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# Ontrive Natite 

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

vol. x .
THE OLD WRITING-MASTER'S
HEIRESS. heiress.

Draw your hair-strikes lighly, Henri; lean Leariily on the down strokes, and round of rour
captal) bravely There very goo. Armand, you are not attentuve to-cay. I can tell your
little bof, your poor mamma, who works so hard
to par for your instruction, canot afford to have to pay for your instruction, cannot afort you dding. No. Jacques, finsh your copy, and you sin. Now with a bold dourish at the end."
sign pour name
So did old Maitre Caillot address his writing class, composed of three ruddy faced boys, whose coarse habliments and rough hands showed that
they belonged to the lower rank of life. The they belonged to the lower rank of life. The
pupils were seated at a rickety-looking desk, in pupis were seantily furaished upper room of a house situated in one of the meanest and most obscure,
suburbs of Paris. The master was a thin man, bent from age, but whose vivid glacer and slarp
careworn features seemed to tell that the vigor of his mind was unimpaired. While standing behind the boys, and instructung them in the art sight, and look round at a very young girl who
was busy at the earthen stove preparing bread soup for their dinner. She was a fair-haired de-licate-looking creature, about inteen, and
for that age ; ber hitle hands were scarcely able to lift the earthen pot, in which she put two thin bit of drpping, some pepper and sall, and then it orer the ting fre in the stove, and watched and stimmed it as it gradually boiled. She then
drew forward a small table, covered it with a coarse clean cloth, and neatly arranged on it two bowls, plates, buires and forks, together with a
jug of water, and half a brown loaf. IIaving finished these arrangements, she tools sione needle mork, and seated herself near the stove. At
lenght the hour of one sounded from a neigboring church, and the purils of Maitre Caillot rose
from rieir seats aniur with a politeness children in this country would do well to imitate, bowed respect fully to their teacher, and then to
Mademoistle Louise, before they. withtrem. The Mademoiselle Louise, before they, vithdrew. The
old man sighed at the last litlle grar blouse disappeared. seest, Lourse, I take as much pains to improve these hitlle pleberans as when I directed the hand
of the king's son." of the king's son."
M. Caillol's lot vicissitude. The office of writing-master to the royal priaceses had been for a number of years
heredtary in his family, His ancestor had inheredtary in his Iamily,
structed Louis XIV.; and his son, in due course tavght the dauphin; and so on in regular succes-
sion, untl the disastrous events of the Revolution brought the good Louis XVI. to the scaffold, and consigned his ianocent little son to a lingerng,
death. Then M. Caillot lost his office, and very nearly his life. He bad saved scarcely anything from the wreck of his professions, and She was his only remaining relative, with the
exception of an aged female cousin-Madame exception of an aged female cousin-Madiame
Therese-who lived at the other side of Paris, and whose circumstances were as indigent asirl own. Leouise was an amiabe, afdectionate gint
she attended her grandfather: did the household business, and yct found time to earn a tew sous
by needlework, so as to add to the small pittance which M. Caillot gained by teachiag writing $t_{0}$
a few of their neighbors' children. He was certainly rery poor, and yet there was a circumcertainly rery poor, and yet there mas a sterious.
stance that appeared to Louise very mpster
Her granifather, when in a communcative mood Her granufather, when in a communicative mood, often spoke of a treasure he possessed, and which
be should inhertt ; and on one occaion he shorred ber a green ton box, carefully locked, which e said contained a precious possession, himself to able to hinn, as be could never bring himself to This box he alrags kept cautiously secreted a the liead of his bed; and Louse could not help
sometimes wondering why grandpana would not sometimes wondering why grandpapa would not
use bis treasure, and prevent them suffering so use bis treasure, and preveat hem sulerigg
much fron poverty; yet fearing to annoy him her trust in Gou, humbly hoping that in His good ime their circumstances might alter
A change indeed came, but it was one tha
One day, about six months from the time when
being very ill ; i sort of numbness seized his
fimbs, and he had scarcely strength to reach his bed. Louise immediately warimed water to bathe his fett, and begged the mastress of the house to
ietch a doctor. While waiting his arrival, the old man said in a fceble roice, "Louise"
"Well, dear grandpapa
Death is approaching, ny child. I feel I bave not long to hre, aud but for leaving thee, I
should feel quite bappy. I leave thee, my child, should feel quite bappy. I leave thee, my child thee as long as thou continuest to keep His com

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.


