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# OTHETME <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VOL. $X$

## the last inishman

 Ghapter yvi
(Cortinued)
 O'Byrne was peusire.
"Lady Ellen," said be at last, "the senti-
ments of affection witi which you regard me, in ments of affection with which youl regard one, in
spite of your rank, birth, and family prejudices spite of your rank, birth, und family prejuditess
fill me with gratitude. But it I were to yied to the selish impulses of my heart, I should impose sufferings upon you, to which it would be base-
ness to subject you. Listen to me: Thiree days ness to subject you. Listen to une: Three days
ago my heart was filled with hope; I looked on
nyyself as one of the forenost citizens of regemerated Ireland. The title of saviour of my country was so brilllant as to make me worthy I thought, of Lady Ellen. Julia's request was ible passion. At present, circumstances are en-
tirely clanged -now I ama a wretched rebel, the associate of a handful of outlaws, conquered and
calumniated-a species of wild beast for whose heaul a reward is offered. Any one may kill ine with the expectation of being recompensed for
his pangs. I am not certain that I can reach the sea coast or obtain a passage to ne necessary for me to vegetate hope of erer seeing hie friends whom I leave
behind me in Ireland. Such is the most favorable view of my prospects; for, should I be cap-
lured, you know the ignominious death which awaits inen like me. You shudder, Lady Ellen. Well, then, do you think $I$ ought to call out
from the bottom of the dreadful abyss in which from the bottom of the drea betrothed. No one
I am buried. You are may
shall possess you but myself. You must share shall possess you but myself. You must share
the miseries of ty exile, and you shall puly extricate yourself when I dee from this community
of paia and suffering. No, no; Lady Ellen, shaill not abuse a precipitate engagement to suel
an extravagant degree. The last words which iny sister uttered must not he woven into a chain to bind you as a slave. Forget me. Let
accomplish my inelancholy desting alone. store four vows, and cancel your promises.
Lady Ellen viraciously withdrew her Lady Ellen viraciously withdrew her arin
und removed froin O'Byrue in an angry manner
"Leare ine!" said she; "I now perceive that you do not love me. Fool that I was! Youn never loved ine ""
"I, Lady Ellen !" replied Richard. if you could ses what is passing in iny heart."
"No, no," exeliuned the young lady, who with difficulty irrevented her voice from rising to a scream; "if you loved me you would divine foolish pride that my love would compensate you for the injustice of iny ancestors-the crimes of
my relatives- the ruia of your patrotic hopesthe tragical death of your sister-your exile, proscription, and yoverty. It had accepted the
tule of betrothed with all its exigencies, all its duties, and allits sacrifices, and was read extrapagances to which my infatuation led mie
what is its use-since you do not love me ?"'
"Lady Ellen, God is my witness-_-" "I attach no fath to your words," sath Lady since you repel me, I submit to my destiny,
bave received two letters this toorning, Richard -one from the man who is the cause of our miss-
fortunes, and the other from my father. Sir George informs me that he is in the pelghbor-
hood, and expects to see me to-day. My father to consent to a marriage for which I hupe, at all
times, manifested an invincible repugnance. This marriage, he asserts, cat alone repair the breach which ithe ruin of Powerscourt house has inflict-
ed on our fortanes. I must listen to the voice of antetion, and submit to the conventioaalisu I fite. I stall comply with pay father's wishes.
with shane and horrorge, on the day may expire "Do not say so, Lady Ellen," interrapted
Ricliard, with yiofence. Do not tell me that Rhe infamous assassin shall become-Are you aware, Lay Ellen," he asked, in a deep, gut
tural voice, "that I:m capaule of killing you ?" tural voice, "that I: :m capable of killing you 1 "
"Inill me then-Kill me, Richard! Death is
preferable to the fute whal ts bore O'Byrne phaced his hand upin bis foreliead. self-are you not reully attached to the advandearer than life to persons of your age and sex?
I inagined Strange doubts perglex my miad

