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C ATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## 00 L x

GGONSALO; OR, TH
Popoht how delightful is it to the heart endowed Wompelied to love that which it is naturally in ness together! Gratiaue alone, that sentimen so fondry cherished in generous breasts, const But, 隹ben the object of our gratitude wins upon us. by other clams; when a beneiactor is amiable fifession his. benefitis have made : no happiness can equal that which those two sentiments give-
no enjomment can be more exquisite than that Which

## This hapininess Zulema now tasted. She hau

 arizied with the hero, at ber peaceful retreat.She hald placed him in the best apartment in her and every moment questioning te tho ohich men pritscribed; and with her own hands prepared them for his use. Gonsalvo was yet too fanint toutiter in words the emotions of her soul. But uiter in words the emotions of her soul. But
tears of joy ran down lis cheeks. He inwardy rejemint oo for a while be prealed they might not, or ald
Arready had his old physicians removed the
Zuse first dressings. Zulema, in a breathless suspense,
fring her eeve upon theirs, while fear and hope pere painted on her brow, most anxiously eager to kgor the condition of their patient. When the could no longer contain her joy. Presents, pro
misises, and favors were earnestly larished upon ghein. Deeply impressed with a sentiment which
she fincied to be gratitude, she indulged, without resodesty for her to arow.
Recovering through these tender cares, bu
stil more through the happy infuence of her pre sence whom he loved, Gonsalvo was at length
abble to-speak to her. He riewed her with looks of tenderness; and raising towards her his trembling hands:
iO, thou,

## leare me, leare me to die."

Herisiod dust sty nin moree. But the princess un derstood his silence, blusbed, and turned araa uppon the hero, talked to lim of his ralor, named upon the hero, talked to him of his ralor, named
him ler deliverer, and strove to recollect what
she owed to him, in order to justify what she fât for him.
2.The good Pedro did not leave his master:-
He ecretly informed him of the name and rank He secretly informed him of the name and rank aphid brought them, and of 7 ulema's error is
thinking him an African prince. The hero dis approved of the well-meant deceit of Pedro.-
$H_{10}$ sonl could not endure a falsehood. He was Hes son could not endure a falsebood. He wa
fiadi to discover all. But Pedro conjured and
urred him not to dition-- to the fury of a hostile people, whom
Zinema would be unable to restrain. Gonsalvo Zulema would be unable to restrain. Gonsalvo
jopugh io to be intimidated by the consideration
offhe dangers which threatened his ovrn life maspersuaded to silence, by regard to the tor
ments which a discovery of the truth might draw Menis which a discovery of the tinuided their cares, the Gongalro with the present state of Grenada, the the crimes of king Boabdil. Seated beside the firl from Spain, she proposed to relate to him the she fhad unhappily witnessed Gisfortunes which begged ther to begin a narrative in which she her-
dift could not but be interested. The fair Moor mmediately began.
 Siverry origin. Vanquished by our brave ances-
orsazid bard pressed by their victorious orms rechristians, found no retreat but upon the forteveral centuries. byted their courage; while we were enerivated etarigs of the Christians were heroes. They
oothoissued from their recesses, and presumed to Rec Wars under our different princes, they at
digiti left to the ancient masters of Spain no-
bing but the ter That fame terns capital stands at the
ong or sinow mountains, upon two root of \$3 The D an enchianting tract of level counlad ine Darro; whose rapid stream pours over
haeses through the'midst of the city
henil; whose salutary water' restore bitith

