny its doctrines, bere where all sects are politically and socially equal naturally take up with that in which therr paricular anmal or intellectual prochrities find the community who in a sbort time, and as thr two-fold process of destruction continues, will be Ilkely to profess thenselves Anglicans, will be Anglicanism is the least exciting. To be a Methodist, to be a Baptist, or Congregationalist in Uood standıng, to be even in good repute servances, must attend upon some ministrations. But so long as a man is not a Catholic, and not respectable Anglican, no matter what his opinons may be of Curistianty un general. The religious questions, for whom the animal escite ment of the evangelical conventicle has no at and parau mom the metaphysical speculation and pagau morality of the Unitarian pulpit are clare himself a member of any Dissenting community in particular-is. by law and custom es the Church of England , and this it is that gives to fictitous semblance of ritality, and constant is steady and rapid decay in Canada, and the Briush Colonies generally.

Christian hissions.-This is the caption of an article in the Pay number of the North gelical or low-cburch section of of the erancommunity. It is also the exponent of the lical dissenting classes, and therefore beyond the reach of any suspicions as to being affected by Romish leanings. For this reason, its utterances of Catholic and Protestan: Missions.
The Reviewer takes as his text Mr. Marball's famous work on Claristan Missions, lately reprinted by Messrs. Sadhers of New York, and
other tracts and treatises on the same subject from Protestant sources. From the comparison of these rival and often contradictory authorites, the Reviewer proposes to elicit the truti, and to
lay it in its integrity before the British Protestat public
roptrating the suppose, with the intention of propriating hat public, with an assault upon
Mr. Marsball; whom in the bitterness of bis print, the Reviewocr stgles "Jesuit Father" and Father Marshall," thinking that by dint of beapung these opprobrious epithets upon the pec-
cant Papist's head, be will crush bin eutirely,Anci yet Mr. Marshall comes out as well as his best triends could bare expected, or could de sire from the fiery ordeal; his reputation for veracity unscathed, bis logic unscatbed. In two erangelical Reviever contest any of Mr. Marwairk quactes the New York: Herald as in "is fuential orgar of Protestantism", and cite Miss Harriet Martineau "a a a Protestant witness." Wherein Mr. Marshall has sinned against truth in so doing, for certainly Miss
H. Martiueau is a Protestant of Protestants, hough legitimate doubts may be entertained as to the snfluence of the New York Herald, there Protestantism." The Revicever "organ of ets that a man like Mr. Marshall uses the word "Protestant" in its strictly logical and only legimate sense-that is to say, as denoting aptized non-Catholic. Erery man who does not believe sn, or who formally Protests against
the teachings of the Catholic Church is, ipso the teachings of the Catholic Church 1s, ipso acto, a Yrotestant; though it is customary to speak only of baplized non-Catholics as Protest-
ants. Unbaptised non-Catholics we call beaatts. Unbaptised non-Catholics we call hea-
thens; but baperzed non-Calluolics we designate
$\qquad$ But though the Reviewer sneers at Mr. Marhall, insinuates that he is deficient in candor, bough he quotes only Protestant authorities for ous critic amply confirms all the statements of the Catholic bistorian of Christian Missions, and Mr. Mirshall stone to the heap beaeath which Mr. Marshall has for ever cruslied the pretenslons of those who, cut off from the One Catholic
and Apostolic Church, pretend nevertheless that
0 them has been given the divine mission to carry the Gospel to the heatlen. It is this that
o precious in our eves. $1 t$ is with the Reviecoors as it was with Balaam the son of Beon ; be-
ing sent for ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ by the chief of the conventicle curse Mr. Marshall, and being well disposed towards the work, nevertheless finds bimself conrrained by a suyertor power to bless him altogetber.
The
The thesis of Mr. Marsball's work is this. That Protestant missions are costly-and in so
far as the conversion of the beathen to Cbristianity concerned, are costly failures. That Catholic missions, though undertaken without funds, or with small materral prospects of success, have acmony of Protestants manently converting large communities to a behef in Jesus-and to a pure morality. The conclusion from these premises is that God is with the latter, and that His face is aganst the former. Let us see how far Mr. Marshall's thessis is corroNorth British Review.
Mr. Marshall bas contrasted the Agents in Catbolic missions with the Agents of Protestant Missions, and has charged decidedly in favor of
the former. The North Britesh mould fain insinuate prejudice aganst Mr. Mar-sball-and yet when he attempts the same conhe does so. It may be premised that the Rep Mr. Morrison whom the Reviezoer unintentionalls contrasts with St. Francis Xavier, was the first of all Protestant Missioneries in Che Eas the tre bosube misaionary-sioneries in the East-
(From the North British Revieve.)
"Ofa noble Spanigh family, and reared in all its
delight, and delicaciees, in 1541 , with aolemn conse-
cration of bimal! to suffering sad ignoming, he




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We need not pause to enquire how these conversions which have resisted the fury of the per-
secutors, and have endured secutors, and bave endured even to our days were affected-for that would be to beg the question at issue. We will at once pass on to the Profriendly hand of the evangelical North Brittsih Revrew:

North British Reviev, $p .234$.
The Reviewer then goes on to show the comparative results, of Catholic and Protestant Mis"On hol 4 let

## "On the whole, the Milision at Amay is the most flouriabing: but there is not much doing spparentily

Of the Cbinese Catholic Missions he remarks

And again in another passage this Protestant witness admits the excellence and the permanence of the work done by the swarms of Romis priests-the successors and faithful though humble imitators of St. Francis Xavier:-


|  | THE TRUE WITNESS |  |  |  |
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|  <br>  the coinparatite costlieess ot Cattolic and Pro testant Misisions-a subject muich bte Reveiever also trats of: but me. must postpone our re- marks thereupon to another issue. We may mefelity notice, tuat our Protestant mitaess makes <br>  <br>  charactererstic dee flopment. <br> The other, that in the East those Missiotis "were checked by the disgraceful condaci o the Dutch [Protestants] whose own attempis at kiad."-p. 225 . |  |  |  |  <br>  be illominated: |
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|  |  |  |  | C. F. FRASER; <br> Attorneyfat-Lave, Solicitor $2 n$ Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONFEYANCER, \&e., |
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| We subjoin the explaation of the Foronto Freeman, whuch is is quite satisfactory, and highly creditable to the mriter. We beg to assure the editor of the Freeman that we are certain that he would not milfully be gulty of diserespect to the Clergy ; and that we have no reason to feel the Clergy; and that we have no reason to feel offended :- <br> the profosed constitutional changes. |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Ahrar FRANCE

 Paris，July 10．－The Constitutionnel of to dap expresses the desire that the pacific sendencies mpanifested．by the Dagblad may beifollow ed byspone rezult，ado says ： rial aid from the Power，which was iocontestably
the most interested in supporting her，may，afte a glorious war，notwithstanding ber defeat，thin of peace without in
Paris，July 11．－The French Protectionis organ is chuckling over the smart controvers
ging：on betweeu two political economists an party－M．Wolowski and M．Michel Chevalier M．Chevalier wants the complete liberty of France．Each appeals，in support of ho
veews，to the priucoples which poltical econo－ erpretation suggests to the unconverted or th iggorant has：Lieir prinieipes are net ond












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