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# ousint Exathe <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 

## VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1872.

## BOOKS FOR AUGUST.

 THE OLD GOD. A narrative for the People. Daxys: THE WITCH OF ROSENBURG.THi HDDEN GEM. Ey E. E. Car-
 HoRNERURST RECTORY. By Sister LEGENDS OF ST. Josepe, Patron of the
Univeran Church. Tmnilated frou the French by Mrs. J. Sadilie marion howard ; or, Trials and ritiGorNG HOME:
ST. HRLENA; or, The Finding of The Holy DEVOTHONS FOR THE ECCLESSASTICAL
YEAR By the Author of "Jeaus and EEE ExiLen Soul. A Legend. Aso,
 DYRBNGGTON Court ; or, The Story of
John Julian's Prosperity. ExCELSTOR ; or. Poilteness, Edecation, and
the Means of Obtanuing Suceess in ifife.


THELAST

## CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

chapter L.
In three days time they began their journey home, resting on the Fay each night of the four
days it took them to complete it, for they only went on for two or three hours each day. A last, what an inespressible relief it was for
Grace to come to the end of the journey, and to Grace to come to the end of the journey, and for rhom she had prepared it, with such differen opes to those which she now entertained. Edward had been very curious about brothers and sisters he was to see, but his mother persuaded him to wait until the day after
bis arrival before she brought them in to see m. The children were also most anxious and lesirous to hare a peep at the "new brother
mamma had brought back to them," and impatient for their turns to be taken into his Mrs. Noel had a consultation of doctors, as
avised by her regular attendant a few daps advised by her regular attendant, a few dass
after her return home; nor was she surprised ater her reatura the ball had so injured the luog that it was only astonishing that he had not at once nuccumbed; nor unprepared for the an nouncement that a few weeks was all they could promise her of his life, and that short space great care thyy knew that he would receire was the poor youth surrounded! His mother
had a sofa bedstead put into his room so that had a sofa bedstead put
She engaged a lady companion who soud She engaged a lady companion who should house-keeping, ${ }^{\text {Eo as }}$ to be able to devote her-
elf to the invalid. And how hind every onc was to Edwardl it was the groat treat for the children to be allowed, ono at a time, to sit with brother Edivard on the days when he bring in a sweet wild nosegay for his room,
becanse he had said that he loved the wild lowers better than garden flowers.
Six weeks after his arrival his mother had the joy of telling him that the Admiralty had would receive, for his gallantry, and that bo would be entitled to receive a life pension for
his wound! The boy was truly gratified: tears of joy coursed down his cheeks; he
whispered to his mother, "I shall never want he money: still I should like to hare it, to buy something for you and the chiliten, With a choking sensation Grace' tried to "I will think about it." When he returned to the subject, she said, "I should like to huve your portrait, Edward, and so it was arranged Cottage, who slayed as long as it was necessary to complete the picture; for you may be cer-
tain that there wero wany days, the poor invalid could not benr eron halr an hour's sitting
small table before him, on which Grace slipped mas their habit for an hour or two before bed
the bullet ( F hich she had always carried in her pocket), a union-jack rested against his chair;
his naval cap in his hand, resting on his lanee Altogether it made a very interesting pictur although a and onc, because of his haggard
countenance and wan expression; however, they
a had never seen any other, and to them the like-
ness was very valuable and dear "You will tell little Robert all about me, won't you, mother, when he grows ap, and make him a sailor
for my sake? I should like to think that he would take my place.
They wore about this time cheered by a let.
ter from Captain Nool, who hoped by the autuma to be houre again. He spoke of how he
the gupposed and hoped that they were enjoying
Edward's risit. He expeeted to find him quite strong, and able to get to sea again. Grace as she read the words! nor did she let lidward know what his stepfather said about You could not have borne it.
You must not, however, suppose that EdGrace had taken every opportanity that presented itself to elevate her son's mind, by the consideration of the bright exchange that awaited him, if God in His mercy received him to
His hoavenly kingdom; and she taught him to rely on the precious death of his Redeemer as bis guerdon of pardon for the sins he might
his ignorance of right and wrong have committed. The poor youth's favorite prayer was
"the sins and igmorance of my youth do not remember."
At times she painted to him in oloming
colors the bliss of heaven. "Ah Edward!" colors the bliss of heaven. "Ah Edward!"
she would say, "I am the one to be piticd,
who have to remain behind, still to fight and strugcle for the crown," so that at last nsed to say, as if inpatient to be gone, "Do
you think that it will be to-day, mother ?" and
look disappointed if she "thought the look disappointed if she "" better-stronger to-day." Nor must you suppose that she neglected the
holy ministration of her pastor for her dying
clild ; by no means, He had as much comclind ; by no means, He had as much com-
fort in that respect as she could procure for him. There was no difficulty, being so near London, in obtaining the comfort of the attend-
ance of a priest ; for all the ambassadors had their chapels and a regular staff of priests attached them, So the Rev. 1 . Green paid
frequent visits; and if Edward seemed mor weak than usual, he would remain, and slecp at the cottage.