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { to the languishing focks, washes its lofty walls. } \\ & \text { A delightul country lies around it on all sides; } \\ & \text { and, with little or no cultivation, produces co- } \\ & \text { ions }\end{aligned}\right.$ pious forests of orange-trees, olire-trees intwisted with vines, palms intermingled with oaks.Inexhaustible quarries of marble, jasper, and ala-
baster, have adorned those superb palaces and
stately edifices which are numerous through the city. Waters gushing from fountains in ever Yariety of elegant form, refresi the air, and em-
bellish those wide squares in which the warlike bellish those wide squares in which the warlike
pouth dally assemble. to perform their exercises. youth daly assemble to perform their exercises.
Gardens exhibiting a fush of flowers, and con-
stantly shaded with ponegranate-trees, myrtles, and cedars, render Greaada as well the most deTightful, as the largest city in Spain. of the Moors seem to be combined; there arose the temple of our sciences and our arts. From
the extremities of Asia, from the banks of the riors, and scholars resorted to Grenada, there to enlarge their minds by the acquisition of new
knowledge, and to exalt their sentiments by contemplating the noblest patterns of science,
valor, and of virtue. Our frequent wars with brave, loyal, and generous nation formed a 2 Spaniard, in the petrsuit of glory. Our Moorish youth, naturally inclined to love, had forgotten
the barbarous maxims of the East, and from their enemies had learned that profound respect,
that tender veneration, that unchanging constanhaat tender veneration, that unchanging consta
cy to the fair, which fill the heart of the Spanish angel of his destiny, exalt him abuve himself, and
form him to every rirtue. Our women, proud orm him to every virtue. Our women, proud Ennobled in their own eyes by the pure homa render themselves worthy of the precious tribute so fondly ofiered them. Incapable of a weak
tenderness which would have ruined their happiness; they were chaste, that they might be be-
loved, and fatthful, that they might continue bappy. Such was that brilliant court, the charining
recess of lope, of the fine arts, and of politeness; when my father, Muley-Hassem, while yet
but a very young man, succeeded to the throne. The young king, distinguishing himself by every pritue, recommended the rirtues success
fully, by bis example, to his subjects. Famous, ren betore, for his valor, he tools the city of a durable peace. His cares were, after this
event, turned solely to the hapiness of his people. 'The despotic form of our goverament, mimical to the happiness of mankind, under
greater number of princes, was in my father's greater number of princes, was in my hands, singularly beneficial to the subjects. H laught his nobles, that they were subject to his jus-
tice, no less than the meanest of the people, and that it was the same for all. The husbandmana who had
itherto been oppressel, now reaped the increase itherto been oppressed, now reaped the increase
of the haryest in peace. Our green hills were covered with hooks. Trees and useful plants
grew in thick abundance on our plains. The
earth, which is, in our clinate, wonderfully fertile, poured fourth her treasures, everywhere, in
lavish profusion. The kingdom of Grenada, thus favored by naturc, governed by a wise prince, cul-
tivated by the assiduous hand of industry-seemtivated by the assiduous hand of industry-see
ed one extensive garden, the fruits of which
My father, af:er providing for the happiness of his people, and eariching himself in the opulence in the cultivation of the elegant arts, and to em-
loy them to promote his own glory. Mosque ploy them to promote his own glory. Mosques of the Allambra, begun by the Emir la mum-
onalace enim, was finished by Mule $y$-Hassem: it is a that imagination can conceire. There thousands of alabaster columns sustain arched roofs of rast extent : while the walls of porphyry sparkle witi
azure, anil with gold. There, waters, gushing apartments, form cascades of liquid silver, flow ries. The sweet odor of flowers intermingles
with aromatic perfumes, which are kept conwith aromatic perfumes, which are kept con
stantly burning in subterraneous receptacles, and placed, richiy embalm the air. The city, the cochanting banks of the two rivers, and the
saowy mountains present to the astonished ere a wonderful variety of rich and beanteous landscapes. All that flatters the sense, all the sub-
jects of pleasure, that art and nature, marniicence of pleasure, that art and nature, magnaifithose treasuries of the masterpieces of art. Beside gliding waters, amid rich works of sculpture, engraven upon: slabs of porphyry, a variety of Crses by our Arabian poets.
This scene- of delghts stood in the midst of a
formed a fine contrast to the sumptuous splendo
of the palace. The famooss garden of the Ge-
neralif was celebrated tlirough Africa and Asia and was an object of envy to the potent Caliphs
As one adrances through this garden, nothing meets the eye, that can excite surprise. It dis-
plays none of those labored exertions of art those dazzling prodigies, which please not so
much as they astonish, by the adeas which the nuch as they astonish, by the adeas which the
conrey of riches or of power. Here, on the contrary, naught appears, but images of thos the soul with admuration. Plantations of myrtles
and orange trees intersect rerdant plains watere by limpid streams. They are planted with sucl happy art, as to hide and display by turns, in dis
tant perspective, pleasant rillages, cultirated
fields, snow-clad bills, and the polace fields, snow-clad bills, and the palaces and monu
ments of Grenada. At each advancing step, rising grounds ofier to the view a rich intermix
ture of vines, wild olives, lilachs, and pomegran ate trees mingling their fruits and flowers. Here a noisy cascade dashes from the summit of
rock ; there a gentle rill issues, with suft mur
murs, from a thicket murs, rrom a chicket of roses. There in a se-
questered grotto various springs of water are
seen to bubble up. Here thousands of nightingales flutter about in a deep grore. Every quar
ter presents a diversity of aspect, a scene of ne ter presents a diversity of aspect, a scene of new
enjogment; and at erery step, some soft sentl-