## 

-yes, I inust confess it. I did not dare to pect such constancy, such self-sacrifice from you
But at present ; now that I bare unveiled all the horrors of my future desting, if you are atill re-
"Riehard, I am resolved!"
At this moment some dreadful panic seemed to convulse the crowd. Richard looked round
on all sides, but could discera no cause for this commotion
"Keep close to me," said he, in a low tone,
Lady Ellen. "Happen what will, do not
chapter xvil.
The Irish Catholic does not possess land, he coes not even possess a grave. He finds it difficult to get into a arrm, but impossible to get into
a tomb. The land in Ireland is the property of rage on their rights tholic to be buried in therr ill-gotten grounds.mouldering and rooless churches, or diggiog the earth in the shadow of the ivy-clad walls of could discorer an aperture to conceal hus bones Should the aristocracy of Ireland, like those of France, erer be called to account for their mis-
deeds, they will have to answer not only for cruelties perpetrated on the living, but sacrilegious outrages offered to the unnesisting dead.
The choking cemetery in which the parishiouers of Father O'Byrne buried their relatives, was courts were swarming in every corner with osseous remanis, ghastly pyrainuls of grinning skulls, and mountains of bones, while the earth, such as
it was, consisted of the mouldered flesh which time had decomposed into clay, and with wiel frigments of coffins, more enduring
inmates, were promiscuously blended
Such was the horrible place in which the
corpse of the beautiful Julia ${ }^{\text {O'Byrae was to }}$ corpse of the beautiful Julta O Byrae was to be
deposited. At the base of a runaed tomb, covered with carrings, which bad been rassed over
one of her primely ancestors, a grave was dug for Julia O'Byrne. The ceremony of depositing teniled with a renewal of shrieks and clamors. But on the present occasion the inourners were
hushed into comparative silence. Murmurs of tetret were substituted tor piercing ululations.-
The attention of the people was divided between The attention of the people was divided between appearing that rivetted therr gaze. Many, mean time, skillsed from the church-yard, oppressed
by fear, to conceal themselves in the village where they were in no less danger. But the
majority of the people did not dream of flying: grouped and clastered around the head-stones, Angus was reading near the yawning aperture,
and Lady Ellen in an attitude of sorrow, and concealed with ber mande, was standing at ew paces from the priest. Old Daly was sit
ting on a tomb-stone shedding silent tears for his Invely benefactress. The young schoolmaster with sorrow, was kneeling on the earth and gazthat melancholy hed with its beautiful iomate. O'Byrue, with the instinct of prudence, which
never quits the man formed for action, fett anxinever quils the man formed for action, felt anxt
ous to know what had becoine of Jack Gunn. Ricthard discerned him at last !olding his master's horse oulside the circle of the cemetery,
while Gunn limsell was seated on horstback. Thtey exchanged signals, but reprozaching him-
seff with this neecessary distraction, Richard, the next monent, seened once
ed in the funcral ceremony.
As soon as the prayers were ended, the colifin was lowered unwn int the grave, and che spadethe earth and stones fell in a huddle upoo the
thollow colfin, and rang barshly through the ceinetery, the mourning crowd became perfectly silent, suddieuly the crashing music of a kettle-
druin and the revolting notes of "Rule Britanma" eature swelling up from the depths of the uniforias, and a party of rural police in bollegreen, were clearly seen defiling through a hol-
low way, and evidenlly makiog for the ceumetery.
The people, under the blind inpulse of fear
scainpe ed off in a huddle of headiong confusion scampe ded of sheep, screaming, "We are lost,
like a dock of
we are lost." Soine junned in terror over the tombs, and were, is the horriitle confusion, cas down, troiden, leaped upon, and almost crusived
to death, and coonpelled to utter heart-reanding struks; and, io a feer moinents only a few per-
sons. were to be secu in the ennply cemetery,
wrifie a disorderly stream of afrighted people, whild with terdor, iniyh be seren rushing beadliog down ibe dechvity, zud precipilating ilt
in the durection opposite to that which.

## IONTREAL, ERIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860.

No. 24.
 He proceeded without haste or precipitation to fill in the clay. Angus, with a trenulous hand, attempted to impitate him, ever and anon exctaim-
ing, "Richard, Ruclard, here they are! Rich-
ard, for Goul's sale Ay, ard, for Goll's sake, fly. I bey of you in the
name of God! -let me finish the grave- F 'll bury
Julia-trust in iny love for her-save your life, while there is yet time ""
"Colonel O'Hyrne," exclaimed Jack Gunn,
coming forward with the two coming forward with the two lorses, "the ellu-
my is going to sound a charge-the Sassenachs are nuroerous, and I should rather fall alire into
the claws of a Bengal tiger than the hands of the claws of a Bengal tiger han the lhans of
"Orange thief-takers." Richard, Richard," exclained Lady Ellen, " do you want to fall" alive into their mur-
derouss hands-are you mad? For God's sake, derous lands-are you mad? For God's sake,
Hy 1 Here they are - fly, fly." The carnest supplications of hils anxious friends,
wild with terror, seemed to fall upon deaf cars. Fortunately the Enuglish were retarded by the sterp and slippery ground they had to pass over,
so that the two brothers lad tine to complete the grave. Seizing a woonden cross which was lean-
ing a against a pillar, the elder brother forced it
down into the cay down into the clay at the head nf the grave.
"Now, poor Julia," he cried, looking up
There wa no one in the cemnetery at this mo-
inent, save the two brothers, Lady Eilen, Jack ment, save the two brothers, Lady Ellen, Jack
Guna, the otd blind man, and the young schoolmaster. Still seated oll the tombstone, and ap-
parentiy wrapped in mental prayer, the old man
siemed to of a martyr. As to the poor schoomaster, pros-
trate before Julia's grave, on which his eyes were fixed immorably, he seemed abandoned by
inenory, feeling, and reflection. Ultimately, yielding to the repeated exposturations of his siends, Richard was moving me-
chanically towards the house, when a loud, insolent shout was heard in the clurech-yard. "Forlent shout was heard in lue church-yard. "For-
ward, my lads," cried ant English officer, ad-
dressing his soldiers, "hunt the traitors to hell drcssing his soluiers, hant the traitors to hell

- drive those Popish dogs to the devil. Arrest
the men, and, if they resist, blow their brains

These words made our friends shulder; but it was not the atrocity of the expressions-it
was the rell-koown, hideous roice of the speaker which had this remarkable effect-it was the
rocee of Sir George whach made their nesh creep, and their hearts thrill with an irresistible sensa-
tion of distike. The next moment he unade his ton or ance, sword in batd, sluning in the bril-
appearanifer
liant uniform of a leeutenant of dragoons. He seenned to expersence a seatiment of regret, on
seeng the church-yard nearly empty. "Arrest those people," he said, indicating with his sword
the pious grrup which stull lingered near Julia's the pious group which slal lingered aear Julia's
grave. He adranced to examine the cluster
who reminined tranquil, where so many bad gleluwho reminined tranquil, where so many had yelu-
ed to fear. Richard, by this time in the saddle placed himself before hum, pistol in hand. "Wel-
come, Sir s ieorge," he exclaimed with gloomy come, Sir ";eorge," he exclaimed with gloony
irony; "welcome to the grave of her whon you
covered with shane and murdered with sorrow covered with shane and murdered with sorrow.
Disine Proridence led you hither. Take your pistol, sir: bau,"
assassinate youn."
The trampling
George from distintly of the horses prevented Sir he hesitated, ILiehard cxelainged-" Do you not you the oulter das beside the lake of Glendalough."
Sir G
sword iuto the sheath, and drev a phistol from his

