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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VOL. VIII.


## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858.

 No. 25.$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ders with princes, and trod upon higbnesses' toes } \\ & \text { one could not walk twenty yards without meet }\end{aligned}\right.$ one could not walk twenty yards without meet-
ing a sorereign. All these crowned heads, kings, ing a sorereign. All these crowned heads, kings,
grand dukes, electors, mingled easily and afiably with the throng of visitors. Etiquette is banished from the baths of Baden, where, without laying aside their titles, great personages enjoy the
liberty and adrantages of an incognito. At the time of my risit, a company of very indifferent a week, in the little theatre. They played to a week, in the little theatre. Mey played to
empty benches, and must have starred but for
the assistance afforded them by the directors of the assistance afforded them by the directors
the gambling tables. I often went to their per formances, and, amongst the scanty spectutors, self-is gentleman, very plainly dressed, but seif一ia gentleman, very plainly dressed, but
agreeable countemance and aristocratic appear-
ance, invariably occupied the same stall, and agree, invariably occupied the same stall, and
ance,
scemed to enjoy the performances, which proved seemed to enjoy the performances, which proved
that he was easily pleased. One night he addressed to me some remark with respect to the
play then acting ; we got into conversation on the subject or rramatic art; he salr that 1 was specialy competent on that topic, and afer the him. I accepted. At midnight we parted, and,
as I was going home, I met a gambler whom I slightly knew. 'I congratulate you,' he said;
' you hare friends in high places!' He alluded to the gentleman with whom I had passed the evening, and whom I norr learned was no less
personage than his Serene Higliness Prince Led pold, sorereign ruler of the Grand Duchy Niesenstein. I had had the honor of passing
whole evening in familiar intercourse with crowned head. Next day, walking in the park, I met his highness. I made a low bow, and
kept at a respectful distance, but the Grand Duke came up to me and asked me to walls with bim. Before accepting, I thought it right to
form him who I was. I guessed as much,
sa the Prince. 'From one or two things that las night escaped you, I made no doubt you were a
theatrical manager.' And by a gesture he renewed his invitation to accompany him. In a long conversation he intormed me of his intention the
establish a French theatre in his capital, for the performance of comedy, drama, vandeville and comic operas. He was then building a large wheatre, which would be ready and he offered me the management on
witer France for the present year, and the offer was ranteed mo drand Duke guaranteed my expenses and a gratuity, and there
was a chance of very large profits. I hesitated
not a moment; we exchanged promises, and the not a moment; we exc
affair was concluded.
" According to our agreement, I am to be
Karlstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy Karlstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of
Niesenstein, in the first week in May. There Niesenstein, in the first week in May. Ther
is no time to lose. My company is almost corn plete, but there are still some important gaps to
fill. Amongst others, I want a lover, a ligh comedian, and a first singer. I a reckon upon you
to fill these imporiant posts." "I am quite willing," replied the actor, " but
there is an obstacle. You must know, my dear there is an obstacle. You must know, my dear
Balthazar, that I an deeply in love-seriously,
this time-and I broke of with Ricardin solely because he would not engage her to whom I am attached." "Oho! she is an actress ?"
"Two years upon the stage: a lovely girl
full of grace and talent, and with a charming full of grace and talent, and with a chariming
roice. The Opera Comique has not a singer to compare with her."
" And she is disengaged ?" seems, and by a combination of circumstances
which it were tedious to detail, he fascinating Delia is still without an engagement. And
give you notice that henceforvard I attach my give you notice that henceforvari I attach m,
self to her steps; where she goos, I go ; I will perform upon no boards which she does not tread.
I am determined to win her heart, and make her my wife." "Very good!" cried Balthnsar, rising from his seat, "tell me the address of this prodigy;
I run, I'fy, I make every sacrifice; and we will start to-morrow."
People were quite right in saying that Balthasar was a clever manager. None better knew how to deal with actors, often capricious and
difficult to guide. He possessed skill, taste and garden of the Palais Royal, he had obtained the signatures of Delia and Florival, two excellent Germany. That night his little company was
complete, and the next day, after a good dinner, complete, and the next day, after a good dinner,
it started for Strasburg. It was composed as follows:
Balthasar, manager, was to phay the old men, and tare the heary business. the first singer.
Rigolet was the low comedian, and took
parts usually played by Arnal and Bouffe.