## the mini.

Amid these beauteous and magnificent scenes,
ay father, Muley-Hassem, long held a happ reign. But, the mutual batred of two powerful
tribes filled bis days rith biterness reduced the empire to the brink of ruin
You know, my lord, that our Moors, althoug archal manners of our A A rabian ancestors. O families remain distinct. Each forms a tribe,
more or less powerful in the number of its membors, in wealth and in slaves.
The most warlike,
The most warlike, most illustrous, and most
popular of these tribes are the Abencerragoes, descended from a race of ancient kings who onc reigned in Yemen. They are exalted by their
great qualities still more than by their tigh descent. Inrincible in war, they are mild and merciful after victory; their graceful manners and
elegant talents are the delight and ornament of our court. They are respected by the proud Spaniarus, whose love they bave won by the
generous kindness and acts of favor to Christian captires. Their immense wealth has always been
the patrimony of the poor. In battles, at tourthe parimony of the poor. In battes, at tour-
naments, in every gane of dexterity and skill, naments, in every game of dexterity and skill of this celebrated tribe. Never did an unfathful friend, a fickle husband, or
disgrace this illustrious famuly.
Their only rivals in greatness, in opulence, an perhaps in valor, are the two famous Zegris, scendants from the monarchs of Fez . What
scent ever be my just resentment against that guilty
tribe, I will not hide from you the fustre of thos deeds by which they hare distinguished themtimes, carried fire and sword, with destroying
fury, through the territorics of the Castilians furg, through the territorics of the Castulians
an hundred times have their rictorious bands de an hundred times have their victorious hands de-
corated our mosques with the standards of the the glory of these explolts. Never did a Zerri bring home a captive; every man whom he mas-
tered in the field, fell by his sabre; his ferocity Was nerer sofiened by love or friendship.-
Proudly distained of those amiable qualities, thas Proudly distained of those amiable qualities, thos
graces, those talents, which are the delight of our court, they regard the gentleness of sensitility as efteminate weakness. Haughty, fierce, an
turbulent, they delight only in the fields of death and know no joys, but those of battle and victory: all other arts they despise.
They have been long auimated with the mos iolent jealousy of the generous Abencerragoes. ofen were these two valiant tribes oa the point of deciding tueir difterences by arms. It wa
with dificulty that Muley-Hassem, exerting a his autbority, maintained peace between them.Bum their hatred was open; and ane one procipal other party. The Almorades and the Alabe supported the cause of the Abencerragoes;-
while the Gomeles, and the Vanegas defended the egris. The other more obscure tribes had imi tated this example. Division reigned through the
court and the city. And my father was coustantly
bloout.
The exalted and tender soul of Muley-Has sem, naturally determined him in respect to the
party whom it became him to favor. His own virtues inclined bim insensibly, and even uroluntarily, to the Abencerragoes. This preference
which he could not hude, furnished new fuel to the hatred of their enemies. This Muley sam
and to pacify the discontents of the Zegris by a
signal mark of his faror, took a wife out of their tribe. Aixa, daughter of Almadan becane queen
of Grenada. But, Aixi bad no qualty to of Grenada. But, Aixi bad no quality to re
commend her, except beautr; pride and an un-
feeling beart, bereditary in leeling heart, berent
I was the last pledge of the mutual lore of ther more for a chlld than she for me. She suckled me with her own milk. She would in-
trust no one with the care of my education. My rust no one with the care of my education. My
fears flow, when I think of those happy days
which I passed in iny mother's arms and and her eye. My brother, Almanzor, never left us Being some years older than I, he explained to comprehend; and taught me all that lie ha gratitude. Even then I regarded him with that
tender and confidential respect of which $m y$ heart las ever since retained the impression.-
Muleg would often come to join our harmles sports. With us he forgot the uneasiness occa-
sioned to him by Boabdil. The best of mothers was delighted, as if the heavens had been opened
lier, when the King whom she adored risied
her in her retirement, and with a father's $f$
ness, pressed his dear children in his arms.
AlasI those days were too happy days to last
The Spaniards attacked our frontiers. My bro her, at glory's call, left us, and hastened to
fields of war. His yalor and splendid could not console us for the want of his society. He returned always in triumph, and laid his hai
rels at his mother's feet. But he was instantl| gone again. I myself, being now obliged to
pear at court, and to lire amidst its bustle, gretted those peaceful days which had bee soon more painful subjects of regret, to prepara My mother was ravished from me. She ex-
pired, after long sufierings, good and worthy mother! the loss of you still afficts me with fresh sorrow: your last words
still thrill my heart. Tenderest of mothers

## hearen! I have not swerved from the oath

 which I vowed to you, on thy death bed; renderme, in like manner, faithful to the duties whic you taught me: and, oh! into this breast, warn with the remembrance of you, may those rirtue
descend, of which you set an illustrious
Zulema here paused; sobs interrupted lier utterance. With her fair bands she strove to
the tears that flowed over her countenance. Gonsalvo, whose emotions were little less vio lent than her's, gazed on her, with moistene
eyes. He respected her grief too last the princess esumed her narratire in a tre
The king was inconsolable.

## dren him strength of mind and me, could have

his Leonora. Almonzor was with the los
Ie returned in sorrow, to mingle his tears with
him to leave him. Boabdil, who had long been engaged in wicked machinations, took advantage
of lis absence and won the hearts of the soldiers.
Yielding himself up, without reserve, to th
Zegris who longed to see a prince of their ow
blood upon the throne; Boabdil prepared to re peat that criminal enterprise which has been to father by a son, the deposition of a prince by
his subjects. He endeavored to seduce the army o his interests ; and none but the Abecerrago offered any opposition to his inppous designs.-
Those faithful soldiers warned Muley of what wards. My fatherf to the s diers, and by his preference, checked the risising
sedition. But the eril was too deeply rooted. A small spark was soon to produce a mighty con-
liagration. The king, still susplious of an natural son whom be durst not punish, concluded peace with the Spaniards, and disconcerted the

$\qquad$ action from bis court, by offering a nobler scope tancy by wis the cosity, that unsettling macon been always distinguistede. Feasts, tournaments, his orders, renewed. A pref to the sorrow which part in Leonora, he himself could not well tak was, to proride emplogment for the martial youth, which might prevent the breaking out of ciril rolent and feeling heart like lis
My brother's marriage gave occasion for those Moraima, of the tribe of the A bencerragoes. The joung Abencerrago consulted her mother,
and intrusted to her the secret of ber heart.
The king determined to unite them in marriage, and to displey alnined tho manile them in marricenge at their wed-
ding. Moraima, wearing a veil enriched with pearls, and a robe of clotin of gold, garnished with jewels, was conducted through the city, ac-
cording to the custon of our nation, riding on a stately steed, and attended by a coupany of la-
dies. Players on musical iustruments went beore her. Betind followed a train of slaves, carrying in baskets ornamented with nowers of
I'ersian tissue, Indian veils, and rich dresses for ne young bride. ail, by lis stature, his ligure, and that air of sreatness and of yoodiess, which soexpressively
ndicates the happy tranquility enjoged by an
amialle and viruous mind