Gapter
In this way the summer passed into autum and still Edward liggered. Have you, reader, and know what a nouraful watch it is. You cannot help longing for the release of the be-
loved object of your care, and yet, oh! how you dread it
One very
One very sultry evening Edward was lying perfectly exhausted by the heat, opposite the
window which was thrown open.. He could see the setting sun, and his eye rested on it, mother could barely catch the words, " Mother I go rejoicing; don't grievc." He gave he
oue tender, very tender look, and closed hi eyes without one struggle. IIe was gonc. quickly had the spirit departed. And Grace she felt no vioient emotion. All seemed so
peaceful, so subdued within her, that she told me afterwards that she felt full of wondernent rather than sorrow. She gave no sign ; she
called no one to her; ; she felt ns if afraid any ed to unite her and her child. She remaine on her knees holding her boy's hand in her without moving, feariug, as it were, to awaken
him; and I am sure, had she had the choic him; and I am sure, had she had the choice In this position Mraruth found hone so. come to bring in their usual tea.
"Sure, mam, you know what's happened? said her maid, whein she perceived the state of the case. "Master Edward has gone home, man, God rest his dear soul! she let her faithful friend lead her out of the room, and lay her down on the couch in chil
drawing-rooult and it was only when her chil dren came in, sent by nurse to "comfort manm
ma in her trouble," that Grace realized th the eldest of them, her first-born, was no really taken away from their midst. Wo not
say taken from you, poor mother. say tanly to wnit for you a little time and you will go to him. He will be ready to welcome
you. He is not taker; I could almost. Bay he went, for you know how willing he was to
go to his etcrual rest go to his eternal rest.
ciapter lifi.
He had been buried but a week when one evening Mrs. Nool and Miss Davis had drawn
their chairs to the table to read and work, as
 from the street click., "Who caa that be?" said Miss Davis. is nine o'clock, and we are not often tronbled
with callers at such an hour." But Mrs Woel callers not such answer :her heur." But Mrs, as it were, stopped beat
the footstep.
Captain Noel did not perceive the black in Which the tro ladies wero dressed ( (entlewen are not often unobservant in such matters.) So when he could find words he asid, "Well
how are the children? Where is Edmard?" Then, not receiving an answer, and Grace, un abteck him, and he exclained, "Good gracious,
struct poor wife! and when was it? But no ny poor wife! and when was it ? But no;
荷 shall not tell me now all about it," said he, folding her again in his arms, "not until you

## are more compoge

"Robert, did you not get my letter, telling
"No; I hare had no letters for the last
three months, hecause we have been cruising
about, I suppose, and then letters are so
lost. Now take me to see the children.
lost. Now take me to see the children.
Robert, who was second on the list
fag, now remained at home for three years.
It was a great booo to Grace to hare him
for so long a time, for the elder children werc
growing up and requiring schooling; and the
mother was thankful that the father was there
to help her in the choice of a good scliool fo
the eldest son. But, I really believe that
this time I have never mentioned that very important point, to lady readers, at least, namely,
the names of our heroine's childreu! So allow me names of our heroine's chilidren!, So alom Captain Noel's father, Ellen, the eldest laugh
ter, and Saral the second. The younges need not say why that name was chosen! This youngest was the pet in the famils; and al
though two younger girls were in time added o the family circle, he never lost his place as prime farorite, not only with his parents bu
ceen with his brothers and sisters ! he was al ways the one most loved, even when separate family when grown up; as munts slways be in this work-a-day world! But to returu to my description of Grace's children ; ere long an-
other girl was bora, and honored by being iver the name of her mother. in good dispositions, and promising a fair slare of talent, especially the eldest son, for whom great hopes of a successful carcer were
in by his fond and admiring parents.
As I before said, Captain Noel was second on the list for Admiral when he came home
from the coast of Ituly. At the end of three years he received his promotion and orders to hoist his flag on board the "Yigo," in order to who was stationed there guarding Bonaparte.
I need not describe the parting-there have I need not describe the parting-there have
been too many of them in Grace's married ife o render it necessary-suffice it to say, that
Robert left his sister Agnes vith his wife this Robert lert his sister Agnos with his wife this tay at Blackieath; and his sister having given home with her sister-in-lum is
larger house she now occupied.
Right well and prudently did Grace manage her family during the four years that Robert her husband, she arranged for Charles to pre pare for the profession he had chosen-namely, the bar-and sent Robert to the school his brother has just left. The three girls wer istance of masters; and baby, who was born mamma's care and delight; she was named
Elizabeth, after a favorite aunt in the Noel Elizabet
family,
But now, all the world were agog! Every one was talking of the death of Napoleon.-
What a elango it made in all military and naval affairs! On all sides Mre. Noel was miral home." How anxiously she watched the newspapers for tidings I at length, she ascertained at the Admiralty that all slups sent to
guard Bonapurte were ordered lome. What oy! What suspense! How heary the time hung upon her hands! for a full yeir passed,
ore she once more welcomed her husband home and had the jos of presenting to him, not only he little stranger, but his daughters grown up into blooming lady like young women.
"How old you make ne feel," cried the delighted father; "and yet when I look at your I begin to think that I cannot be so old after all

Robert's wanderings were over; he thought
that he hand doue enough for his country, and his country had done well by him; so he ent in his application for retirement, backed by
testimonials of haviag seen good service in all testimonials of having seen good s.
the stirriag times of the loag war.

I must now haptar in
ten or twelve years passed with my heroine and her family, ouly giving you a slight summary Charles is baginuing his way at the bar
Robert has closen his father's profession, an married:
Grace and Elizabeth in their turn have grown
up; but there is no talk of their leaving the
paternal roof; they are the great pleasure and paternal roof; they are the great pleasure aud their dearest fricnd.