holsters. "Ho! is thys you I am delighted
to meet you; tor I hare lately learned, though you are a rebel, a gentleman may fight you.-
You shall not escape me I promise you. I'll gire you the death of a glandered horse, you
damned highwayman." damned highewayman."
The "peelers""
The "peelers," who came up at this moment, were puzzled to know what to do. As the coin-
batants were gentlemen, while they watants were gentlemen, while they themselves
were ignorant peasants, they hesitated in embarrassment reluctant to interfere. Whilst they stooi undecided, two persons rusbed courage-
ously between Ruchard and the English officer, ously between Richard and the English officer,
these were Angus and Lady Ellen. The: priest these were Angus and Lady Ellen. Ther priest
veized his brother's brudle with one band, while he endeavored with the other to wrench the pis-
tol from lis hand. Jady Ellen, on the other side, rushed upon Sir George, the hood of her cloak, in doing so, fell upon her shoulders, and
exhibited ber beautiful face, resplendant with inuxhibuted ber beautiful face, resplendant withs in-
dignation. "You impious wretch, do you know you know whose tom you are profing is Julia O'Byrue's-it is the tomb of her "Lady Ellen," exclaimed Sir Guorge, gaping
vith unfeigned astonishment: "What are you with unfeigne,
doing here?'
" 1 want
"I want to prevent you from purpetratenn "you shall not moisten the ashes of the cister with the blood of the brother. Leare the churel:-
yard, sir-order those 'peeters' out of this. Le, prayer."
"It is impossible," blurted Sir George with ia
" forfent the preseat opportunity of reangeance, could not spare a traitor in open rebellion agsianst
the laws and the Queen. Leare this, Iadely El len. My honor and duty connpel me to stritke
down this man, and I will do so even if he were
laking ain.
At this very moment Ric bard extricated himsel from the hands of Angus, who begred him with
tears and catreaties nut to stain the rrave with blood, but to escape while he had an opportunity
Haring tora thaself free from the priust, Rich ard took aim at his odious adversary: but before either could draw the trigger an unexpec
While the preceding seene was going on the
schoolmaster remained leaning agausl a horizontal temblistone, as if he were askep; he was
gradaully aroused from his torpor by the cries, the clurchyard, and became slowly constious of what was going forward. He fixed his eye upan
Sir czeorge, and bis hollow livid cleeks became suddenly mantled with a faint leectic. A.ll on a sudden, with foaming mouth and disord red coun-
tenance, he bounded like a maniac at the officer of dragoons; with another bound tre was seated
on the croun of his horse ; he strinea Sir George convulsively in hiss arms as if he wisthed to squeeze his life out. While, at the same
tine, be plunged lus teeth, with the fury of a nantiac, into the flesh of bis shoulder. Sir
Georye twisted with agony, unable to recognise hien withous demon that clung to liin and tore lim witagied by the iron clutch which pressed and
shoaked bim-he, at the same time, fetl a fiery breath, which burned his shoulder, and heard a coar ringing in his car like that of a panther;
but no human speech informed himn what was the internal power which had fallell on hain.-
moo generous to fire at a man thus powerless; besides, he was afraid of woundiug
the schoolinaster, whom he recogoised, in spite of the furious insanity which glarred in his ey orrible and piteous. Richard was conter remain on che defensive with his pistol cocked but no one thought of attacking him. The horgonus absorbed the attention and paralysed the powers of all present. The rapidity rith which
all this passed reudered it impossible for the quaking policenen to prevent it ; before they quaking polizenen to prevent it ; before they
eusid himsten to his assistance Sir George had suceeedad in pluaking a pistol from his holster Wheth he diseharged into the head of the canaiac. heavy fall upon the ground a hideous heap o
wounds and blood! Sir Geont grancing at the corpse, wheeted round his horse
with the riew of alcaekug lichart : but the sight which net lis eyes filled himn witi, stupefic-
tina. Richard had suddenty riised tady Linu. Richard had suddenly riised Lady Ellen ladf fainting with terror, frow the ground, and
plased lier before him on the saddle. Holding heer against his bosom with one land, he graspenid
the pinstal in the nther; thens, drecting this weit trained horse by the moretinent of his lunbs, he
furced lim to the extremity of the yard before any one could chinik of opposing thim.
"Sir George," cried be,
"fate itself appears to prepent our fighting, -
But at least, I return you blow for blow- you killed my sister, and I carry away your intend-
He epurred tis horse, which galloped with ar-
Cuna, who watehed with a double burthen, Jack
Geran, who watched the movements of his master with eager eyes, hastened to rejoin hinn.-
Both passed with mpetuousity under the Saxao arch and descended the slope of the hill.
"Don't let lime escape, constabiles," exclainRichard O'Byrne, the rebel ehief-Gire upon hiutu.
-That is Richard O'Byrue, the rebul chiefre upon him, I say-he is earrying away Tady The constables discharged liseir freplocks: but
 Byrne, while those who were loyalist by the carss of the harsex, iumstals whirh whitted Sir George haped that hichard : ine kit momeneat cenvalry ; different direction; and the future luir on Pom-
erscourt House had the vexation 'a wo ()llyraw disappear lowards it portion oi the mountaius
where few could safely follow thint Wien Sor

 "Keep that stubltorn old erburl." exchained

 The constables literistid s"ill with apparead

"You have ubt thanked m", Nr. OByrne!" ficers of the Crown ting unlunited power in time
of war-l ann not boun to sete murh difterence