Similer was to perform the valets in Moltere's
comedies, and eccentric low comedy characters
Anselme was the walking gentleman.
Lebel led the band.
Ments as prima vanna, and in ther charms and tal
Miss Foliga Miss Foligny was the singing clambermaid. Miss Alice was the walking lady, and mad
herself generally useful. herself generally useful.
Finally, Madame Pas
Finally, Madame Pastorale, the duenna of the
company, was to perform the old women, and look after the young ones.
Although so few, the company trusted to atone
by zeal and industry for numerical deficiency.It would be easy to find, in the capital of the
Grand Duchy, persons capable of filling mute acters, and, in most plays, a
The travellers reached Strasburg without ad
renture worthy of note. There Balthasar al
lowed them six-and-thirty took advantage of the halt to write to the Grand ing arrival; then they again started, crossed the Riline at Kehl, and in thirty days, after traversing several small German States, reached the
frontier of the Grand Duchy of Niesenstein, and stopped at a little rillage called Krusthal. From
this rillage to the capital the distance was only this rillage to the capital the distance was only
four leagues, but means of conveyance were
wanting. There was but a single stage-coact wanting. There was but a single stage-coac thal for two days, and it held but six persons.-
No other vehicles were to be had ; it was neces sary to wait, and the necessity was anything but pleasant. The actors made wry faces at th prospect of The. The only persons who easily made
up their minds to the wearisome delay were Delia and Florizal. The first sunger was desperately in love, and the prima donna was not insensible
to bis delicate attentions and tender discourse.
Balthasar, the most impatient and persevering of all, went out to explore the village. In an
hour's time he returned in triumph to his friends, in a light cart drawn by a strong horse. Unfortunately the cart held but tivo persons.
reaching Karstadt, I will go to the Grand Duke, inmediately send carriages to convey you to his
capital."
These consolatory words were received with loud cheers by the actors. The driver, a pea-
sant tad, cracked bis whip, and the stout Mecklenburg horse set out at a small trot. Upon the
tent, resources, and prosperity of the Grand
Duchy, but could obtain no satisfactory reply the young peasant was profoundly ignorant upon all these subjects. The four leagues were got
orer in something less than three hours, which is rather rapid travelling for Germany. It was The shops were shut, and there were few persons in the streets; people are early in their labits in
the happy lands on the Rhine's right bank. Presently the cart stopped before a good-sized house "You told me to take you to our prince's
palace," said the driver, "and here it is." Balthasar alighted and entered the dwelling, uncal lazily up and down in its front. In the entrance hall the manager met a porter, who bowed gravely
to him as he passed; he walked on and passed to him as he passed ; he waiked on and passe
through an empty anteroom. In the first apartment, appropriated to gentemen-in-watting, aide rious degree, he found nobody; in a second sa-
loon, lighted by a dim and smoky lanp, was an old gentleman, dressed in bhack, with porvdere hair, who rose slowly at his entrance, looked
lim with surprise, and inquired his pleasure. "I wish to see his Serene Highness, the Gran Duke Lcopold," replied Balthasar.
"The Prince does not grant audiences at this
hour," the old gentleman drily answered.
"His Highness expects me," was the confl
ent reply of Ballhazar.
"Tlat is anothar thing
be his Highness's pleasure to receive you.-
"The managnor of the Court theatre."
The gentleman bowed, and left Balthazar alone. The pertinacious manager already be-
gan to doubt the success of his audacity, when

## him in

He entered. The sovereign of Niescnstein
was alone, seated in a large arm-chair, at a table
covered with a green cloth, upon which were ink-stand, a tobacco bag, two wax-lights, a su-gar-basin, a sword, a plate, gloves, a bottle,
books, and a goblet of Bohemian glass artistically engraved. His Highness was engrossed in
ing one of those long pipes which Germans rarel
ng. one of those long pipes which
ay aside, except to eat or sleep.
The manager of the Court
manager of the Court theatre bowed
thrice, as if he had been advancing to the foot
lights to address the public ; then he stood still lights to address the public; then he stood still
and silent, awaiting the prince's pleasure. But, and silent, awaiting the prince's pleasure. But,
although he said nothing, his countenance was so expressive that the Grand Duke answered him. "Yes," he said, "here you are. I recollect
you perfectly, and I have not forgotten our agreement. But you come at a very unfortunate moment, my dear sir!",
"I crave your Highness's pardon, if I lave rosied an improper hour to seek
"It is not the hour that I am thinking of",
answered the prince quickly. "Would that answered the prince quickly. "Would that
were all! See, here is your letter; I was just ow reading it, and regretting that, instead o
writing to me only three days ago, when you or three weeks before starting.
"I did wro
three weeks
" did wrong
" More so than
"More so than you think, for, had you sooner "Us
"Useless!" exclaimed Balthazar aghast.
Has your Highness changed your mind?"
"Nothing at all; I am still passionately fon
ithe drama, and should be delighted to hare French theatre here. As far as that goes,
ideas and tastes are in no way altered since sumimer, but, unfortunately, $I$ am unable to sa rising from his arm chair. ITe took Balllinzar' arm and led him to a window: "I told you, las
year, hat I was building a magnficent theatr
"Your Highness did tell me so."
Well, look yonder, on the other side of the "Your Highness, I see nothing but an ope pace; a building commenced, and, as yet, scarce "Precisely so ; that is the theatre."
"Precisely so ; that is the theatre." leted hefore the end of winter.
"I did not then foresee that I should lare men. Such is my present position. If I Ihav
men the work take you and your company into my pay, it because I have not the means. The coflers You are astounded! Adrersity respects nobod saults with philosophy ; try to follow my cxam che; and, by the way of a begioning, take rink to the return of my prosperity. S
you suffer for my misfortunes, I owe you planation. Although I never had much order in Ifirst met with you, to believe nony finances in lourishing condition. It was not until the com mencement of the present year that I found th
contrary to be the case. Last year was a ba one; hall ruined our crops, and money was har
to get il. The salaries of my household wer in arrear, and my officers nurmured. For thi
first time $I$ ordered a statement of my affairs t be laid before me, and I found that ever since
my accession I bad been exceeding my revenue My accession 1 bad been exceeding my revenue able diminution of the taxes paid to my predenented, and now $I$ am ruined, loaded with debts, and without means of repairing the disaster.it was to double the taxes, raise extraordinary A fine plan, indeed! to make the poor pay fo my impropidence and disorder! Such thing
may occur in other states, but they shall not oc may occur in other states, but they shall not oc
cur in mine. Justice before ererything. I pre
fer enduring my dificultics to making ny subject suffer." "Excellent prince!" exclaimed Balthazar
ouched by the generous sentiments. The Gran Duke stiled. it is an arduous post, and you will have none to seen the emptiness of iny anterooms; you me neither chamberlain nor equerry upon your en-
trance. All those gentlemen liave given in their esiguations. The civil and miltary officers eft me, because I could no longer pay them dleir wages. I am alone; 2 few faithful and patien
ervants are all that remain, and the most important personage of my court is now
mund, my old valet-de-chambre." These last words were spoken in a melancholy one, when pained Balulusar. The eyes of the
onest manager glistened. The Grand Duke "dected his sympathy.
"Do not pity me," he said with a smile. "It some etiquette, and, at the same time, of a pack of spies and hypocrites, by whom I was formerly