Muley-Hassem had appointed for the nest day, a runnitg at the ring, and a cane-play, the
arorite diversions of our nation. All our war-
ars. ery expense, to distinguish themselves by splen-
Hardly lad the sun begun to gild the summits
the palaces of Cirenalia, when the people of come to witness the festivities of unis happy ne
casion, went to till up the feats which had been raised in the square of Yivarambla. In the uidof sculpture, and a wotiler of sumpuous masnificence. 1 ts trunk was of brass, its lighage of
gold. A bar of silecer upan one of its song leaves,
bent it down with its reight, and remaing ia equipoise, sustaned the rimg which wns to be toe
victor's prize. When this ring was carried away,
the ingenuity of the artizan lad contrived, that nother should start fron the pint of the cohe foot of the pratm was a spice, inclosed for of their instruments, to anotuce the re balconies, covered with precious stuffis, and
 esquare.
Already Aleady bad the julyes taken their places;
arendy was Muley arrived, in all the pomp of majesty, and leading by the hand Mo-
raima, resplendent with diamonds. Tlie reople, raima, resplendent with diamonds. Tie people,
secretly seduced by the perfidious Zegris, did not sions of joy and affection. Muley felt the morto my brother, who followed with me, and saicl, My son, I have lired too long; I am no longer then with tenderness. He sat down between us. Hill court were around him; the balconies were
filted; and the sound of trumpets, answering each other, from the four barriers of the square, They entered, by different sides, in four bands.
The Abencerragoes composed the first. Robed in blue tunics, embroidered with silver and pearls, garnished over with sapplures; they wore, on their turbans, a plume of blue feathers, blue
being the farorite color of the Abencerragoes and on their bucklers a lion chained by a shep-
herdess, with these words for the device, Gen$t l e$, yet terrible, expressive of the character of
their tribe. They were all in the lower of their age. They advanced under the conduct of A bea
Hamet, for whose misfortunes your tears shortly flow, but all whose care yen was, to con quer before Zoraida.
The Zegris came next. Their tunics wer green, and embroidered with gold. The Alabez and the Gomeles formed the two last bands. The
Alabez, wearing robes of carnation, embroidered rode on dun horses, and wore the turban of the Abeacerragoes. The Gomeles, again being connected with the Zegris, wore tunics of
purple and gold, and rode on bay horses, while the black plume waved on their turbans. These 1 our troops came, in succession, to sa and fell back to the four sides of the square Prince Boibdil then appeared, ridiag on a
African steed that seemed to breathe fire from Eis nostrils.
Each of the troops was to name twelve out of their number, to run at the rings together. If prize reserred for the conqueror. Other less
considerable presents were intended to gratiff and sooth the panquished.
The signal was given; and the irst who ad
ranced, was the charming Aben-Hamet. He sprang forward, with the rapidity of an arrow,
from the blue squadron. He carried of the first

| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLC CHRONICLE. - NOVEMBER 51858. |  |  |  |  |
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| suceess. Even the most fortunate gain not morethan five rings. Aben-Hamet has carried off twenty. The norse of a thousand drums announces bis victory. The judges declare, that |  |  |  |  |
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| he has won the prize. The four companies next prepare for the cane- |  |  |  |  |
| reeis, they rut anginist one anotiter, break them <br>  |  |  |  |  |
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| tratunced by all. Blood streamed over the square. The affrighted people fled. Hatred, death, and |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ricrs, to take ther } \\ & \text { sued, pressed upon them, and slew numbers in the } \\ & \text { narrow passage. On that bloody day, the va- } \\ & \text { liant fumily of the Abencerragoes might have } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| Grenada rose in instant insurrection. The doorsof the houses were shut. An bundred thousand |  |  |  |  |
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|  eit $y$ sat iniemeatale trop |  |  |  |  |
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| At sight of Almanzor, they stopped. The |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { suddenly opened; and Muley-Hassem, with the } \\ & \text { crown and sceptre in bis hands, advanced be- } \\ & \text { tween the two armies. } \\ & \text { "Stay your hands," cried he. "Spare those } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| offended, you say; am not I also offended?Learn from |  |  |  |  |
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| look his father in the face, nor advance a step towards him. Muley preventing him, placed on |  |  |  |  |
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| king of Grenada; and you, Zegris, swear to a peace with your generous enemies." My father, attended by Almanzor, Moraima, |  |  |  |  |
| My father, attended by Almanzor, Moraimaand me, retired to the Albayzin, the ancient abodeof the frst Moorish lings of Grenada. |  |  |  |  |
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## THE TRUE WHTNESS <br> Cathotic chenoncie,







## The ©rue Olitiness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1858.

## YEWS OF TEE WEE

Ocr latest dates from Europe are by the Inprorogued to the 18 th of November. A great mecting of London Vestrymen, held to deach excitement in religious circles: a revision of the Liturgy, and a reform of the Book of Prayer of the French and British Consuls at Tetuan is said now to be a boax.

From India we hear of fresh disturbances, and the extermination of two disaffected regiments at Mlooltan. The troops in the Punjaub were be-
ing disarmed, considerable doubts haring arisen as to their fidelity. In Oude, affairs appear to be bad; ; the situation in Gwalior is growing
worse; and the difficulties in Central India are said to be only commencing. Epon the whole the last ac
cheering.