In this space of time polities have also un-
as bean vart changes. Catholic Limancipation
way: so las William, our Sailor King; and
In on
In one of the carly years of her reign the Ireland was passed, and one of the first to com under its cognizance was the far-fimed Mal You way be sure that Mrs. Noel (for she deeply interested in hearing this uews; but nore interested in reality than she dreamt of day, (John O'Shaners) burviny her to coum over to Ireland with as little delay as possible as he had an important comununicatiou to uniak
to her in connection with the Mallerina Restates, and which would require her personal attenu and then received the following stateweut: "Yough Derryclare, an island, on which he built Lough Derryclare, an island, on which he buil
house, laid out grounds, and nised it is summer residence for fishing. That property
did not ielong to the entuiled Mallerina Histutes so when your father was about to marry he
made a deed of gift of that island and its ap purtonanees to Ana Lynch, who atterwards be-
came his wife. That property had uo busines to have gooe with the Mallerian bistate ; ius your mother's heir, it is yours, and the Malthat you ought to hare been enjoying thess
past years; in fact, ever since your father gave
past years; in fact, cever since your father gavy
"IIe did not give them up, Johu, they were
akea from hime."
"True for fou; I mean the same thing
how was it that he allowed chis to so with
the rest?" "You must remember, Jolin, how little wy
"Yo poor father understood business; how deter
mined he was at first to recover his ostate, and not to submit to such unjust robbery. I
thiuking of the larger loss so overlooked th minor, and then, before he could well recove his pressace of mind to look into his affairs, you
know how he died, literally of a broken heart. My mother, wichout doubt, was ignorant of he longed to thene."
"It is a lovely dittle spot, I can tell you Grace," said Jolu O'Slawnessy. "Tom
O'Malley and his dyughter were very foud of it they called it 'Pcace Island.' It was well
cared for, and Miss O'Malley luid out a pretty cared for, and Miss O'Malley luid out a pretty
garden all round the house, besides adding greatly to the building
"I remember it well," replied Mrs, Noel is a stone one, and quite hidden by the trees I have often rowed round it when I wat
ing with the O'Donnells on Lough Ina."
"I wish. you would run down with no

## "So It," saill John O'Shawnessy.

## ho mould like to acconppany us.

chapter hivi
Robert soon ard
Nor were they disappointed! Nature had fadeed, doae much for it, and so had art in the
hands of Miss 0 'Malleg. "I have already sent in your cluim," re a shadow of a doubt but that it will be acknowledged. So now, let me know what you "Do with it!" soid Grace, "why do it up beautifully!' and come and enjoy it every sum
mer whilst we can : and, perlaps; when the mer whinst we can: and, pertups, when the
two girls are married, Robert and I may come and live here-who knows?
They parted! O'Shawnesss to go back to isit the 0 'Donnells.
What pleasure had Grace in showing the ing out now this locality-now that other, unti ing out now this locality-now that other, until
she had made him'acquainted with the spots so
ondenred to har by memory. And Robert, he
Fas enchanted withi the sceuery that surrounded The Bold Pine.
ug the Lake with trelve in number, surroundheir solemn hed the sunlight playing uboat purple depths, enlivened by the scarlet pettioat of the peasant, chimbing their lofty and In the distance rose Coolnacartan, the name
of the mountain which indicuted, as it were, the ITaving rene Lane Coantry
Itaving renained at Clifden andong as neesBallynahinch, where stood an old castle belong agi to the O'Malleys, also Dangan, the ofd feuWhich her father was born, Grace and her husband procecded to Kylemore and Leanane.
The beauty of the scenery along the Killery he neirhborhood, so that it is difficult to all oneself from it. They contipued their counse,


## chatiter bivif.

You may innagine the warm welcome that
wraited them from the 0 'Donnells, with whom Frated then from the O'Donnells, with whom
hey discussed their new aequisitiou. hey discussed their new aecquisitiou.
Alter remaining 2 week at Waterdule, Mr. Peace Mrs. ODonoefl accompanied thew 5 aprovenents were reyuired, aud which Mr. O'Donacll undertook to see completed, so that
they might in the uuturn come down to their they might in
inland toonc.
"Oh, my dear frenge, how strikingly are the to would visit the sing fulifled ! fithera upon the cildren unto the third and fourth generations; arried out His word! Robia counvitted the readful sin of selling hia soul for this cstate.
$\qquad$ Thas Robin's grandsion laye but tho by-vort he estate-there was so little property left. hat family, notet with an untimely end, perish ing at sca. Good and amiable as slac was,
he innocent suffered for the guilty. She was "True for you, Grace,", said Mr. O' Donnell, the family have passed away,
ast of the Catholic O'Malieys $^{\prime}$

## FATHER BURKE.

His Funeral Oration on O'Connell. From advinced slaets, of the volume of Fihrough the press, we (lrish Anerican) are nabled to present our readers, this weck, with Connell.' On the oecasion of the removal esting-place in Glasoevin, beneath the Round ower and Sepulchre, which a grateful comutry as deliverced, under an improvised canopy, beore an audience of fifty thousand persons. Now, who henrd Father Burke, that dny, are to see his wordsin print; while to the thousands of readers to whou they will be ontirely new, he present publieatiou will be one of the most "Wisdom oonducted the just man through ight wayk, and showed hin the kingdom of (1/ch),
nade him honoruble in his lators, and accomplidicd his works. She kept himm safo firom his enemies, and
gare him a strous cunfict, that ho michtovercon and in bondage bihe left him not till she bronght
biun the sceptre of the kiugdon, and power against those that oppressed hima and gave hime everlasting

These striking words of the inspired writer tell us the glorious history of a great man of
old, the fatler $u n d$ founder of a great preople. They also point out the true source of his reatacss, and the secret of his success. Te pon liun. Ho was led by this spirit through the right ways- -that is to san, the ways of
ruth and juatice, the straightformard paths of cason and obedience; and the ends of his kingdons of God," the independeace, the his race, A bigh and holy object was this, a out to him as the aim of his life and the crown of his days. Aud as the end for which a man or unto glory; so ha; who labored for so great an end, the kingdom of, God, was made
"honorabit in kis labors; and the sounce of
tlis honor was also the seoret of success, for he