The cheerful frankness of the Grand Duke's
manner forbale doubn of bis sincerity. Balthasar congratulated him on his courare.
"I need it more than you think?" replied Leopold, "and I cannot answer for having enough desertion of my courtiers would be nothing, did I ove it only to the bad state of my finances; buy others or take back the old ones and amuse myself by putting my foot upon their servile
necks. Then thicy would be as humble as now they are insolent. But heir detection is an omen re at the political horizon. Poverty alone rould not lave sufficed to clear my palace of men who are as greedy of honors as they are of
money ; hey would have waited for better daps; their vanity would hare consoled their avarice.
If they fled, it was becane they felt the ground in learue with my enemies. because they are eyes to impending dangers. I an on bad terms
with Austria; Meternich look astance at me with Austria; Metternich looks askance at me;
at $V$ ienna I am considered too liberal, too popuproach me with chat iset a bad example; they remaking my subjects sufficiently feel the with not he a scuryy accumulate pretexts for playing Although I Service, covets my Grand Duchy. Alhough I say granel, it is but ten leagues long
and eight leagues broad; but; sueh as it is, it
suits suits me ; $l$ am accustomed to it, 1 have the
habit of ruling it, and I slould miss it were
deprived of it dispute my incontestible rights ; this is a mere
pretext for litigation, but he has carried the case before the Aulic Council, and notwilhstanding
the excellence of my right, I still may loose my en my judges. My enemies are powerful, treason surrounds me; they try to take advantage of
my financial embarrassments, frrst to make me bankrupt and then to depose me. In this criti-
cal conjecture, 1 should be only too delighted to cal conjecture, 1 should be only too delightted to
hare a company of players to divert my thoughts
from my troubles-but I have neither theatre nor money. So it is impossible for me to keep you,
my dear manager, and, believe me, I ann as griered at it as you can be. All I can do is to
give you, out of the little I have left, a small ndemnity to cover your travelling expenses and
take you back to France. Come and see me
and you shall take your leare.
Balthasar's attention and sympathy had been
o completely engrossed by the Grand Duke's
misfortunes, and by his revelations of lis politimisfortunes, and by his revelations of lis politi-
cal and financial difliculties, that his own troubles had quite gone out of his thoughts. When be quitted the palace they came back upon him like
a thunder cloud. IHow was he to satisfy the actors, whom he had brought two hundred leagues
away from Paris? What could he say to them, how appease them! The unhappy manager
passed a miserable night. At daybreak he rose and went out into the open air to calm his sase
tation and seek a mode of extrication from his dificulties. During a two hours' walk he had
abundant time to visit every corner of Karlstadt adondant time to visit every corner of Karlstadt, capital. He found it an elegant town, with wide straight streets cutting completely across
it, so that he could see through it at a glance.The houses were pretty and uniform, and the rors, which reflected the passers-by and transorted the street into the draiving-room, so that iosity without quitting their easy clairs-an inghers. As regarded trade and manufacture, the
capital of the Grand Duchy of Niesenstein did not seem to be very much occupied with either. It was anything but a bustling city ; luxiry bad
made but little progress there; and was due chienly to the moderate destres, and
phlegmatic p liilosophy of its inhabitants. In such a country a company of actors had
no chance of a livelilood. There is notling for but to return to France, thought Bailthasar, after making the circuit of the city; then he
looked at his watch, and deeming the hour suitentered with as little ceremony as upon the preceding evening. The faithful Sigismund doing
duty as gentleman-in-waiting, receired him as an old acquaintance, and forthwith ushered him into the Grand Duke's presence. His Highess seem-
ed more depressed than upon the previous day. He was pacing the room with long strides, his he held papers, whose perusal it apparently was
that had thus discomposed him. For some moments he said nothing ; then he suddenly stopped before Balthasar
"You find me less calm", he said, "than I
was last night. I bare just received unpleasant
news. I am heartily sick of these nerpetual rex-

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 ncy General, we aro informed, las declared, that
when he has before hin ovidence to justify him
doing so, he will issue a special comminsion, if the
assizes were only a fortuight amas.









 notitity. The Rer. Mr. Preston thas refers to tha
litigstion: 11 A Chucry suit of fftecn years stand-
ing, in which I wis one of the defendants, nad which