The great controversy of the day in the Angstill raging with undimuished furg, and threatens an cuse a serious selusm in the ranks of Puetest hankering on the part of a section of the Anglican ciergy, after Cntholic doctrines, and Catho-
Jis discipline, have been disposed of, or hushed up, by the simple process of leaving thein "oper"
questions. 'Thus was the great Gorrain quesquestions. Jums was the great Gorlian questo the primciple that, of contradictories botil may lisled, has hitherto managed to put off the evil day which has long menaced it; but which nor seems to be fast approaching, when men 10 law, or worslip God according to statute.
But this "Confessional" controrersy will But this "Confessional" controversy will n allow itself to be so disposed of. In the eyes of
Protestants, questions concering " Baptismal ReEneration," or the "Real Presence in the stractions devoid of all practicul consequences.
Trinitarians, Socinians, and Sabellians can find ample space to disport themselveq within the
walls of the Gorernment Zion, without trampling upor one another's coras ; and all binds of beasts, clean and unclean, may take refuge and obtain a welc ome within its pleasant pastures, provided lead to any practical result. All manner of heresies and infidelities, or "errrors of opinion" stall be pardoned 10 the Anglican; but "or asceti isan, these are the sins for which there is no mercy, no forgiveness; and which consign the palaces and courts of erangelical Protestantism. Thus fasting is held in supreme contempt by Proiestants; chastity is an abomination unto them,
and the very mention thereof drives them mad; and the very mention thereof drives them mad;
but the Sacrament of Penance, especially that portion thereof which enjoins "Conlession", and thing practical; something terribly in earnest, whiel is itself a " sham." Strall marrel then that the "Britich Lion" is aroused, and lasbes
bie sides with bis tail to noble indignation at the wuors which have reached his Protestant ears respecting the "Romisch practices" of certain of
the Anglican clergy. These "practices" sot, like "crros of opinion" upon the nature of the Gothead, the eficacy of the Sacraments, or them, be winked at, or allowed to have a place in the "Clurch By Law Established;" there ean be no compromise, no via media, discovere Caurch of England man who really believes that Cbrist has left with His Ministers upon earth the power of absolving from,
the words of his Lord,


are not, like their own thirty-vine articles, a mere
" ham," and that they mean what they certainly
 of all their meaning:
No! this is certain, that no: matter hoov indulgent the Protestant world may be to what it calls "speculative" errors, it will not tolerate for
one instant those practical errors" which lead one instant those practical errors which leau,
tirough Confession, to repentance, to mortification, anid amendment of life. Protestantism, in its origin, was a revolt of the animal against the spintual ; and can onif buerorian of the former
ing and upholding the superiory ing and upholding the supts of the flesh, over the Grace of God. With an intuitive consciousness both of the strong and the weak points of its position, Protestantism is alarmed at the slightes indication of a revival of spiritual tendencies
amongst its children; for it well trows that where the spirit obtains the mastery over th lesh, there its dominion is
It cannot therefore be doubted that the present controversy on the subject of Confession and Sa and important that has agitated the Clurch England since its origon in the XVI century.Other disputes hase for a season disturbed it
The Times, the oreat exponent of British Pro estantism ; Punch, and the majority of the Angli can Bishops who, in spuritual matters, rank nex in authority to the Times; the LowChurch clerg and the majority of the laity, lave strongly declared themselves against Confession. They tak their' stand upon the Thirfy-Nine Articles, which
are essentially Calvinistic, and therefore hostile o, and irreconcileable with, the Liturgy or Book of Common Prajer, which is compiled from Catholic sources. The Times especially, as the
chief ecclesiastical authority in the three kingdonss, loudly protests against the Confessional especially as used by the members of the Angli an clergy; upon the grounds has of persons who an be trusted with confessions of a startling and not to be found in zhe clergy of the Church of Eugland."
On the other side there is, if not a numerous, at comprising rery infuential section of that Clergy conprising indeed all that is most zealous an
distinctively Christian in the Establishment paratory to Absolution is, it not of dirine appont meut, at all events a practice or discipline of the early Church whuch the Reforners of the XVI This party take done well to bare retained which certainly more than insinuates the neces sity of Auricular Confession, and esplicitly as Thus the "Articles" the Clurch of are placed in open antagonism with its Liturgy ablish the its love of compromise we Establishment, and its love of compromise, w
see not bow in this case a reconciliation can b brought about.
For this-as indeed is the case with all r
ligious controversies in the Protestant world-i of reference to any universally recognised standard of truth, but by "public opinion." The
vox populi" las ia all Protestant communitie vox populi" has in all Protestant communitie
uperseded the "vox Dei;" and it is beyond a doubt that the former bas strongly pronounced against Auricular Confession. Its advocates
may plead the Rubrics, the words of the Liturgy, and the practise of the early Church-but in vain. They will be met with the reply that "public opinion" in England is against all " Romparticular; that if the Liturgy teaches, or countenances the practise, the Liturgy nuast be and that, no matter what the discipliae of the early Cburch, the opinions of the Falhers, or the eactings of Christ, the custom of Auricular Confession is repugnant to the molera Grea XIX century, and nust, therefore, be put down y Act of Parliameat.

The Mincrve finds it easier to miscrpresent an opponent than to refute him ; and bence it is the True Wirness, as arguing for the abolition of tuthes, as the logical consequence of the secutruth $\hat{i}$, that we have always combated this line of argument; contending that, as there was no lic Church of origin betwixt the tithes of the CathoReserves, so the abolition of the former could not atord a precedent for the secularisation of the | latter. |
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| On the |