The door opened, and her landlady, Madame
Dural, entered. "Well, Mademoiselle Louise" bhe said, "I am come to ask what you intend to
do? Hos your grandfather left any mones?" "No, madame, nothing but one five franc
piece and a few sous. But perhaps you will piece anu a dew sous. mut perhaps way of dis-
have the kndness to put me in the way
posing of the furaiture, which will, I hope, pay your rent and the other expenses?"
"It will hardly do that,", said the lapdlady, pray how are you to lire "' "I can work neatly, madame, and I hope you
will kindly allow me to remain with you, while I try to procure employment."
"Oh, if that's all you ha
cried the landlady, "I promise you I cannot afhard times a young creature like you could no earn enough to keep you from starving, and the
how am I to be paid for your lodging?" "You need not fear, madaine," said Louise, a
little proudly, "that I shall be a burden to oou. Though dear graadpapa did not leare me money,
Le told me ke left me a 'treasure' in this un on want."
"Oh, that alters the case," said the woman. "Of course, my dear Mademoiselle Louise, I
shall be most happy to bave you here; indeed, I was only jesting when I spolke of sending you
a way. But won't you open the box now? I am sure you must be anxious to see what it con-
"No, madame," said Lnuise finmly ; " 1 must obey grandpapa's wishes, and not open it unless
I fail to earn a lirelihood by work."
"As pou please, my dear child, as you please,"
eplied Madame Duval. But she thought to herself, "She is an oddty, like her old grand-
father; I must bumor her for the present anid keep her here, so that I shall secure my share of the treasure."
In pursuance of this plan, the landlady lavish
d fond words and caresses on Louise; she infond words and caresses on Louise ; she
fited ber to eat with herself, and took care provide some little delicacy for dioner. Sbe dis-
posed ot the furviture to the best advantage, posed of the furuiture to the best advantage,
and after baving satisfied all claims, presented Louise with three francs, saying, "See, my dear,
how well it is for you to bave an attached friend to manage your little aftairs; if less carefully disposed of, your fu
brought balf the sum.
Loulse was a gentle, well principled gurl; but
she was young, and the perncious flattery and he was young, and the pernicions ilattery and
indulgence of her false friend soon produced an Frl effect on her mind. She indeed fell speedin
ato idle babits. She procured some work from a neighboring stop, but the remuneration was ber needle writh a listless band, "How tiresome
it is to works so long for a few sous ; I really think I manght openg gr
what he has left me."
It happeued one day that Louise saw a very
pretty bonnet in a milliner's windory; it seemed as it it would exactly fit her, and she inquired the price. "Friteen francs," the milhner said.
"Very cheap, inded too cheap; but it would become mademoiselie so
her have it at first eost."
Lovise looked and hesitated. Her conscience whispered "You have not got the money, an
ven if you had, fifteen francs could be belte pent than in gratifying vanity. "But the bon et is 80 pretty, sue thought 2gaia,
open grandpapa's box to-night, and then Conscrence was silenced though not satisfed, and Lonscieneturned to the house of Madame Dural. They sat down to dianer, but the young girl felt so agitated that she couid not eat.
"Madame", she said at last, "I think I will
Mawe tried open the box to-night. You know and tis right that I should repay you for your kiodness."
At these words the landiady embraced her.
 Louise produced the key, unlocked the box
and raised the cover. Madame Dural thrust in her eager hand and drevf forth- What?-a
bundle of manuscripts carefully tied up. They were evidently written by juvenile hands, an
looked, indeed, like schoolbogs' copy books.them, hoping they might contain bank notes, or some paper of ralue: but when nothing of the
kind appeared, the rage of Madane Dural knew no bounds. She accused M. Caillot and his granddaughter of being inposiors, and even
threatened the poor girl with being sent to prison. Louise was quite stumned by her misfortune, passon of her cruel landlady. At length, having exhausted her anger in various abusire ep ererything she possessed, leaving her notbing but few ragged garnents to cover her, and then
turned her out ol doors to seek a shelter where she could.