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-OCT. 4, 1872

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The Crue Ceitress
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, phinted and pubilished every friday At No. 210, SL. Jeives Street
J. GILLisis. E. CLERE, Eaitor.


| partizans. How then can we expect that such a- government as that of Victor Emmanue should take active measures to repress crime and bring thioves and murderers to. punishment. Signs are not wantiog that soon from its own vices, destovetion, swift; sure and terrible, will fall upon the usurping government whose preseice in Rome is an outrage upon liberty, morality, and religion. <br> Sir George Oartier left Montrisal en route for England on Friday night. He was escorted |
| :---: | of our loading citizens. Addrcseses mere pre M. P. Ryan, Esq, M.P., to which Sir George replied.



HOATREAL, FRIDAF, OCTOBER 4, 1872. ECCLESLASTICAL CALEEDAB

 NEWS OF THE WEEK
The English papers continue to discuss th award of the Genera Tribunal in fuivor of the U. States, but in a very noderate spirit; they
scem to aceept it with resiggation, if not with absolute satisfaction. There is some talk of institutiong proceedings agginst the Messrs,
Laird the builders of the Alabuma, in order to Laird the builders of the Alabuma, in order to compel thom to pay a portion at cast of tho ficted by that Confederate man-of.war on th trade of the Northern States. The ravages of the potitoe dieease, lave been closely fol.
lowed by an outbreak of pestilence, amongst the tattle. The food supplies therefore in the British itlands will be very deeicient this year,
necessitating large importations from abroad. On the Continent the event of the week has bcen the mecting at Cologne of the chiefs and iseif "Alt Catholic." There were present seceral Protestant bishops of the $A$ nglicun sect, ior mbosq Dostriis the smeii of heress has inre-
istible aturactions, and who naturaly hastence oo the spot where the corrupting sarceas was th be found. The sacred ofices of the Catholic Ohurch were sacriliegiosisly parodied by the sectarics; who aiso bellere partiondrew as it is called on this Continent; its chies planks being, as stated in the telegraphic rizere ; and the transfer to thensslves of the Cutholic churches. The German government Ermoland who will not take isstructions from trmeclivil magistrite as to how he should discharge his spirituall functions; he is it scems, out off. All these attacks upon the independ off Al Cherch will but serre to ineroes ence zeal of her clildreen, and to make then hate more and more the accursed spirit of ErastianItaly, nor has the conquest and forcible annes Italy, nor has the conquest adureh, and of the
ation of the States of the Churl, Kingdom of Naples giren peace and prosperity othe subturated Provinces. By the showing cren of the Liberal press, the usurping govern
ment bas thoroughty failcd in the first duty of governiment; that, of giving sccurity to life and property. Crimics of all kinas, robbery, riganduge aud murder, are increasigy rapialy especially in Southerr touly, and Dothing in dione
by the authoritics to arrest and punish the perpetrators. The brigand openly plies his trade, in full certainty that he will not-bo moNaples correspondent," the common thiif snatcces your chain at noonday, giving you an fraid to interfere with the rulifians, and adds he Times' correspondent:
 ment itation
The truth is, taat the criminul population of the Peninsula are the best allies of Victor Emnuel, and he dare not take measurces against hem. Essaped jail-birds, the sreepings of the their due, and defrauded the seafold, formed the triumphal coutcoge of the usurper as he narthe hirough the Holy Cionie, defiling with their presence the Holy City, descecrating the House of God, hunting down the priests
end insultiong the nuns. These are his main and insultiog the nums. These are his maiu
supporters, the props of his throne, his body supporters, the props of his throne, his body
guard, the ohampions pur cexcllence of the policical and religious revolution now in progress in tical and religious revoution now in progress
Itity just as in 1792 , from tho samo class
several:cities and rural districts of the Diocese
and overy College is invited to send one of it members as its repres
The several Parish Priests are requested to take measures with respect to the deputics from
their several parishes; to send to the Episcopal Secretary the names of the Deputies during the course of the week preceding the 29th; and to trapemit to the latter the card that will be forwarded from here to be presented at the door The same course should be adopted with respec to the Daputies from the Colleges.
At noon, all who arc to take part in the Dinner, which will be given in the St. Patrichs
Hall, Fietoria Square, will assemble at the Episcopl
Mgr: de Montreal; for this end it is best that the St. Patrick's Hall.
4th. In the crening there can again be an illumination, with fireworks, balloons, torchlight processions, and any other amusements diee th proviso that public order be not thereby disturbed.
5th. The noble festivities lately celebrated by he Scminary, and the Convent of St. Therese Wedding of the Bishop of Montreal, on the oc eading of tae Blshop of cistreal, give me idea of uggesting to each Parish, Seminary, College, Religious Community, School, Corporation, Soeiety, and Congregation to which the present may be formarded, to do as much, and to draw up Addresses which may be presented here to is Lordship, by deputations, from Monday the 21 st of October next, to the 28 th of the me mon, inclusive
9 P.M. and 3 P.M
It can easily be understood that it would b mpossible to present these addresses to H fordship in person were the to rait to the 296
for that purpose. Paper, which will accompany for that purpose. Paper,
the present Circular, has been prepared exthe present Ciroular, has been prepared es addresses, and for receiving the signatures of those who present them; this paper must be
written on, on the rulcd side only. Should written on, on the rulcd side only. Should paper, it can be supplied by making application here; for it is desired that on the records ma be seen the names of all the Clergy, Secular ious Commanities, and of all the faithful of e Diocese.
How fleasing to His Lordship the Bishop Montreal it will be to sce united in ono se columns the names of all his Diocesans of all classes and conditions, and of both sexes,
may well be conceived. All this can easily be complished by means of timely organization each one in the speciality or association
6th. If what has been suggested above b well carried out, certainly we shall have a noble festival; but as this will last for but a fow
hours, it secms to me that means should be adopted to perpotuate its memory. We nced a monument the sight of which shall bring back the happy circumstances under which triking proof of our respect, our love, and ou gratitude. Such a monument would be the
Dome of the Cathedral now building and which Dome of the Cathedral now building, and which is destin
This too was the noble idea of the generous parish of Ste. Therese, to which belongs the honor of having been the first to commence th to take plice throughout the Di
To of the effect to this iden I the the libert f suggesting to the several Parishes, Collegos, Associations, wo., that may present their addresses to His Lordship, to accompany them with some offering which shall be especially 7th. By the Canon Law His Lordship is entitled to claim yearly from the several church es of his Diocese a contribution called the Cathedraticum; now, as every one knows, His It is truc that heretofore several Fabrique have made gonerous gifts to the Bishopric; still, because of the exceptional circumstances which to day present themselves, I have thought the Fabrigucs as have the mean, to give by eome ship the Bishop of Montreal, who, during the 35 years that he has becn Bishop, I may say for the 50 years during which he has been con cerned with the affairs of the Diocese, has,
without ceasing, doroted himself to its welfare with to the welfare of every Parish thereot in