 The heart of the selborimater had remed to Wrob, and the priest knelt duwn and prayed
ver lium. Thue next moment the "I'eelers" er, the blind man, as he moved with thera, was Aed!" bury him where they found hum. A conslable, arth in one point perfenty soft, and conceired re idea of placing the body in the grave of Miss dreams of future felicity, had never formed the ope of thys intimate and long-contibued union
with the object of his arfections.
rev. DR. CAIMLL'S THIRD LETTER FROM AMERICA.
the small tenant mamers, ihe tradey-
(From the Dublin Cathedic Todegruph.)
Astor House, Broudway, New York
Wednesday, Dec. 14th, 1859.
Beloven Fellow-Countaz proof of the incredible ter to you, I cited as proof of the increditle anount of employinent population of New Yorix had withius thirly years progressed upwards of 230,000 . 1 added to this nat the number of gorgenus houses which 1 saw in the Fiflih $\Lambda$ venue of this city; that is io one
avenue out of the eleven or tivelve avenues which exttad through the city longtitudinally. architectural expenses of teves palacess, I should
correct that mistake in a future letter: ave since that tume consulted an arehitect here, who assures me that these houses lane
many instances cont $£ 20,0000: \pm 30,00$ soine few cases have not been built less than
Ex0,000! Thus I have been under lue mark in my larmer atatelaent; and heace Lanh additionto the englusined is my observations in reference New York.
Oue inust live in thas coantry for some tume
before an accurate idea ran he forined of the berore an accurate iosea ran he forinea of the
rosition, conditona, and social hife of the laboring
classes here. Readits and hearsay can uever classes here- Reauting and hearsay can nevur
give ethe infornation which the eye and the ears
can acquire by daily inturcourse with the peoplo.


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|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ou the first Monday of the month; there hag been a } \\ & \text { bland reposal of confidence on the one side, a meek } \\ & \text { acceptance of the honor ou the other, which demon- } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | acceptance of the honor ou the other, Which demon- strated in language plainer than words how worthily it was begtowed. $A$ quiet, well-gunrded intimacr, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Don Buitders' Strike is not as y <br> A. 0. <br> thonsand yet hold out, but tlleir |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | have failed and they are reduced to the oxtreme of poverty and distress. For the week ending Dec. th eighty deaths dad occurred in the families of the |  |
| on |  |  | London masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers |  |
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|  |  |  |  | ond |
|  |  |  | to herself. She was considered the lichest maried woman in England. Her injured husband has al- ready taken the first steps for obtaning a dirorce, |  |
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|  |  |  | was warried about four yenrs, and a fortnight since eloped with her former ndmirer, the marson.- London |  |
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|  |  |  | be found a lake more benvitiful in calm, or fiercer instorm, than Joch Ness. The rugged peaks, and |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | storm, than boeh Ness. The rugged pethes, and dizzy cliffs grouped around it are as wild as its own tempest-tossed billows. In all Seotand, there is |  |
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|  |  |  |  | nan who adapts his wares to the pulate of the urbanconsumer, will, in the lung run, find their custom |
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## Cfre Criife elifiniss

 GBORGE B. OLERK and JOUN GLLJIBE,
 G. E. OLAXI:
xuty Tintititice ixitituty

HOMTREAL, FRDAY, JANY 27, 1860.
NRWS OF TAR WEEK.
A Pope may liare been informed ibat Louis Napoleon
formally repudiates the sentuments of the writer of the famous pamplitet-"The Pope and the Congress"-yet the dismissal of M. Walewski from the Foreign Department, announced in
the MRonitear, tends to confirm the impression of the French Emperor's hostile designs as towards the French Emperor's hiosty See. The Times' correspondent, writing from Paris under date 4th instant, attributes, and no doubt correctly, the retirement of M .
Walewiki to his predilection towards Austria, and his obstinacy in mssisturg upon a formal and public disarowal frons.
noxious pauphlet.
All is still uncert
erents aprear to be rapudy the Congress, and
erents appear to be rapudy hastening to a crisis
in the Italian Pennsula. Recruits to the Papal
forces keep pouring in from Austria; whilst Sar
dinia, enraged at the prospect of the discomfi-
ion of the Legations if the enlistmen
rian subjects by the Pope be not put a stop to.
The Cathohes of Ireland and Great Britain pathy with the Holy Father, much to the annoyauce of the Protestant press. The Declaratio of the Catholic Laity of Greal Britain has alis publication in the official journal.

The "Gazette's" Theorlas or Governwhich the Catholic labors, one of the diffculties
with whirh lie has to contend in his disputes witb the Protestant upon matters prertainings to the
moral, as distonguished from the physical order, that the latiter has no fixed principles; that be
trixt the Catholic and the Protestant there trixt the Catholic and to erotestant trere
nothing in common, no premise, the truth of
which is constantly recognised by both. Henc it is that the Prolestant can sbift his ground as and can always renee
To tux his Catholic fellow-suhjerts with dis-
sopalty is a co nmon artifice with the Protestant, who thus, by implication, asserts loyalty, or obe dience to the legitinate civil ruler, as a duty;
but when it suits his coovenience, or when ite rgument from the duty, or obligation of loyaliy
ean be cited against bum, he at ance turss sound ean be cited against bum, he at ance curbs tound
and asserts the right of insurrection. ITe will
cile the duty of lopaliy as aganst his Catholite cile the duty of topaly as aganst his Catholit
fellow-rubjects, and in the same breath will pleail the rigst of iossurrection in behalf of the sut
jeects of a Catholic Potentate. In short you Snow not where to hare your piotesiant oppo-
ment ; be is slippery as an eel, and will emit the
most startling paradoxes with the most solemn countenance, as if thes were incontrovertible truths; providing that thereby be can escape from
the corner iato which he has been driven by the applicalion against hing of his own arguntents.
Of this molle of conducting a controcersy the Montreal Gaz-tte in its issue of the 20 ih
instant furnishes us will several specineus. We
 and had instanced the case of the Caiholies ${ }^{\text {n }}$ with disloyalty; thus admitting that obedience a duty, for otherwise dislogalty would not
terin of reproach to those towards whom terin of reproach to those towards whom
applied. The Gazette answers as follows
 any prrtion of a country to geparreve ithelf from ; the
rest if $t \mathrm{bave}$ the power to do tbis, and to set up an adeprucent Government.
inds the docuine of logalty Gazedte flugs to th winds the doctine of logalty being a duly, which
for God's sake, the subject owes to bis legiti-
mate civit rulers. There is no longer, according to the Gazette's theory of Governinent, any
moral obligution upon the subject to obey. His nnight, or his power, to rebist the nuthoray of his
sove, eign, is the himit of his righis, is ithe sole