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NEWS OF THE WEEE. The death of General Harelock, who after
arine saeed the Empire of India to Great Brihaving sared the Empire of India to Great Britain, bas at length succumbed to disease, will
be looked upon as a national misfortune. The disasters of $G$ eneral Wind Wam were in a few
deys succeeded by the total defeat of the Gwa. days succeeded by the total defeat of the Gwa. days succeeded by
lior ruutineers by Solin Campbell, who, utter-
If routing them, captured their guns, amunition, If routing them, captured their guns, amunition
and baggage. But where shall we find one to and baggage. the gallant Havelock?
Much remains to be done in India, though he muting properily speaking is repressed. We not with our own mutinous soldiers only, as has hitherto been the case, but with the warlike people of Oude, who bave been but very recent If brought under British rule, and who still re tain a traditional attachment to their native princess. British troops were bowever, daily
arriving at Calcutta, and were being hurried up arriving at Calcutta, and were being hurried
the country to join Sir Colin Campbell. The altack on Canton was
inonth of December.
The European ne
The European news is uninteresting. The launch of the Leviathan was progressing slomlly,
but steadily ; and in due time, spite of the forebodings of the evangelical Record, the monster will be fairly afloat.
to our friends and subscribers. The many faltering notices, and other still more substantial testimonials, which we have
within the last fortnight received from the friends and supporters of the True Witness, demand our warmest acknowledgments; and are to us a
satisfactory proof that our feeble eflorts in behalf of the cause of civil and religious laberty are not unacceptable to a large portion of our Ca-
nadian Catholic fellow citizens. From meny quarters we bave been encouraged to persevere in the course that we have hitherto pursued;
whilst the handsome remittances which we have received, and the active exertions of our kind friends, have put it in our power to continue the
publication of the True Witness, in the hopes publication our humble sphere we may be of service to the cause of religion, and may approre ourand continued support of our Catholic friends. Our principles are too well known by this time for it to be necessary that we should say many
words on that subject. They consist, in the first place, in humble submission in all things to the expressed wishes of the divinely appointed rulers of the Church; to whom, and not to any
layman no matter what his position, has God enlayman no matter what his position, has God en
trusted the charge of feeding Fis fock; and in the second place, in maintaining our entire inde pendence of all other influences whestions that directly or indirectly affect the honor of the Catholic Church, or tbe inter ests of her children, we deem it our right an our duty to take an active share, but without al The Church alone is the mistress of our affec tions; her friends are our friends, her enemies our enemies; and our bighest ambition is to la our soul, and with all our strength.
And by this policy we believe that we slal best subserve even the material interests of our Canadian, and the nationality of the Irishman are so inseparably connected with their common only that we must trust for the maintenance of the former. In Canada, as in Ireland, the priest is the true patriot, the best conservator of the distinctire nationality, the liberties, the so long as the French Canadians shall, like the people of Ireland, remain faithful to their Church, so long will it be impossible for their auversares prevail against them. This explains why the "Soupers" of Ireland and the "Swadalers" in this country are so anxious for the conversion of Roinanists. - It is a purely secular or political
object that these gentry hare in viesv; for they bject that these ge reland and Iev, for thes remain Catholic, there will still be an Irish, and French Canadian nation. Would to Gou that both Irish and French Canadian Catholics could
understand this ; and understanding. it, would understand this; and understanding. it, would
lay aside their little causes of difference, and

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| c |} contributions of our Kingston friends-whos names shall be published in our next-call for

our immediate acknowledgment, as having ma terially helped to relieve the True Witness from the pecuniary embarrassments under whicil times, and the dilatoriness of some of our country subscribers. In justice to our Montreal thends we should howerous and heary demark, that spite of they have always, as hare also our Kingston sub scribers, distinguished themselves by their warm upport of the True Witness and their punc-
tuality in the payment of their subscriptions.Their action therefore, on the evening of Mon day last, has taken us entirely by' surprise ; a Irish Catholic friends, we ought to have learnt tha here is no effort or sacrifice which they are no ready to make at a moment's notice, if they deem that the honor of their Church or of their coun-
try requires it of them. Of this high mark of our rellow-citizens' approbation we trust that in tume we may in some degree approve oursel ves worthy and if we are not profuse in fine words, it is be and because we flatter ourselves that they will ccept our past, as a sufficient guarantee for ou future.
And in conclusion, we trust that those who tiil remain indebted to us, will make it a point the sums which stand aganst their respectire names in our books. A very trifing exertion on this; and having done it, they will we are certain, find the act as satisfactory to themsel res, as, we MEETING OF THE FRENDS AND SUBSCRIB
ERS OF THE "TRUE WITNESS." Pursuant to pnblic notice, and in conssequacuce of
the announcement referred to in the first resolution, a numerous meeting of the friends of, and subscrib-
ers to, the True Witness, took place at Odd Feliow's Gall last Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.
T. D. M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P., was called to zbe Chair, and J. Donnelly, Esq, requested to act as Secretary,
The following letter from the clergy of St . Patrick's Seminary, Montreal, Jana 25, 1858.
To the Chairman of the Meeting of the Subscribers Whe Chairman of the Meeting of the Subseribers
and Friends of the True Witness.
Desing, -The Clergymen of St. Patrick's Cburch,