## ariculo

But enough, perlhaps too much of suggestions When as I am aware, I address myself to per-
sons who know, as well as I do, the worth of
the Pastor who for so many years has ruled
over them; and who therctore know, as well
them to do in order to approve themsel
worthy of such pigilant and paternal cares. Let us all then, Ecclesiastice, Religious and Faithful Laies, respond to what this Diocese,
I may say the Country at large, expects from I may say the Country at large, expects from
our sentiments; as devoted and grateful children. In this hope I subscribe myself, with respect, of you all, the very humble servant,
A. F. Truteau

Protestant Divisions.-Were it not too serious a matter for jesting, the divisions of for mirth; as it is there is in them nome provoke to tears than to laughter. If unity bo a characteristic of heaven, the special mark by hich the world may know the true disciple of Carist,_St. John, 17, 21, , and the note of
the Kingdom of God, then surely we can have no dificulty in determining the head-quarters, the birth-place, aud laabital of Protestantism. The divisions of Protestantdom-divisions not confined to matters of church discipline, forms and cerenonies, but extending to all th essentials or fundamentals of chinstianity-wer brought out in striking relice by the proceed
ings of the lately held Synod. of "The Re formed Church of France;" the 38th Syood ship of the learned M. Guizot. These divisions have existed, it is true, cever since the inception of Protestantdom: they were congenital with and are inseparable from, it; for, since accord-
ing to the Protestant thcory, Christianity is but system of religious thinking; and as it i amost impossible to get any two men to think aike on religious subjects, so unity is impossible mongst those who adopt the principle of private judgment, and make religion a matter opinion. But never have these dicion portance, as involing the essentials or funda mentals of Christianity, than they were in tho 3Sth Synod of The lirench Reformed Church. The Witness, of a recent date, acknowledges
"The Frencll Protestant Clurch is, like nearly
cery portion of the Cluristian world at the present
ary, portion of the Curistian warld at the presen For "Christian" read "Protestant," and strictly true description of the state of affairs. The fact cannot be cal
"Thess constituesat :
The constituent parties"-(to these divisions)-
being what atc $k$ nown in England as the ${ }^{\circ}$ Bromi
burch' or 'Liberal
Any onc who has atudied the state of religiue parties in England must know that the dificrences which separate Protestant sects from one another, nay which obtain anongst memers and ministers of one and the same sect -for instanec, of the Church by Law Estabthe diferences which separate Christianity and Iuhomedanism, or Judaism, from the idolayous spsterss of India, It is the same in rumec, and all these differences or divergencies of opinion were represented in the Synod of
The French Reformed Cturch. The Conserative, or orthodox party were therein the more numerous; but he in wece, bat the logic ere entirely on the side of their more consist atly Protestant opponents
For instance, M. Guizot, the head of the so called orthodox, and by far the ablest man the party could defend his position only by appealing to " tradition" much to the dismay of chess, who thinks that he-M. Guizotpect of Proter more often than one could Witness have? Is not all Christian dogma, tradition? What are the Inspiration of the Bible, the Canon of Scripture, the Incarnation, but traditions, authenticated indeed by the hurch, but entitled to credit ooly because so appeal to tradition is indeed a supreme absurdity; but without appealing to tradition there is no way of defending any of the characteristic doctrines of Christianity, considered a supernatural revelation. M. Guizot did he Protestant stricturas of the Witness,
The contest between the two partics in the ynod of the Reformed Church raged long, and"-again we quote from the Wincss-" "the he termination of the synodal controversy faces the Protestants of France in a humiliat5 position in the oyes of those who know too all the Roman maxim dicide et impera." By alled orthodox party carricd the day at last;解, so we learn from the Heralld which gives represent the larger number of persons; and the manjority the larger number of churches."
and The same process of dividing is conspicuous already in Rome, where but solately the poison of Protestantism has been introduced. In the same issuc of the Wituess as that from which we have already cited the divisions of French Protestants, is given a letter from a Protestant
minister of the name of Newman
soriptive of a "Sunday in Rome." He it which already the handful of Italian Protesto ants are split up; he and a brother minister chorted them to anity, but to what purposer when the English Protestants around them were
equally split up? We quote from the letter:"It is to be regreitted that the English people:$x$ different getheringa,
He enumerates:-