 its own. There is therefore, oot the ieepiphe on We Protastan! presy tases, then ; amh the ouly




##  press, fiem, and enorce:t  <br> Though <br> his disposal to assert his legitimate authority ' in Pervgit Perugia; though the Papal Government, before appealng to force used every meaus at its disposal to indace the Perugians to subnit them- selves to their leritimate Sorervign; nand thoug selves to their leritimate Sorereign ; and though after force bad been appeated to, and the verdicr had been given in favor of the government and against the rebels, every conceivable pre caution was taken by the Papal authorities to prevent the unnecessary eflusion of blood-the Protestant press in Errope and on this Continent abominable tyrant ; because he liad merely used abominable tyrant, because he had merely used the force it his disposil to quell ani insurection, aud to prevent the "disruption of a portion of his territory""-that is to say, because lhe had done that whiclt the Gazettc assers he had the <br> The Gazet <br> The Gazette seems to have occassional glinn-

 feurlul results upon soriety wers it to be generally acoptetl ; for he speaks about "conficting mundane afiius"-another point upon whichare at issue with him. There inay, and no dout aner will be, conflicting claims in all mo long as man is fallible and and often led by passion as directed by reason. But a right
against a right there can never be ; ior as of contranes one must always, and both may tingushing betwixt "claims" and " rushts." The latter bere often the subject of conflicting
claims ; but of the clainants one alwass must b claims; but of
in the wrong.
In opposition to "the only sound doutrine" governnent, and of the respective rights
luties of rulers and subjects, as laid dovn the Gazettc, we would urge the Catholic doc
rine. That all power is from God ; and that th obedience which the subject owes to the cis
magistrate, is a moral obligation, imposed by Go magistrate, is a moral obligation, imposed by Go
Himself, and from which therefore the stibjec by has misconduel, and by his abuse of the power forfit his right or title to the allegiance of bis
oppressed and misgoverned subjects. Now here we take issue wih the Gazette upon a matler of
fact. We deny that lius IX has so abused hi has so oppressed and nisgorerned his subjects, a
o justify the latter in their armed rebelion to
is authority. His whole reigu has been marked bis authority. His whole reign has been marke
by ats of clemency; his every act as a Sovere ign Prince has been that of a father of lis peo
ple-in spite of the ingratitule and treacher
which be has received in return for the benefit by him conferred upon his teniporal subjects
and though we do not predicate perfection of lis gorernment, or claim for it infallibillty, we chal
lenge its enemies to indicate one act of Pius IN by which he has justly forfented the allegiance of
the people of the Ponafical States; or to addus any number of abuses in their governiment which
are not more than balancel by the one monster infany of
of Ireland.
On the other haod, we know from their act
hat the success of he Italian iusurgents would ve pray for their defeal, as we would pray for the overthrow of any other set of tyrants-:though
there is no yranny so grevous :is democratio yranny. Of what the friends of reedsm liave
oo expect from the triumph of the Liberals; of o liberty, take as specinens their treatuent of a Church of the Religious Orders, and the
Press; the thefts perpetratel upon thes first;
hie arbitrary decrees of surpression and exile he arbitrary decrees of suppression and exile astrictions imposed upon the other.
tales pietures at the sight of which the most
andoned harlots of our back-ianes would blush are perinitted free circulation, and find is ready
sale ; but a Catiolic Caleclism is prohibited, and the ofiering for sale of a work of devotion is, hy
the Frieuds of 1 talian Fredon, punished as an lished by the Terrori's of Paris, this the liberty wich Liberals have always and everywhere ess
ablished; and of to loathe this sind of freedomn winl to pray for its" speedy, suppreswon, be ;",
wrong, we hare no besitution ia pleadug "guity"
o the Gazctte's charge. A* a plea, however o the Gazctte's charge. As a plea, however
in miligation of sentence, we would request of our judge io pause, and consider how he would
feel 10 owrds the gocernment which should treat
hiim and his co-religionist,, as Catholics hare him and his co-rellgionists, as Catholics hare
been reated by Ithlan Liberal Governments; perly of the Protestant Orphan Asylum; ; which Prulestant Mininters ; which sighould decrees the

 o the Montreal Witiness, or its readers, by re writien ; yut, as our cotemporary has hat the deliver hinself of an opinion of a violation of the truth, we take this appory cunity of contradicling, and of requesting hijn to
contradiel, the assertion in lus issue of the 181 inst., that the writer of cerlain controcersial
arivites. in the Thue Witness is. a Catholic clergymat. This statement of the TVatness is
fabse ; ind we request him to coutradict it, bep-
 by them directly arowed and assumedod "Once fuil and explicit contradiction; and assure him that the ostensble editor of this journal is the
actual writer of, and alone esponsible for, everything that appears therein, unfess the contrary explicilly stated.
This matter disposed of, we will address our the Witness of replying to the other point he reiterates against the Catholic Church, his harges of isolatry, and suppression of the Wor of God. He says:-