On the other hand, we bave shown that, if the mere art of secularisation affords no such prececomplisbed; and the general principle hidd down in the preamble to the Clergy Reserves Billwherein it is asseried thar it is "clesirable" to

 though feeble opposition to that measure ; an achcte, of ihose men who, professing what the
Minerve calls" bons principes"-sound Catho ic principles-actively assisted in placing:upo our Statute Book a proposition so repugnant to peril to our eceleeiastical institutions in Low Canada, as that which we have cited above. For, either the Catholics-the men of "bon nincipes"-who asserted by their rotes that was "destrable to abolish all semblance eren connection betwist Church and State," belleve or they did not. If they did, their first duty a honest and consistent men is to urge its general nd immediate application ; ontend that the State assistance giren to th Catholic Clergy in the matter of tthes will soon ot believe-(which we opine was the case)-in the desirableness of the abolition of all semlance eren of connection betwixt Church an State, then we cannot fiod in the English lan guage words strong enough to depict in its pro
per colors the baseness of those, who knowingly per colors the baseness of those, who Enowingly
and deliberately ratified by their rotes that hich in their inmost hearts they knew to be . Rather than assent to a principle which he believed to be false, an honest man would allow himself to be torn in pleces by wild horses; ra her than risk their salaries and gorernment thations, "les hommes a tons princepes," as
he Minerve calls them, regardless of their utues as Catholics and as the sworn legislators of the country, basely consented to perjure themselves before God and man. For, by what soever sophistry the Minerve may seek to pal he Legislature rotes contrary to his conscience is 10 all intents and purposes guilty of perjury:Perhaps now the Minerve may be able to unempt towards those whom it ģualifies as "hom

## a bons prineipes.

The Minerve, by way of defending its patrons, Trges that the prime movers in the act of secular of the desirableness of abolishing ail semblance connection betwist Church and State, were and that it was only when longer resistance was and that it was only when longer resistance "as oner Canada submitted to the measure"this bowerer. They not only passively submit Cal to the measure, as to an inevitable necessity, through the Legislature; which, if believing the neasure to be essentially bad as anvoling a fals principle, they would not have done, had they been possessed of common honesty; or if their
profession of "good principles" bad been anything better than "Cant"-which, as Carlyle truly observes, is the "materia prima of the
derv." What should we say of the soldier who entrusted with the defence of an important out work, but deeming his position no longer tenable, should not only abandon his post, but go over to he ranks of the enemy, and do battle under their is precisely what a considerable portion of the "men of good principles of Canada" did in the erves; and hence the scorn which the Tru What the Minerve, what his friends "a bons cincipes," do not, or will not understand is this rate mórality ; and that God bas not given us on tandard of truth for the individual, and another for the politician. The old French Marquis ight console bimself with the reffection that most assuredly God would think twice befor darnning a person of his quality;" but we doubt greaty if the Canaciaz member of Parrant for laying the like flattering unction to his soul. Our otemporary may, and most probably will, accus of holding "Rouges" principlea, and of being
ainted with "Clear Gritism ;" but nevertheless ainted with "Clear Gritism;" but nevertheless
we arow our belief that, both for the office holder nd non-office bolder, for the Statesman as well as for the private cilizen, there is bur. one rule of right and wrong ; that a lie is still a lie, though it bound vi with upon parchanent, and cunningly rugment seat of Him Who shall one day judg nath rich and poor, the exigencies of the "douitle majortiy" will hardyy be admithed as a valid ple might be saved, tirespective of the ultimate condition of the latter-we could understand the Minco ve's line of argurnent; and we should then acknowledge the justice of testing the acts of the we test the acte of the private iudiridual. But until our cotemporarary stall have made good this "Bi-Personal" theory of the Government Of
Gicer, we shall still judge the latter's public con-
duct by the same rules as these liat we apply to
the prirate conduct of the non-oficial citizen.

 with reference to the close connection: betwixt Puritanism and Immorality, betwxt Calvinistic antinomianism, and Impurity. W.e say "un a support of our thesis we have given Protestant testimony; and surely every man must be gainst himself. If we hare attributed the drunkenness that preyails, in Scotiand on the Lord's Day, to the absurd, unscriptural sererity with which all innocent relaxations are on that day frbidden to the working classes, we have done so the authority of Scotch Scomemselves; who rist giren to the world the scotionh Press have enness and impurity, which we have reproduced. Indeed of the facts themselves there can be no doubt, for they are, alas! only too well attested. s to the exciting cause of that well attested im orality, there may be differences of opininion come may attribute character. Others, amongst whom we rank ourselves, contend that naturally cotch are no more addicted to vice or impurity, han are their neigbbors: that the immorality hich all candid men must admit, and all true Ciristians deplore, is the result of a supernatural of any natural, deficiency ; and that the Cal inistic training of the people, and the Pbarasaical interdict placed by a Calvinistic clergy upon mougst the ahusements of the people, ars eadlong and with fearful rapidity, into the gulf f dissipation.
Of the fact of the general immorality of the great mass of the rural population of Scotland, the marvellous purity of the women of Catholic reland : a purity which even from the mouths of Frotestant tourists, has extorted reluctant expres-
 with proof, against which no candid person can
caril. Thus in the Dumfrics Courier, we find an article on that illegitimacy, which without Montrical Gazette copies; and which we there fore trust that we also may be permitted to trans-


 population, illegitimate births, are more rife in
Scotland than in any other part of the Britisb Empire. But "this effect, defective," as bonest Polonius would say " cones by cause :"-
"That we find out the canse on of this efininet,
It is for our adversaries, therefore, who object to our hypothesis, to assign some other cause
than that by us assigned for the very unenvialle notoriety which Protestant Scolland enjoys in the
matter of prostitution, drunkenness, and illegitimate births.