## Enclieh Episconal:

$\underset{\text { Do }}{\text { american }} \begin{gathered}\text { Episcopalian. } \\ \text { Congregationn }\end{gathered}$

And yet all these six different sects do suffice to fill one of their places of meeting e goes on:-
"The Italian Christians"-for Christians read $p$ pr


It is long ago sinee the multiplicity of reli ions, and, the scarcity of sauces in Englind provoked the amazement of the intelligen oreigner. Since then the sects have multiplied such an extent that it is no longer possible to enumerate them; and unkuppy Italy al ready prescnts as strange an aspect as did Eog and some years ago. Surely that religious Eetem cannot be from God, of which the firs ad the most couspicuous fruits are schisms and ivisions.
The Court of Appeals has lately heard, and ven judgment in a most important case, inhe palat of constitutional law, to rit:11 an our Courts of Latp to set aside and whe Aets of a Local Legislatur anss of the powers conferred upon th Imperial Parliament known as the Art of orth America Act. This ease arose out the following circumstances.
A certain charitable or nutual bencfit Socie , sought relief from the Legislaturc of Quebeo as much as it found itself unable to fulfil its gagements, by virtuc of which it was bound ac dollar and $a$-half during her weekly sumb consideration of certain payments made into its chest, during his life time, by the deceased husband of the said widow. The Society offerd har a lump sum of $\$ 200$ in lien of the weedly allowance to which she was entitled; this com promise she refused to aecept; the Socicty then obtained from the Qucbee Legishatare an Ac in its favor authorising it so to compromise Still the widow held out for the terms of her bond, and sued the Society for arrears. Judg ment was at last miven in her faror on the grounds that ruestions of bankraptes belonged xclusively to the Foderal legisatare, and that onseguently the legislation of the local legila of Quebee on that subject was ulera view d null tad poid. The Court gave judgment
 The decision of the inferior Court has, after engthy hearing boen confirmed by the Court Appeals, the highest tribunal in Canad cule thercfore has been luid down by our Courts of Law, that been laid down not bound to recornise the legal wib obe enactmonts of a local icgislature when the it tor pasces beyond the limits assigned to it $b$ he Act of the Imperial Parliament called the Confederation Act.
But this rule is equally applicable to a case which the Fedcral Parliament should pass ayond the limits to it ass:gned by the same ions of the Federal Parialiament. The fun minked out and strictly defined; it has no lant. ful powers or authority whatsoever except those expresely conferred on it by the British North Amea Act, from which same sonroe also the nd its local legislatures derive their pones; ats legisiation is therefore not a whit men le lecisl reach of the luaw Courts, Legislatures.
This is a poiat it is well to insist upon; re Federal Partinment is no more seized of he attribute of legislative omnipotence, prio. rent alone-than is any one of the looal legis latures. The Federal Parliament has no legal ower or authority whatsoever, except what it crives from the British. North America $\Delta c l$ he same Act confers their powers upon er arral Proviacial Legislatures; and if tho the domain of the Federal Parliament, 加 acio ther is there duc the least respect or obedience the aets of the last named, when-oscechige ent, whose creat tuic it by the Imperial P . trespasses upon the territory assigned by the the suproral Provinces. These in their orn spheres, and when strictly confining thomselres ithin the limits marked out for them, are percetly independent of the liederel government; chy
logal power anywhere, to interfere with them in
the cericise of their functions-save only in the the cxidicise of their fünctions-save only in the
Imperinl government, the creator or parent of Federal and Provincial derive immediately, all rightfal authority that they possess. We say immediately,
fact, is of supreme importance, and indeed conclusive as to the right, or pretended right, of the Federal Parliament to control in any cial Legislatures. These we contend hold, not from or through the Féderal government, but
dirctily or immediately from the Imperial Government. They are not therefore in any sense Depment; but it, and they are alike Dependencies of the British or Imperial goveramentpeither more nor less.
The Reformation in Italy. - The Theatre, Missions, and the Cafe Chantant
are the agents in the moral and spiritual egeneration of a United Italy. The Mis pans are not ding their own expences; but the Theatres, those that is to say, in which the most obscene pieces are performed, in which the most, enunciated, and in which the artistes wear the least clothing, and indulge in the most lascivious cangelical mission, and the failure of the tub preacher; who is, in the cyes of a young Italian teresting object than is a trio parts undressed the stage, and testifyiug publicly but indicibly against the errors of Yopery. The Cafe Chant ant also, wherein at a low price the visitor i
reated with obscene songs, with very tolerable coffce, and a copious display of indeconce, proves seclf a valuable ally of the Mission in turning wen from Rome to the "faith as it is in"-
Our readers must fill up the sentence for themselres.
Obscenity and lust are the weapons whereby Romanism in Italy is to be opposed, and the Pope discomfited-and for this purpose, so we
learn from all the correspondents of the English journals, the most impure and corrupting re presentations are nightly given in the Roman
theatres under the control of the usurping gov crnment. The nature of the pieces played may be judged from a list of some of them given by nentions as amongst the most attractive piece titles such as theso-" Beatrice Cenci-The
Nun of Cracoic-The Mysteries of the Old