Neither from the creation of "this carth," omnipotence' of therr Creator be logically con cluded. The conclusion can² never contaia more Than there is in the premises; but all existences,
or creatures, are finite; and therefore from the premise "creature," as finite, no matter how ex mnipitence of its creator, since omaipotence is infinite, and the finite cannot contain the ind cluded from existing creature, is, a creator whose powers far transcend our powers. Now the
Witness should endeavor to realise the idea that the isfinite is the contradictory, nol a multiple, of the finite ; and that, in spite of Paley, finite crea ture, which may be but a manifestition of finite
power, cannot be a direct proof of onnipotence, or infinte power. So with the wisdom of Creator we may logically conclude the material creatio cending our own, but not to omniscience, or in
sita inite wistom. We may therefore, for the sake of rgument, almit the premises of our cotemporar hilst rejecting his conclusions. We may admit that the capacity of the Sints to hear the
invocations addressed to them from earth is just muck a proof of their omniscience and omnipresence, as the material creation is a proof of the
omniscience and omnipoleace of its Creator ; bu s from the finite or limited manfestations of affords, it is mpossible to conclude lognually to he infoite wistoon and power of its creator, limited power or capacity whicl: we attribute to the Saints, it is also impossible to conrlude to
their omniscrence or omnipresence. If we ar or mistaken as io our cotemporary's religions
opinions, he believes in a personal devil, and that he latter has a capacily for knowing what traumorals; yet we do not conclude that thit
ditor of the Montrcal Witness therefore be Lises the depil to be elther omnisame or omini-
present - though he virtually acknowledges in present -- though he virually ackoomenges in reigniog with Clirist, and in the enjoynent of the Beatiic Visiou.
Our cotemporary errs again in supprosing that natural order, or with reference to dograa, upon Scripture, or writings of any kind. We appeal authentic historical docunents; and asponsed a competent to establish a fact in the natural or natural reason may be demonstrated. But the loctrinal authority of the snid writings, as a fact by natural reasoul ; and as in our controversies with Protestants we must argue from premises which we have in common-and as in the super-
matural order, Catholics have nothing in common with Non-Cathohes-so we appeal to the Scripwithout conceding their authority in the suppernafacts in Jewish history, and as contaiting authendoings upon easth; but beyond this, in contro
rersy with Irotestants, we would certainly uete dream of appealing to then

## The onis means by Clirist Himsell' appointel

 teaching of the Hoiy Spirit," mall on any matte not falling within the sphere of our natural tacul ties, is the teaching of the Catholic Churcil, as ing to, and in the name of, the Cliurch; by her due iminediate teachings of our own duly appointPastors, 11 comanunion with the Apostolicc. We recognise therefore as incumbunt unon
obligation isbatever of defending any dogSurnture; for Scripture, or writing is, not our
rule of faith-seennir thit the Catholic Church is older than any of the Claristiun Serptures; and hat if we recognise any nuthority in the supernampal order in the lather, it is solely beciuse
the Church from whom we received then, as.

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 tateuch especially, stood to the Jemsh Clurch
As respects the latter; the Scriptures sto clironologically,, and therefore logically; first in
order: whilist as respects the former, or Clirstian order: whilst as respects the former, or Clirstian
Church, it is an indsputable bistorical fact, that her sacred writings are chronologically, an herefore logically, only second in order. Church, because Jewish Church was a Scriptural cause its Scriptures were anterior to its exis ence as a Clurch; whilst the Christian Churct cannot be basel upon what are known as the Scriptures of Christianity, seeing that in posnt of
fact, the Christian Church is older than the old est ot the Christan Scriptures. Now as uo st-
perstructure can be anterior to its basis, so the Christian Church cannot be based upon the writags of the Nesv 'Testament; and we do not fee support of any of the teachings of the Clurch. And so when the Witness appeals to Suriptare as authoritative in the superuatural orde
ee is guity of two errors; firstly, in assumin that the Cliristian Church has no rule of faitl except the Scriptures; and secondly, in assuming bat his private interpretation of Scripture is the rue meaning thereof. All he can say is-all are, would be-" The Scriptures as I under tand them, say ths, the Scriptures as I under tand them mean that." Wee understand them a different sense; me consider our private to be at least as good as the private juilgment and Scriptural interpretation of all the Protes of them for whose opinion upon matters of reliprivate judgment, we assert our prirate judgment ainst all Prutestantdom.
Hence when the Wituss asks us "why th hurch of Rome neglects and practicitly ban so ; and assert that in her commumon only can The "Word of God" is not the material Scrip ures, or collection of writings to whiterial Scrip the Wuness alludes, but comprisey all the teachings or scrivturally. Not by scripturse, but by the
teachings of a divinely comomissioned and divineIg assisteu body of men, did Chist and enpinu His
Gaspel to be propagated; and to the Church, is
 reserve subunit ourselves, as the sole depositiary,
lainful guardian, and infalibe expounder of
Gads's Holy Word. If in this we err, it anast
he becase Clwist be because Christ Himself hisy explizily appoint-
ed some other meins, besiltes a body of lismg
teachers, for the popagion eachers, for the propagation and preservation in
is integritg of Uis Word. If the Withess pre-
ends that Conrist has done so, and Lhat the this is at
our cole wention in hiontry - wede ceall upon a
for the proofs of has thesis.
Oranger Rowdyisin-We -We are never surprivelid al any acts of riolence from thrse gen-
ry' ; we are now. iherefore, surprived, hourn we
nust confess to having been much panad by the accounts, which through the pressi have been
sade public, of the volence offered :o Mr. M. Gey by he Orangemen of Sincoe, hraded by a
Mr. Fergison, a Member of the Legivative As-
 per Canada a numerical preponderance in the