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interests.
Passing Passing over the invaluable services rendered by
e True Wininess to traligion and societ during the at this moment - in parvices so so inadequately requited-
greatest importance aftecting the que religiousiond of the
onditions of the Cocial great
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 Worthy example
out the Province
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Our space, and the hour at which we go to press, only candes us to insert tie resojutions, which were
briefly and appropriately spoken to by the several
movers and seconders. They are os follows :-

 calpable negligence of a portion of its subscribers
and the consequent embarnsment in the business
department of that invaluable Catholic journol gifted high-minded and honorable editior wourld
obliged to suapend its pullication, within ove month
fom that date


tions.
The
nounco B. Derlin, Esq., was then called to the Chair, and
Bol the thanks of the meeting were roted to Mr. McGee Adjourned with three cheers for the True Witr
Ais

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE
TRUE WITNESS. Kingston, 22nd January, 1858. A large and infuential meeting of the Cathoincs of
the City of Kingston was held on Thursday last, the the City of Kingston was held on Thursday last, the
21st !January, at the Rooms of tho Catholic School 213 ! January, at the Rooms of tho Catholic School
Trustees, attached to the Cathedral. The object of
George E. Clerk, Esq, to continne the publication of the Tavg Wirsess, the English organ of Catholic pinion in Cenada.
Upon the motion of Mr. J. Oreilly, Barrister, the
Very Reverend P. Dollard, Administrotor of th Diocese, was called to the Cbair. \#fr. OReilly was squested to act as Sccretary.
The Vers Reverend Chairman explained the object and oloquent janguage to maintain the TnoE WIrxiss, the able and unfinching advocate of Catholic
rights and principles; and not to suffer the enemies rigbts and principles; and not to suffer ithe exemiea
of their faith to reproach them with having failed to ustain the ablest Catholic journal in the Protince meeting, and were adopted by acclamation; the Nored by J. Hickey, Esq. ; seconded by present: man Harty-

Hoved by J. ORReill, Esq.; Beconded by Mr.
Councillor Campbell-

 the meeting, by the appoint trent of a Special Com-
mitteo for that purpose.

## Mored by Mr. Councillor Hyland ; seconded by Mr. Hugh Cummins- ithat the following gentlemen be a Special Com- mittect to crry out the object of the foregoing Reso-   <br> A subscription was then opened, when a bandsone  without delay. Upon the mo <br> man Harty mation of called to Councillor Bones, Alder- Char ; and a rote of thanks being given meeting broke up. <br> J. O'Ralluy, Secretary.

Priests and Polurics.- $A$ rather warm discussion, as to whetber Priests should interfere
in politics, is still being carried on by several of our French cotemporaries. 'There is however a previous question, which it would be well for them
to settle-and that is-Does the State, or Civil Power, nterfere in any manuer with, the Church, or exercise any influence upon the morals of the
people?-For, if it does, there then can be no doubt that it is often, not only the right, but that it becomes the bounden duty, of the priest to interfere with politics, and to bring his peculiar
influence to bear upon the State, or Ciril Power influence to bear upon the State, or Ciril Power.
With matters that ecclesiastics should interfere. As citizens, they have the same right to do so as have the
members of any other class in society; but, for their own sakes, for the sake of the dignity ${ }^{\text {of }}$ their sacred order, every one will agree that, with purely secular politics, it is well that the these purely secular politics. Where, amongst all those great questions which agitate society,
and occupy the minds of men, shall we find one that is purely secular ?-one into which the religious element does not largely enter, and which
does not affect the moral and spiritual, as well as the material and animal well being, of the community? Now, in all matters which directly, or indirectly, affect the moral and religious interests of the community, we assert that it is the briest actively to interfere. We
dit are Papists, and are neither afraid nor astamed of the epithet "priest-ridden." We would
then neither denp, nor apologise for the interfen neither ueny, nor apologise for the interliere that it is often their duty so to interfere; and we are prepared to delend the thesis-that
that country in which the political influence of
the Catholic Church upon the State is most pow erous, even in a material point of view. The Pays will therefore clearly understaidd
why we do not attempt to defend our Canaidian Catholic clergy from the attacks made in its co-
co Caunoice clergy from the attacks made in its coinferiered in the late elections, and ex erces
their influence to procure the defeat of one, the return of another, of the difierent candidates. Well ! and if they bave-what then? They had
the right to do so as citizens; and as ministers of the right to do so as citizens ; and as monisters of
religion it was their duty to interfere in all questions afiecting, directly or indirectly, the reli-
ious interests of society. Ere the Pays can gious interests of society. Ere the Pays can
conclude from the mere fact of the political inconclude from the mere fact of the political in-
terference of the Catholic clergy, to their improper conduct, he must prove one at least of two
things. Either that the interests of religion are not, and can in nowise be, affected by the acts of the Legislature; or, that the infuence of the Clergy las been exercised in an improper man-
ner, or with an improper object. The mere fact of interference in political matters proves nothing; for that interference is good or evil, ac-
cording as it is exercised in a legitimate or illegitimate manner, and for or against a proper ob ject.
Tlat