Thus under the combined influences of Li beralism and Evangelicalism is Italy boing re-
formed and renovated. The process is costly however, the taxation per head in the States of the Church haping trebled, or risen from abou 20 francs to 60 francs per head, since thei may portend it is not hard to see. Groaning estraints of religion, even of natural morality openly put aside and laughed at as parts of an antiquated system, Italy of 18,2 is servilel
mitating the France of 1792 ; and the cry or its regenerated young men "The Italians don" want God anymore"-is but the echo of the houts of the rabble who morshipped a strum the blood-stained canaille who, the other day hunted down and shot the priests, or wervants testantism has done and is doing for Italy. In some parts of France the Church is fight ing the lnternationalists with their own wea pons, that is to say she is opposing Catholic to
ati-Catholic organisation. The illustrious Igr. Segur Bishop of Poictiers is at the head of a society for organising "Catholic Working Men's Unions," and the Sovereign Pontiff send
these Unions his blessing. The Internation alists are very indignant at this; their idea of liberty being that it is their right to rule, and that e

The $N . \bar{Y}$. Tablet understands that Dr Brownson intends to revive his Quarterly Revicio of which the publication has been sus-
pended since 1864 . The first nuniber of the Revised Series
Junuary next.

The London Quaktrily Review - July 1872.-Leonard Scott Publishing Co., Ner The London has bcen late in coming to the delay. The annexed is a dist of the con-tents:-1. Pilgrimages to the Shrines of Engand; 2. The Reign of Terror and Its Seciet
Police; 3. Mr. John Stuart Mill and His Police; 3. Mr. John Stuart Mill and His
School; 4. Italian Painting ; 5. The Revision School ; 4. Italian Painting ; 5. The Revision England and France: the Customs; Manners,
and Morality ; 8. Competitive Namination
and the Civil Scrice; 9. Priests, Parliaments, and Morality; ${ }^{8 .}$ Competitive Dexamination
and the Civil Serviee; 9. Priests, Parliaments,
and Electors. .

Rivers, mede the following ordinations in the Rivers, mede the following ordinations in the
Chapel of the Seminary of $S$. Nicolet on the 22nd September
Deacons-Rer. MM. St. Cyt, Jos. E. Belle Priesthood- A. H. Trottier and H. Julien Frs. H. Cloutier and Georges Page.
On Sunday, 29th, Feast of St. Michael, the
Rev. MM St Cyr and Bellemarre were to be
raised to the Holy Order of the Priesthood. held in grateful remembrance, and whose chari ties and good works cover the City, has just allude to the late M. Olivier Berthelet, Com mander of the Order of St. Grogory, whose funeral took place on Saturday last. In an notioc of the deeeased, translated by the Heral Lirom the Minere by the Liberal authorities of that City, of the Christian Brothers shows us what is the real meaning of the word Liberalism, what the object of its professors. The Christian Brothers their schools were supported at the sole expence gainst the Brothers and they are exiled
In pursuance of the edict of persecution against the Church, the Jesuits have been manifested their somb cellent prieste, and the educators of their chil dren. The Evangrelical Conference at Geneva thren styling themselves Old Catholics. M Merle D'Aubigne has been called upon to draw the address.
The Complimentary Dianer given on th 25 th ult. by the Bar of Montreal, to M. Cher mission to the legal profession fifty years age was a very brilliant affair, and a striking testi mony to the glorious career of the learned juris
consult in whose honor it was celebrated.
A Great Success!-The Yienic held ou the 11th inst., by the Ladies of St. Mary' burch, Whamstow, was a great succes very one was delighted, and the procecd
mounted to the handsome sum of $\$ 1350.34$.
Mrs. Scott Siddons, who is to give readings in this City, Oct. Sth, 9th, and 10th, sailed Brussels" of the Inman Jine, 19th Sept.
To the Editor of the True Wizness.
Dear Sir,-I had hoped that some out would ere this, hare disabused your mind of labour regarding the position of the Catholic of New Brunswick, relative to the School Bill. Rights, or Provincial autonomy; zealous how
crer, as you may be for State Rights, or Pro incial Independence, you cannot, I presume Brungwick. This was our chief and primary objection to Confederation. We believed that acquiesce in the Act of the Union was, unde Independence. We considered the right to enact our own laws, and manage our own affairs
was paramount to all other considerations. We foresar that Responsible Government must b mockery. We had by long experience learn accordingly.
When the die was, however, cast, and Con deration became un fuit accompli, we had no
decree, and endeavour to make it what its
abettors said it was, an amelioration of our
social and political condition, On this faith ad with this hope, me united in a spirit of Christian Charity with our fellow
the attainment of the desired end.
By the Act of Union, we surrendered into the hands of the Federal Government, all our rights, privileges and prerogatives, as an inde-
pendent Colony recognizing no other jurisdic-. ion than the Crown. To them we gave the power of defining, when the authority of the
Federal Government should end, and that of the Provincial begin. Their decision (The British North American Act), being once pro
mulgated and accepted, became mutually bind ing on both parties. We hold, therefore, th for the preservation of both, the integrity of both should be mnintained inviolate. Now the British North American Act, which defines th the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick no autlority to enact such a School Bill as now defies its Statutes. The British North Ame Brunswich, the privilege of legislatiag on Edi cational matters, but under cortain conditions
and with certain reservations. It distinctly and with certain reservations. It distinctl
and expressly declared that the Legisiatare of