 add that me have been nuch surpisised as wust
as. pained at the sight of the apporval given to
ths. Iellow Fergusson and his brother ruflians, by
such a journal as the Foronto Colonist such a journal as the Toronto Colonitst. In its
political antagonism to Mr. M. Gee, who is cer-
lainly one of the most brilliont lion lainly pne of the most briliant lecturens in
America, it entirely forgets the first priaciples of America, it entirely forgets the first principles of
jastice $;$ and foolshly, as well as wickedly, smiles complacently yoonshly, deeds which are a dissracectes to
the community wherein they can be perper the community wherein they can be perpetrated
with impunity, and which may, some dast with impunity, and which may, some day, be re-
tailated upon their authors. A mongst bonest lailated upon their authors. A mongst bonest
men of all persuasions and shades of politics there can be but one opinion as to the merits of
he case above described ; aud we beli eree the case above described; a ald we beliere, there-
fore, that amongst many Protestants as well as
lo all Catholics, the conduct of the Simcoe Orangemen is held in execration
Yet if it should open the lies to the danger aud gross improprie authoryOrangeism, or any other secret countenance to fico-religious organisation; should it hare the
effect of convincing them of the trutl effect of convincing them of the truth, tbe the a
mixed socetety of Catholics and Protestants, no nember of such an organisation, whether he be
an Orangeman or a Ribbonman, is fit to be entrusted with any share, hovever slighlt, in the
administration of the law-llis Stimeo not hare been without its advantages. Where the impartial administration of justice is liable he law, and for its duly constituted tribunals ber ost ; and where respect for, and confidence in llose cessary consequence, a spirit of tiolence and in and boordination, menacing the rery existence of civil society. We are no advocates of the pro-
scrption of any class ; but we do, and ever will insist, that neither the Riblo, and ever will Orangeman can safely be entrusted with any
share in the administration of justrce

Though we publish Dr. Cahill's lette must not be undertheir conclusions. On the contrary, we knows bat, in so far as his moral and spritual intersis are concerned, the Irish Catholic empigrant
the United States is in every way a loser whilst in so far as his material interests are contmproved by emigration. This at all events is
certain-that, itl the State of Nert York, there is as much destitution, and in proportion to its
population, as many able, willing, and industrious aborers sceking for, but unable to hind, emplogthe poorest country of Europe-as there are in ny part of the British Empire. Under such
circumstances, we do not think that the adrice of the man who recommends eningration to the niut of view the Irıh Catholic is alluays a moral and in a malerinl noint of yiew rarely a gainer,
by a thange of residence from Ireland to the U',
tates.

Sumptuary Laws. - The following, para
rapl, wheh we clip from the Mon'real Wi ness of Saluruay last, containc conclusige lestilation upon the subjent of driaking. Mert can are impotent to effee:t moral reforms: distases tices. all other wilh drunkenness, which proceedis, as it is now found that it cannot be repressed by currentit into another relannel, but they cannot ar esi th progress, or erea throw up barriess or era.
bankments ingaiast its ravages. Indeed it would Teen from the report of the Vermont State
Tumprance Society, that under the operation of
The the Probibitory Law the anount of drunkenness
bas actually increased, though there has beean
dicrease in the quantity of "opent drinking." dicrease in the quandity of "opert drinkinge."

Thus is the result that we have always pre-
dieled for Prolibitory Latws. These of course put in end to the open sale of spirits, but caunot and all shat socivty gaiss by then is is , , hat the
traffic whilst carried on as extensively as ever, is Thi Ti
The Tines records the conz Version, and receeption into the Catholic Church,
of ihe Revs. Mussrs. Foblervill and Wormal,


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| Hia Grace brielly returael hanks,adjourned. |  |
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(To the Elitior of the Ottave Mribune.)












I am, Dear S
Oitn win, Junuary 18, Roat. O'RmLly, Cor. Sec.
OOURT OF QUEEN'S BENCIB.-SPECIAL BEE-

 ben bubmitited to.
puckevi rork rew


Birth.

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| Married. <br> In this city, on the arral instant, by the Rev. P Dowd, Mr. John Powtr, to Mra. Mrilget Caltweil |  |
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| Tant mon of Pracis itulin tsit, |  |
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| Wm. Walluer ${ }^{\text {did }}$ |  |
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| stomach, harart burn, water brash, wind, burning sous ta ined by using tho Oxy genated Biterys. |  |
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FIREWOOD.

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fire bricis.


White pine.



FOR SALE.




TO CONTRACTORS.
TRNDRRS for the DO:STRUCTION of a Cguror,



By Order of the Comittee
Marthe, 16 th Jan., 1860 . LERBV RE, N.P.