A Shurfle.-We learn from the Toronto Mirror of the 29 th ult., that Mr. Sheriff Corbett has, in a letter to one of the Kingston papers,
endenvoured to shuffe out of the disngreable position in which has impertinence towards the
Irish Catholic Clergy of Canada Jad placed him, by means of another piece of impertinence tawards the Ministers of his own denomination. He says now in short, that by "Irish priests,"
whom, together with " vohiskicy," he denounced Whom, together with "vohuskey," he denounced
as the "ckrsc of Canada", he meant, not the priests of the Catholic Church, but the Irish tergymen of the Cburch of England.
Here we are well content to let the matter rest : for a more abject apology for lis insolherif Cor could desire than that which Mr. Shern Corbett has offered through the calumns fing Kina press, and the Toronto Mirror. He has swallowed and indigestible morsel he must find them to be.
For he knows that no one will accept the explanation he offers; or be simple enough to doubt that it was the Irish Catbolic Clergy, and not the Ministers of the Protestant Establishment, whom be alluded in his speech at the Kingston Synod, and in conversation in the U. States. For in the first "place, the terin "Priests," Lhough to be met with in the Rubrecs, is rarely, or never Pur Protestańt friends. One of ho spake as
never man ppalke before, tellis us that it it oot from "hiring fairs", but from the corrupt heart adulleries, fornications " "s" and if this murders, question presents itself, why should the so, the the Scotch Protestant be more corrupt-as is evidenced by the evil fruit in the shape of forication that it produces-than that of the Ca tholic peasant of Ireland? It is this question
that the Dumfries Couri er fils to cause like the majority of his brets to solve; beTo find in the majerial order, that which he liopes exclusively to the moral order.
And yet there is much significance in bis admission, when speaking of those " hiring fairs," se sifley "are almost the only bolicays which the toiling rural population possess." True no doubiday who robed them of that hebdomadal. holiday, which ere the great apostacy of the
XVI century they, XVI century they, in common with their Catbolic co-religionists of Europe, enjoged? Who deprived them of those other seasons of innocent re-
laxation which the Church in her wisdom, her tender regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of her children has appointed? Protestantism boasts of its perpetual activity; glories the factory or to hs holidays to stop the roar of rind of the interfere with the evenasting no longer holidays for the poor; but rather seasons of rigid austerty, so that no more is their coming haled with delight by the children of toil. -and what is the result? Why this: that outraged nature spurns indignantly the heavy yoke imposed upon it by Pharasaical Calvism, and and by the same act, throws off the salutary $r$ straints of morality and religion.
The lessons of experience are thrown away upon some men. In rain for them does history barbed shafts; facts can make no impression upon their thick heads, fly they never so fast and ment, their armour is impervous to ridicule argubides so thack that if you poke fun at them they hardly feel you. These are they who confound austerity of manners with purity of norals; who accept a sour face as a sure sign of a good in so siuning as not to be detected; and whose old saw " A blot is never a blot until it is hit." These are they who have denounced the True ness, and immorality of the spiritual children of John Knox ; and who, instead of attempting it disprove our facts, or to controvert our logic, as sail us with abuse. From these men, of course lve expect no justice; but we defy those who by us from the Scotch Protestant articles copie out a single fact relative to Puritan immoralits given in our columns, for whech te pro duced unexceptionable eridence ; or to show that the conclusions at which, from the-consideration gitimate deductions from our premises. At all gitimate deductions from our premises. At all
events the fact is patent that, in proportion to its $\begin{aligned} & \text { teres } \\ & \text { poin } \\ & \text { turn }\end{aligned}$ ould arise therefrom. In this respect the duty

every man wor thy of the name of Catholic, or of
a child of that Spiritual "Móther who bas placed a"child of that Spiritual" Móther who bas placed or say anything aganst Orangeism, is to condemn and to denounce his Ministerial advisers. Hence the not very honorable silence of a press profess ing Catholicity, and "good principles," towards
"Secret Society" daily mereasiog in this coun "Secret Society" darly macreasing in this coun-
try, possessed of formidable political power, and ry, possessed of formidable political power, an
which openly proclaims itself as an "Anti-Papal" which openly proclaims itself as an "Anti-Papal
Society; that is, a Secret Society essentially hostile to, and bent upon destroying the religio of the people of Lower Casada ; and wha the reigion, their laws, their language, and all that Societry the name of people. And bis Canadian press holds its peace!

We would remind the Montreal Witness, that he has not deigned any reply to our queries re-
specting the effect of Infant Baptism, and the importance of administering in. To what are we to attribute this reticence? Is it to the fact that clear, or well defined opinions unon the infinitely important subject at issue? or is it that, havin such opinions-and which, therefore, be must lool upon as forming a part of God's rereale
truth-he dare not publish ihem, for fear of pro voking the animadrersions of bis brother sectaries?
Baptismo things one. Either the doctrine Cburch, is truen the act of the Catholic Missionaries-who risk their lives in China, in order to confer the in fortunate little ones cast out to perish by their uunatural parents-is an act of ${ }^{3}$ noblest, because of Cbristian heroism. Or else the said doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration is false, a mere Popis corruption ; in which case the Baptism of Infants, Orthodox cotemporary belongs, is we beliess ou nation of a Sacrament by Cbrist Hinself pointed, and therefore a blasplemous mumnery a fit subject for its reception, is to all intents and purposes, a sacrilege or profanation of God's oly things.
We, hererere, again call upon the Witness Fr a clear anc sharp definition of the Sacramen infants. This call we bave the. right to make since he thimself provoked the controversy by
making the conduct of the Catholic Missionarie making the conduct of the Catholic Missionaris
in China, the subject of his caustic remarks. At the same time we frankly admit that we do n espect a plain straight-forward answer; for
the first place, we never yet knew such an answer to proceed from the lips of a "saint" or evangelical person after the order of the conventicle and in the second place, we never yet met with Protestant, however well-informed upon all other topics, who held any precise or well-defined opi nions upon the mysteries of Christianity. Pious at best their religion consists in a dreamy mys ticism.