Night was fast approaching, and Louse found
berself in a dreadful situation; sent at such an hour to wander, penniless and half naked, thro
the streets of Paris. When Madame Duval was closing the door, Louise ventured to ask he "No," replied she, "that may be worth a few trumpery papers in it you may have them, as a
precious souvenir of your thierish old grandfather." So saying, the cruel woman threew her
the carefuily tied up tnanuscripts, and then shut die door.
The heart of Louise was humbled, she bave deserved this misfortune, - she hought;
comes as the just punishment of my ide selfish ness. May Cod protect me, and enable me to prayer, her mind felt calmed, and she bethought
herself of the aged cousin of her grandfather Madame 'Therese. "I will go to her," she saiu,
"and ask her to let me slare her lodging, and "and ask her to let me share her lodging, and her support as well as my own. holung her set out. The humble lodging of Madane The
rese was situated in an obscure suburb, and Lou ise had some dfficulty in finding it out. At length
a good natured shoemaker living in the same street, directed her to the door, and the young
grre knocked gently.
"Come in," said a feeble voice. Louise on tered. The room was small, but very clean; a bed covered with a wiite quilt, occupied one corner
and a cupboard another; at the side was a smal ing, and two or three chairs and a table completed the furniture of the apartment. Madame
Therese was seated on a low stool near the store; her dress, though humble, was very clean, and her gray bair, drawn tightly under a mushin
cap, gare a renerable air to her wrinkled feacap, gare a reaerale for many years so cup-
tures. She bad been for ba but her bands beigg free from the disease, she
was constantly employed in knittug, and thus was constanty employec in keanty subsistence. Yet often in the cold dark of winter, the poor widow would hat small supply, used to bring her small presents of soup, bread and firng. It was now four years
since she had seen Lousse, her own infirmities and those of M. Caillot haring prevented thei meeting; indeed, ao secluad her cousin's death, and was therefore much surprised both
Louise and hearing all she had to tell.
Encouraged by the maternal kiodness mit Whed she was received, the young girl made
frank confession of her errors, and concluded by sajing, "Now, dear madame, if you will allo ing of God, to be some comfort and assistance to you. I am young and stroug, and uaceed I
try to work hard." "You are welcome, my dear child," replied
Madame Therese ; "while God spares me We will never part, iodecd feel assured that H bas sent you to me, and that alio our misiortunes,
if borne with cheerful resignation, will prove for ar real good."
She then set berself busily to prepare son
bread soup, and when it was readp, presse
Louise affectionately to partake of it. After wards she made her share her clean hard bet,
and the young girl, happy to have found so truly and the young girl, hapis to have
good friend, slumbered peacefull till moruiag
whis When Loulse awoke she set herself to cons
der her present situation, and resolved to leag nothing undone that might coatribute to her en nothing undone that might coatribute to her ent
sin's comfort. Accordingly, having dressed be
self, she assisted Madame Therese in putting hrer clethes, and then arranged the roo
"How bandy prepared breakfast. "Oh, aunt-will you allow me to call you aunt - - was always accustomed to attend dear
grandpapa, and slaall be glad to do the same for Their light ineal orer, Louise asked her aunt,
as she now called her, to lock up in the cupboard as she now called her, to lock up in the cupboard
her grandfather's manuscripts, for although she
could see no intrisic ralue in them, yet, as a memento of him, she prized them.
The old lady looked at them.
scholar," she said, "but certainly these paper appear to me like a schoolbog's scribbling.
cannot think why my poor cousin called them cannot think why my poor cousin called them a
treasure. Howerer, for his sake we will put to them for bringing you to me."
Madame I'therese then lent Lounse a cloak with which to cover her shabby garments, and
directed her to a large haberdasher's shop, where It was succeed in gaining employment.