That prrests are but men, we adnit ; that agan, no one will deny. They may err, both as to the object to be attained, and as to the manner of attaining it ; but in spite of all these liawith the error, which they share in common aloof from the angry strife of parties-which in Canala they invariably do-the political influence they exercise is, and must on the whole, be
salutary. It is, for instance, salutary to the in dividual, salutary to the State, that the former hould be reminded that in the exercise of bis ciric righlts, he is discharging a sacred trust, for it is well that from the chair of it is well that from the chair of truth the great
truth be proclaimed, that a vote is not the voter's private property, which he has the right to bestow how, or where he will; but a deposit which he is bound to esercise, not for his own personal
adrantage, but for the general good of the community, and the greater glory of God.
mistares to which even priests are liable-tbat inistares to which even priests are liable-that
from time to tume a solemn protest be entered gainst political atheism-the crying sin of the XIX century. It is good that from time to time a voice should be heard crying out that
God is not dead; that He still lives; and is stifl the Supreme Lord both of the material and moral order. We are not of those whe would or who would altogether ignore His existence to His duly appointed ministers the right to speak in His Name ; and though we do not claim for them any infallibility, yet we contend that even the errors which they may sometimes commit in so injurious to society, to civil liberty, and the great spiritual interests of the community, as action, and their constant silence upon the grea politico-religious questions of the day. Forimpress upon the Pays-as there is no man who is either pure animal or pure spirit, so there is scarcely a single question with which the stateswell as a secular side, and into which the religious element does not largely enter. Does the Pays seriously mean to contend that with such questions the minister of religion has no right to interference-to the mollus operandi-that he objects? If it is only to the latter that he objects, he has yet to show that in any single inlis infuence in an improper manner; and wo think too bighly of his intellectual abilities suppose for one moment that he will attempt to
defend the monstrous thesis-" That when the State interferes with the Church, the Church has no right to interfere with the State."
"Of a truth, a rather childish allair is this Hols
Childhood." drontreal Witness, Jnnl. $23 r r^{\prime}$, 1858 .
Xes, good brother Aminidab! a very childish affair indeed ; its object being to fulfil the injunctions of Him Whose tenic. heart burns Himself, when on earth, took them up in IFis arms, and blessing them, declared that " of such is the Kingdom of heaven."-St. Mat. xix, 14. ra ruth, a rather childish affair is this same It is of heaven. Eh-brother Aminidab cotemporary objects, a very "cheap" affair. It pields no profit to its managers ; it entertains no Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurers, and SubTreasurers, with handsome salaries for them-
selves, and familes. It has no Anniversary Meetings; its business is not announcerl in placards, gorgeous in many colored letters, and mag-
corners of the streets, heralds its approach, neiplaces. Humbly and noiselessly it goeth about among the lanes, and purlieus of the great cities, seeking after those little ones whom Christ lowes, Kind whom it would fain make members of His and unpretending affair is this same Holy Childhood; and so brother Aminidab, giving a groan over the errors of Romanism, and gracefuly adthe affair from his mind, as altogether unworthy of the attention ot such a pround theolagity and such a moture Christian as of the ruling elders of "Our Zion;" and with of sweot ness, gives God thanks that there is nothing cheap or childish about his religion. Why! his
pew rent alone, would form a very considerable item in the annual houselkeeping expences of many poor besotted Romanist-for whom his heart leeds.
But perbaps, brother Aminidab, you mean that the belief of Catholics in the salutary effects of Infant Baptism-that the spiritual status of is recipient is thereby changed-and tuat be or of the Kie a child of God, and an inheri isla affair Kingdom of Heaven-is a very child manly reason reject. Well, brother, we will not deny the soft impeachment. The truth is, that we Papists are childish, very childish in our faith; like little children, we rely with implicit confidence in the promises of our Fatber who in Heaven, and having the words of Jesus we or quite content theremith. We ask, we seek
fecterity. Of a truth, the Papist's faith is a very childish affair indeed, from be ginning to end.
But then, good brother Aminidab, you who are so strong, so wise, -you who hare attained to thodox and virile snuffe, - you should not be so severe on your weaker brethren. You should emember that the childish bellef in the efficacy of Infant Baptism is not confined to Papists, but asserted even by intelligent ProtestantsFr instance by the Anglican sect, in the Rubric their Baptismal Ofice. And you should re nember, too, that the Sacramental system as it called, though to you apparently unreasonable ecause inconsistent with your sour Calvinism, in perfect harmony with Catholicity, and has Church received since the earliest days of the Church by all Christians who acknowledge "one aptism for the remission of sins." Why, your nisfle sedill lost the belief in the efficacy, of Infort Ba Whe belief in the efficacy, of Infant Baptism Whether, then, is it the more childish to baptise ith the terchings of $y$ regenerated? -or to baptise them in the belie bat it is after all perfectly immaterial in so far the spiritual interests of the children are conination whether they be baptised or not? Vac herefore, why Protestant parents have thei children vaccinated; but if they do not believ hat Baptism confers upon their litlle ones an nhen beneft, we do not see why they should ho he troble of liaving them baptised. Me Baptis good brother, with your opinions about Baptim and Sacramental Grace, you sliould content yourself with the administrations of the hould tion ancet and raccine matter ; you Anabaptists, and there raise pour vice against the Popish rite of "baby-sprinkling", and the enor-
mity of bringing little children into the fold of Christ ; there, and with better grace, you will b able to sneer at the "childishness" of Papists, and the simple, economic manner in which the