## WANTED,

A STUA TION aq TRACHER of R R.O. School, by



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|  <br>  <br>  to assume the foreign ministry. The relations bebtween the English and Frenchi |  |  |  |  |
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| Governments are sad to be in a unuch bette state now than they have been for a long time |  |  |  |  |
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| loud from the wistises. orl looks ot theires superirirs, <br>  der ang ciricumstane, would be worthy of ree is fatulully initated fron what they observe in higher regins. The siniere and ennithed at the change. |  |  |  |  |
|  | The Armonia, of Turin, in apuouncing the deatii |  |  |  |
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|  | less, buch a nomion, unless the diplomatic mission is riuw to conciliation, to end in a downtight hostile message. Now, it was |  |  |  |
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|  | triun ascendaner, or aspire to annexation to Pied- mont, unless Piednont was made clearly and irre- vocably to renounce all clams she inigbt gronnd |  |  |  |
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|  | fect and absolute inability of the Piedmontese states- |  |  |  |
|  |  | nissariat bave been severely dealt with. Major-Ge- neral Zatlar, Commissary-General, and Colonel Mos- |  |  |
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|  |  |  | tweon Queen Victoria's Government and her Catho- iic subjects in Ireland. |  |
|  | form | tion to the emanacipation of the peasants. In a conn-try like Russia the visit of the Sovereign is a grea: |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { greser } \\ \text { with }} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | of tha affection they bore her. After leaving she moceedod to tho residence of uer sister at Kingaton, |
|  |  |  | Sen |  |
|  |  | Which has assumed the character of factious auda- city, and which, if carried too, far, may produce se- rious consequences. The chiefs of the majcontents | this story reads very like the lie it is, coiced andcirculated by Javour's, anti-Catholic cunspirators. |  |
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|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the religious nersecution of the Polish Catholics is } \\ & \text { not less constant, odious, and cruel under the pre- } \\ & \text { sent Emperor than under his predecessor. Somo } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
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|  |  |  aubjects, int tikerise their conscience. |  |  |
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 tions. The Florimel is a very prety and poeti
nanao af amost exquisite und delicante perfume, an
is consildered by the ladies equal to Lubin's best. The Coconione bas become che most elegtnt aud use
ful hair dressing of the day. His other prepration
need only to be tried to ie pronounced incomparim need only to be tried to je pron
be.- Neiv Hiven Daily Register.
Wholeale \& Retail, by Lyman, Sarage \& Co.; S
Ji Lyman; Liamplough \& Campbell, ane by Drug
gists generalis.
The Quebec Mercury of December 17 says:- Of the many preparations that are thrown into
our Canadian Market frr ling diseaces, we believe
none can we foudd to equal that stannch wld remedy


 onfidence, recomulend it.
A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.
Sr. HYAcrsthe, OANADA E., Aug. ${ }^{2}$. essry. Setr ww Gentiemen :-Several months since a litle dnugb
ler of mine, ten Yenrs of nge, was saken witb
ing Choop
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out

 sou think proper. If it hanlinduce auy body it
hise your balsuitu 1 shall he glad, for I have great
contidence in it.
Yours,
P. GUITTE, Propritor of the Courrier do st. Hy, Hinthe.
EETIFSCATE FROMM J. RACINE, ESQ, O

 was must cruelly sflicled with a serere and obsti-
 Dut resting to recover from the paia and fatigue
which so stight an exertion occasioned. At this
uncure I commenced taking the Balsan, froun rich I fund inmediate rcliff, nand nfter linvin have also used the Bansum iu my family nad adm
nistered it to my cliildren with rue happiest results.
amm sure that such Canadians as use the Balsan
 Prepared by SETient servant, $L$ S RACINE.
T. FOWLE $\&$ CO., Bosto nd for sale at Whulesale, by Lyman, Sarase,
Co.; Carter, Kerre, $\&$ Co.; S. J. Lsman, and by
Draggists genernly,

CAST STEL GHURCH BELLS.

 Or CANADA, for the sale of and Te required. Bells are made Me Messrs. NaY MLOR, YICh
Thes ERS \& CO, or Sheffeld, England. They hare a pure,
nelodicus sound, peculiar to stel, oriug to the elas
ticity of the metal the sound renecrates to n great

Onst Steel Bells are much lighter than those made
of ordiuarry bell-metal of the samee size, and are con
sequently more easily rung sand owing to the den sity and also to to the well-known strength of the
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Borofula, or King's Evil,

 in disense on nuy part of it. No urgnin is free
from its attacks. nor is there one which it nuy
not destroy The

 ever be its origin, it it hiereditary in the con
stitution, doscecnding , from parcuts to thildren
unto the unto the third and fourth generation!" indsed,
it seems to be the rod of Him who says, ""
will will visit the
their children
It
Its effecta commence by deposition from the
blood of corrupt or ulecrous matter, which, in blood of corrupt or uiccerous matter, inith,
the lungs, ilver, and internal organs, is termed
tubercles; ;in the glands, swellings; and on
tubercles; in the Elands, swellings; and on
the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul cor-
ruption,
suption, which genders in the blood, depresse
the encrgics of life, $\operatorname{to}$ that scrofulous constitu
tions
tions not only suffrer from scrofulous com
plaints, but they have far less power to with
stand the
stand the nutacks of other diseases i conse
quently, vast numbers perrish by
whisorder
are still rendered fatal by this taint in the
system. Most of the consunvtion which do
system. Most of the consunpiption which dact
cinuates the human family has its origin dircectl
cimutes the human family has its origin airec.
in this scroulous ocontanintion; and many
deestructive discoses of the liver, kidneys, brain and,
are nggravated by the same cuuse.
0
One quarter of all our neople are scrofulons;
their persons are invaded ty this lurking in.
fection, and their health is undernind
To clennse it from the system we must renovate
the blood by an alterative medicine, and int the blood by on alterative medicine, and in-
vigorate it by heenthy fod and excrcise
Such a medicine we supply in

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disorder front the blood, mud the rescue of the
system from its destructive consequences.
Hence it slould be cmployed for the cure of




 in in impurity of he hiod is sounded in truth,
for scrofula is a degeneration of the hlood. The


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