Nerp Branswick, should have no power to
abrogate, annul or in any way interfere with
the cighits and privileges existing and enjoyed the rigbits and privileges existing and enjoyed
by angbody, Class or Society of Ohristians, at
the time of such union. The. Parliament of
New Brunswick has therefore, Fe olaim, New Brunswick has therefore, wc olaim, gone
outside the sphere of its faculties, legislated outside the sphere of its faculties, legislated
extra vires, broken the nutual compact, and has consequently by implication viol
Rights, or Provincial Independence.
We do not assert, but simply State the fact that at the time of Confederation, फre had and Schools, not merely according to the spirit and practice of the law, but acconding to its written
letter. The law authorized us to establish a Shool, employ a teacher, select our own book and conduct it. according to our own formula.
pupils, legally encitled this Pr umber of pupils, legally entitled to his $\operatorname{Pro}$
vincial allowance, according to his grade or classification. Our indispensable condition was, hools. "Tempora mutanturet nos mutamur illis.
The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, aot only trifing with a large body of peocold us, after long and, I presume, serious hereby the Catholics of Now Brunswick had becn granted Separate Schools. We did not equire to consult his Honor, to obtain such
nformation. We knew it already. The Cathlics of New Branswiek had never asked for S becuuse they id educationil mat mim ral law of the land gave them all they had a ight to expect and they sought no more. We e not an obtrusive people. Our religion forbids us to interfere with the religious convic-
tions of any man. All we ask is, that the ame measure may be measured unto us, that mbition is, to educate our children, that they nay love, serve and adore $G$ ad
ajoy Him eternally in Heaven
joy Him eternally in Heaven.
I may at a future time, more particularly ercin The Futhers of our Cuo Fill, in the mean time, I hope, fill up the valleys and redace the mountains, make the plain, that all may one day, whether in Con federation or out of it: "See the salration o
God." Yours, de.,
State Rigits.
Fredericton, N.B., 4th Sept., 1872.
The subjoined extracts are from that excelThe subjoined extracts are from that excel-
ent paper the St. John Freeman, and show the determination of the Catholics of New Bruns wick to resist to the last the infamous Sch
Law attempted to be imposed upon them :-
 t was known that several districts had refused to
order any local ansesment, and had resolved to take
legal procecdings to hare ine County asgessment sel



Orsacnargiva Cartrns.- Last Sunday, owing to
the rain which fell about non, carters assembled
 appeared to be very opportune, ns many of the ladie
and children wero not prepared for the chnoge of
weatherthat had taken place. But the Jehus had an





 disnppeared from our society a man whose name can-
not be mentionail without recalling memeries of
great acts of charit with surrices on behal ofreligion, with which his sife has been filled. Wis His nellomory
will long be held in veneration in all the charitatlo Will ong be held in veneration in all the charitable
institutions of the city thlo lose in lima benctator
who nas never failed them. Mr. Olivier Berthelet who ha
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#### Abstract

 









HE REGULAR NONTHLY MEETING OF THE
T. PATHCK'S SOCLETY, will be held in the
 WANTED-A Male Teacher, to tench in the R.C.S
S. Section No. 1 , in the Township of Grattan, during the remaining part of the wurrent yearn-aplitication
Jo be made to,
JMES BONFIELD,


EUBERT, PAPINEAU \& HONEY.
P. S. C.

| $6 \quad 6$ | THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-OCT. , $18 \%$ |  |  |  |
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| foreign inteliagence. <br> $\therefore \quad \mathrm{FRANCE}$ <br> The Government, replying to represen |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | to-day, when they will land at Castle Garden, and immediately proceed on their journey westwrd. In appearance they are a scedy, ignorant lot. The men haveevidently been chosen with a viow to the | Parents lessen your Shoe bills two thirds by buy- |
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|  |  |  |  | IN the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, of the city . and district of Montreal, Contractor nnd Trader. |
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|  |  |  |  | G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignec. |

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 Hewavarorov, Sept. ©th 1872. Sec. Trensurer.

 Brivement of those praced under thine and chare, the ${ }^{\text {age }}$ cerms made known on application at the premices. ACADEAMY of the Sacred Heart, ifully and healthfully situated, about six miles from Mrontreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiting a
thorough kowledge of the French language
noms
 Superior.
School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, SEPTEMMOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of fre months each, beginning respectively on the is The terms per annum are $\$ 300$
 nd pocket-monoy for each Session $\$ 5$ each, whicic,
lesides clothing, wooks, and stationary supplicd by the College, must be paid for in aclvance.
all the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion
Applicants for admission, who have studicd in other Colleges or Acaicmies, must produce certifiantes of govid standing and character.
Youths not qualified to enter on Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate
Coursc are admitted to the Preparatory Departuent. The best route to the Collece is by the Weetern town, nar the College. Letters of inpuiry to Enould Le $\begin{aligned} & \text { Le addressed to the } \\ & \text { Lresident of Mount St. Mary's Collese, Emmito }\end{aligned}$ burg, Md."

JOHNCROWE
BLACK AND WHITESMITH LOCK-SMITH,
BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER
GENERALEOBBER No. 37, bONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,
 GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS

## SHOES

Last as long again as any other MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMLNT,
F. CREENE, F. C R E E N E,




FALL TRADE, 1872.
NEY WHOLESALE WEREHOUSE IN
J. \& R. O'NEIL,
Importers of British and Forcigy DRY-GOODS,
No. 138 MicGill Strees, Montreal.
To tre Dhy goods Trade of Casidd:
In prosenting to youa notice of our having comImportiay Merchants, , ve have much pleasure in in-
forminy you than we will have opened out in the above Iarge premises a very full and complete assoit-
mont of Gencral Dry Goods, to which we respectSully invite yo
 He intend keeping our Stock constantly renewed quired for the gencral Retail Dry Giods requir
Eents. shan bo pleased to sec you eariy.
No effort will be wanting on our part
Havists an cxperience of over twenty yarrs in one
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