Mr. Glues' Lectures.-We see by the Quebec Morning Chronicle that the St.
Patrick's Catholic Institute of that City are bout to invite Mr. Giles to lecture before them uring the present season. This shows the good taste of our Quebec friends ; for Mr. Giles, as fator of the great poet of human nature is wor hy of all praise. We would advise him how ever, to stick to the drama, and to escherv theology. He has read his Shakspeare more at lentrely than the writings of the Christian Doctors ; and his just appreciation of the humo of honest Jack, by no means qualifies him to sit in judgment upon the merits or demerits of Marcentury. To this conclusion we have arrived, after a careful perusal of the report of Mr. Giles' lacture on Protestantism, given on Sunday last congregation of this city ; just as on the other days of the week be lectures, and lectures adini rably, upon the genius of Sluakspeare.
Not but what Mr. Giles, even in his Sunday lecture, gave ulterance to several highly important truths. It is perfectly true that "Pro tastant ideas do sometimes disagree with the aer !eelings of nature," and cannot, therefor

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 Hazzé, and and that it demands is strict obser stance of the Sabbath.". Protestantism, ite services, it cannot speak to us of better thing to come; and unable to appeal to the "fine in armpathy, it cannot be supposed capable ither of stirring our fears, or of exciting our hopes. It is also true that "it attaches no pe ouliar sanctity to poverty, and believes it a forgetting, of course, the words of him eh said; "Blessed are the poor," and taught that at arathing for a nioh mas to ater int he Kingdom or Heaven. It is true that Pro than is in coil curse, and that in its desire for the wel fare of society, it forgets the individual," and is therefore eminenuly hostile to civil liberty. An se loly that Protestantism is not Cbristianity, but merely modern beathenism-seeking always thos aings alter which the heathen sought, and whic Lord the Kingdom of God and His jus " says the word of God. Nay! says Pro estantism, seek first the things of this world and its pleasures; and having provided abundant be affairs of the soul. It begias by making provision for time, not for eternity. "It builds," M. Giles truly, "the school before the omfort its votaries, bids them as did good Dame Quickiy when ministering to poor Jack upon bis death-bed-" not to think of God, as there is no thoughts." It has been supposed by many students of Shakspeare that be was himself a Ca tholic ; but there can be no doubt about the Quickly.'

號 fol did Mr. Giles learn that Protestantism " with f kings, but with toils self imposed bad created a spstem of amelioration which might might wel give the world a glad surprise in its wonder?" gin Protestantism has been supported by the Without the aid of armies!" wanc Church tant history lies not, it was by the aid of foreign in England. "Without the assistance al kings Protestantism ones its origin in every country in Europe to the sword of the civil ma-gistrate-when prolligate kings have been it farts, and the lewd mistresses of crowned ty A guisary penal laported logether with its san without a rival ; but those penal laws having been peated, Protestantism in America is but the synonym of infidelity, Turn to the record eligious progress of the United States, wherein according to Mr. Giles "Protestantism ha berein? Like the book that was spread before the eyes of the seer by the river Chebar, thes are witten within and without "and therein is laof its iniquities the whole land is desolate.
But Mr. Giles is himself the witness as to th amount of "amelioration" for which we are ingets the individual"" in its "desirs says, "for fare of society." But society as distinguished rom the individuals of which it is composed, he welfare of the individual to that of an abs raction, Protestantism has, even in this worl ored itself opposed to the fundomental princine Christianity, which always deals with indiviuals who have souls to be sared, and seeks the meliare of society indeed-but hat ond
moting the welfare of each individual of whom ciety is composed.
We hope Mr. Giles will not be offended at the freedom of our remarks. As a lecturer o igbly, and can listen to him with pleasure and with profit ; but his Sabbath lectures are, it must ology and philosophy are naught.

License to Comult Adultery-The Of cial Gazette of the 23 rd ins., contans a e intends to apply to the Legislative Council during the next Session of Parliament, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife. We are anxious to see how our Catholic members, "les geiss dc for a legal sanction for the violation of God's

## OF GaND MTHITARY Solares-We would Monday evening next at the City Concert Hall, Rifles. No pains have been spared to promote the success of this Soiree ; and we trust that the attendance will be such as to conrince the public ional man-and of his many excellent qualities as a citizen.

At the Annual Meeling of St. Patrick's Total ab st., the following gentlemen were elected Office Jearers for the ensaing jear:-

2nd Vice President-EdFard
Trccanrer-P. D. Durack.
Secretary-Edward Murphy
Secretary-Ed ward Murphy.
Executive Com ititee. Dennis
Oorley, William Kiernan Martin Prico, Michaci Burke





Seat of Governament.-It is now officially announced that the City of Ottawa is the spot da. This the future political caped the angry comments of several of our city cotemporaries; and the Herald is of opinion that the Provincial Legislature may even yet refuse to be bound by the decision of the authorities at bome. There is Kingston have been cleverly "J bumbugged."