We learn with pleasure that a nem Association, to be called "The St. Patrick's Literary Associacua, Superior of been established by the Ver probation of His Lordship the Bishop of Mop real, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church An Irish Clergyman, who is to assist at its del the Association. The first meeting was beld i the St. Patrick's Hall on last Suaday evening The meeting, which was rery large and highly respectable, was addressed by the Superior in
French; by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, who ex phained in English the substance of the Superior'
address; by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, (the Clergy Mr Th De the Society); and by Mr. Thos. D'Arcy M'Ge M.R.P., who was called upon to speak on the ably good, and the spirst of the meeting admirable. Over seventy persons paid their admission The next meeting-the last before the election of the Officers-will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, at halif-past 7 oclock, on next Sunday even ing. We trust that the meetung, like that of
Sunday last, will be a large and influential one.

On Wednesday evening Mr. G. Brows, and several of his colleaguey arnived in town to at tend the Banquet to be beld on Thursday even-

##  pnder his immediato direction. WW understand it is deigned to placo $n$ clock and a clime of blls in deen steeplos. The clock is in course the bells havo already arrived. <br> 

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To the Editer of the Thue Wrineco
Aiexandria, 1st Nov., 185 Mimanesin ine bour of thie on promision oide ienial




 Lererore under no obligation to him for the past;
end they should know clearly upon what grounds they
are expected to coslesce with him for the purpose of


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##  <br>  <br>   welli-bred and wai hoo kind hearted to order lie man down but be must bave felt that people who know Mr. Thomsa Corbett, both at Trenton and at Belle-  

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 Eagle River, a tuibutary of the Gatineau. Whe harenol up to hip time heard any accurate accouns or
the result of the expeditions of the nalventurous pio

## Ressunnecrionssss at Wonk-Yesterday, the cap Lain of the steamer "Richelieu" intimated to proper

 nuthorities in this city, that there was on bourd hisvessel a barrel, of the contents of which he had formedsuspicions, Inrestigntion wnamude, and it was
discoverell that the barrel contaiced the deud tody


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 to retire from, or he superseded in, his office, and thatthe Hon Joseph Howe, of Nore cootis, will succecd
he Hon Goser
 Hugh Kelly, in the townghity of Georgina, on
30th of July laat. 14 will bo remembered hat



mestimonials from foreign countries

 Thonas S. Rannes, writing from Rangoon, Burmula
becenber 19 , $185 t$ safs ;-"It is becoming more po



 BORRODALLE, THOMPSON, HALJ \& CO.
Sold by druggists ecerywhere. lymans, Savage, \& Co.,
Iontral, Wholegale Agente.
bubnetts cocoane





BURNETTS COCOAINF:

For many months my bair had been falling offr,
untiI was feartal of losing it entrely. The skin
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advertised hair washes, which I bare sinco been told contained canppheno spirit.
lig the advice of $m y$.

 necsed to fall, and I have now n ilick growth
of new ini. I trust that otbers similhrly nllicted ill be induced to try tho same remedy.
Yours very truly,
SUSAN
R. POPE.




MR. VALLIERES DE BT. REAL,
No. 59 Litlle St. James Sireet.
LUXURY FOR HOME



che "Persian Ralm" ant itheir
Tr this geai." Home Luxury
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|  |  | our faith as to our greatness. The unheard of ex-tension of her pover forbids us to second its increase. |  |  |
|  |  |  | of Lord Derby's Government that it has dared to bejust-a rare policy in British dealings in the East.INDIA. |  |
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|  |  | long as Russia remains schismastical she will prove dangerously bostile to the interests of France. |  |  |
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|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gendent will anve informed you a fortnight since of } \\ & \text { General Roberts' tardy victary, and the different } \\ & \text { stages reached by the rebels in their fligat from the } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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|  |  |  | are trying to force their way back to Central India,but the distance is great. General Roberts is close |  |
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|  |  |  | said to hare reoccupied Garracota, a statement notofficially confirmed, and which even if confirmed, is |  |
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|  |  |  |  | Sepoy army altogether <br> has just terminated. The worl with Jung Bahad |
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|  |  | Thic most repuliser manitsatations of sperstition, |  |  |
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|  |  | neyed to Upsand to have their fortunes told bs amiraculous cliild, a Clairrojante, and a pamphletpublished inStockholm about this prophetess has been | ment our troops have passed through it, becomes as tranquil as if no rebellion had occurred. Man Singh however, is giving a great deal of trouble. He pro- |  |
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|  |  | authorised by his Chapter to institute an inquisition concerning abuses of superstition and watcheraft in |  |  |
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|  |  |  | tie Gogra. The enentre of the guerilla warfare, bow- <br>  | Colonel Ramsay, on bis arrizal, explained the |
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|  |  | thitber is So managed that the chidd who undertakesit is first changed into a worm inside a room; it thencreeps out of a hole in the window; assumes the form |  |  |
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|  |  | bells, with the dread sentence: 'Maj my soul never enter the Kingdom of God till this metal is again a |  |  |
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|  |  | boots, which ine occasionaliy fig the speed is "fast and furious." |  |  |
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|  |  | bes prodiced many geniuses, but rarely one, upon the whole sinperior, to Gerald Grifin." Browonson's |  |  |
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