We have received the first number of the Western Star, a new Catholic paper published Diter
cotemporary a long and successful career. The Western Star "will be Catholic in the strictest dogmatic meaning of the term, and in its broal est range of unlimited universality
J. C. Becket's Calendar for 1858 , is a very handsome specimen of the typographic art, and will be found a

We have receired from the Chief of Police annual reports of the Statistics of crime Montreal during the past year ; from which it causes was 4,394 . Of these offenders, a siderable number seem to lave been guilty othing more heinous than porerty and destitupersons arrested as homeless ragrants, and or protection, is put down at 1,839 , of whom Of the half were females.
Of the remainder, it does not appear that There have been 1,842 arrests for intemperance,保 He total number of discharged is put down at
852: of those committed for trial at $91 ;$ and of those summarily dealt with by short sentences of
imprisonment, rarging from fifteen days to two onths, at 1,461. The national origins of the 2,401; British, 956 ; French Canadian, 898 ; United States, 63 ; other countries, 76.
Upon the whole we have good cause to gratulate ourselves upon the rarity of serious crime in our midst. We have lad, in spite of of drunkenness than we had during the previous year: and though the number of arrests has in-
creased by 259 , this must be attributed to the effects of the commercial crisis upon the poorer members of society. Thus we find that the
persons arrested for the crime of poverty were jersons arrested for the crime of poverty were
last year 4.56 in excess of 1356 , whilst under ests made by the Policese. This is higlly gratitying, and shows
Ther hat for orderly conduct the citizens of Montreal may compare farorably with those of any city
on this Continent; and that eren the severely duded was not attended with any amount of drunkenness, or characterized by any acts of
violence. Tlis fact, we say, connected will he election is amply proved by the statistics Montreal mal and well feel proud.
Smaddling on a Large Scale--The
Berlin correspondent of the Times mentions that in order to encourage apostacies from the Cathohic Church, it has bese determined to erect
"houses of refuge" for the special accommodation of all apostates who are too lazy to main-
tain themselves. The sum of $f 500$ for these Swaddling establishments has already been subnotorious "Souper ;" and " consilderable activity is being developed to oblain farther subscripoubt; but as it has been already tried, and been attended by signal failure, even during the famine
fears in Catholic Ireland, is to to be expected rove also on the Continentor Erable to its pro moters. "Houses of refuge," rent free and the mates found in tea and sugar, may do very wel for this world; but where shall the miserable
hireling apostate, whodias sold his soul for a mes of potta
come?


MONTREAL MAREET PRICES


MILITARY BALL
No. 4 (MAJOR DEVLIN'S COMPANY,
will give their

## SECOND ANNUAL BALL

Monday Evening, the 1st of February Next,
CITY COVCERT HALL








LUXURY FOR HoMe.






save your doctor billes and time.


 man who wonld not recommend anything to me, that




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 outh merica, at 75 cents per bottle.
ofice, 418 Arch Street, Pbiladelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all the Druggists in Montreal.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

 It, both by Burmans and Karens. $I$ amays take
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8 ,
Commission Merchants and General Agents,
 TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, Which will bo disposed of, to the Retail trade,
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October 28.

PATTON \& BROTHER, North american olothes warehouse, 42 MGill Street, and 79 St. Pand Street Every descripton or Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-

stantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice al | reasonalie rates. |
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| Montreal, March 6. |
| 6. | 1856.

GROCERIES, \&c., sc. SuGARS, Teas, Coffe, Raising, Currants, Spices,
Candied
Lemon,
Orange and Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger, do, Res-
berry Vinegar, and ail other artices of the Best Quaberry Vingagr, and ail other
lity, and at the Lowest Prices.

OHN PHEL AN,
Dalhousie Square

## Montreal, January 21, 1857.

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 Hours of aterdaice-. Apply to
Terms very moderate.
ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.
St. Annc's Male School, Grifintown
MOUNT HOPE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Ladies of tee sacred heart,
THIS Institution, situated in a bealthy and agrea-
ble location, and favoreá by the patronge of His ble location, and
Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on
the frist Monday of September, 1857. In its pand of Literary and Scientific Studies, it
In it combine erery advantage that can be derived
will Wril combine erery advantage that can be dern
from an intelligent and canscientious instruction in the rarious branches of learning becoming their ses.
Facility will be offered for the acquigition of those
Ornamental Arts sad Sciences, which are

 object of peculian rigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.
the knowledge of Religion and of itis duties mill receive triat artente of all true Education, and hence Will form the basis of every class and department. to the admission of Yupils, provided they be willing
to conform to the general Regalations of the Institute. TERNS PER ANNUM.
Board and Tuition, including the French
per quarter, in advance,............


Physicinns fees (medicines charged :
Apothecaries' rates,
Italian
Italian, Spanish, ana,
incach,
Instrumental Music,
Use of Instrument,....
Drawing nnd Painting,
general regulations. The Annual Vacation will commence the second Thene will be an extra charge of $\$ 15$ for Pupils remaninug during the Vacation,
Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regrlar
changes of Linen, six Table Napkings, two prive of
Blankets three pairs of Sheets one tounterpane
 and Goblet, Kuife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing
Bos, Combs, Brusbes, \&c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffParents residing at a distance will deposit suffi-
cient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupis
will fu tes will be receired at any time of the year.
For further particulara, (if required.) apply to Bis
Lordslisi, the Bistiop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. Wr. Wo the

CHEAP READING.


 and Registry
Patricts church.
October 7.
deaf and dumb institute, mecotead saint lodis, montrea
THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreat, will
be RE-OPENED on the 15 th instant, at Coteau St.
Lousis
 hapyry to loarn that this Establighment is, ander the
direction of distinguished aud qualified Professors.
 from Seven Dollara, and upwards, per month, payable
in advance, by two instalments. Shoold Parents or in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or
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and
Editiors of $F_{\text {rench and and Engligh papers are request- }}$
ed to insert this advertisement for one month, with ed to ingert this advertisement for one month, with
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