Paris, and a number of gaily dressed people ซere Pars, and a nuthe counter mhen Loulse entered.
peadiasidg at the
Ready made shirts, blouses, and children's clotles were among the articles solu, and these Loouise hoped to be employed in making. She advanced
tiaididy towards the mistress of the estallishment, and said, "If you please, madame, do you a work-
woman?"
"Not at present," was the reply, and poor
Louise was turnung away whea the woman addLouise was turning away whea the woman add
ed "If you can work well, and on low terms,
may find something for you to do any han to recommend you?"
"Only my cousin, with whoin I lise." "Who is she?
"Her name is Madame Therese Caillot. She es in a room, No. 27 Rue -; but she canheumatism. .
The shopkeeper laughed. "A fine recom-
mendation truly. You don't suppose, child, that in this establishment we trust our works to per-
ons who can give no better references than pou sons whl,
offer ?"
The tears stood in the young girl's eyes.-
Grood morning, madame," she said humbls, and left the shop.
She recollected passing another warehouse o
less silendid appearance in the next street and Less shlendid appearance in the next street, and
thither she tuaned her steps. There had been heavy fall of rain and the parement was mud-
Is. As Louise walked slowly on, she struck her loot against something that jingled; she stooped felt very heary. Louise wiped it, and then per-
ceired it was a purse. With some dificulty she pened the clasp and found it contained twenty
What a treasure! Her first feeling was joy; ber second, "this money is not She then resolved to take it to Madame 'I ese and be guded by her advice as to the besi
means of restoring it. Securing it carefully in means of restoring it. Securing it carefully in
the folds ot her dress, she entered the second hop and applied for work. She met was quitting the shop, when a few words spokea at the
counter arrested her attention. An elderly genlerman was purchasing some gloves, and when nadame, I must be in your debt for these until "Ay purse." oves, don't mention them, I pray; it will do to pay for them at any time. But how did mon-
ieur lose his purse?", II can scareely tell. 1 remember taking by pocket-banalkercher and probably drew purse out with it ;but I cannot be certain. It was rather a serious
Loss-Lwenty Napoleoas."
Louspe adranced eagerly-"Monsieur,", she he handed biun the one ske bad found.
"You are a very honest little girl,", said he
this is indeed my purse, whech I nerer expectthis is indeed my purse, wheh I Derer expect-
d to see again. And now what shall I give do see again.
ou for finding it?"
"Thank you, monsieur ; I do not expect any-
"That
Louse replied that sha lived witb ber cousin
an old woman, and was now seeking for work to
apport them both.
"Madane," said the gentleman, turnugg
"Madaṇe," said the gentieman, turnung
commendation, supply this girl with work. I
heard you refuse her just now; as you said she
could give you no reference. I think we maj
olh be assured of her boaest principles."
"Certainly, wonsieur, I shall hare much plea-
ure in trying ber; and if she works well, I shail
be able to supply ber with pretty constant em
ployment." "Noyment.", said the gentleman, turning to Louise, "here are four Napoleons for you, they are Paris to-morrow with my family, and shall pro.
bably be bsent for some months, othervise [ would ask my wiff to call at your lodging ; but n our return I hope she will be able to see
Here is a card with my name and address," Louise gratefully thanked the kind gentleman the materials for a shirt, promising to bring it
back finished the next day. What joyful new. he haid on her return for Madawe Therese, an Low cheerfully did they partake together of their
evening meal, to which was addell a salad and a bit of cleese to make a litule feast. Winter set in this year with ususual severity, and poor Madame Therese became quite dit-
abled. Rheurnatisin attacked hands as well as She suffered dreadful pain at night, which Louise ought tenderly to relueve by rulbing and chating xpended in providing mediciness and noursting fod for the iavalid. Taught hy adversity,
couise learned to forgat herself, and was uever her aunt. Before the end of February thei Iways small, were further dimiaislied by the ex pense of candle-light, and the necessity of giving
up much time to attending the ruvalud. To add wh health begon
sitting at her Lo fail. Loss of rent. counlant sitting at he
needle, and want of suffirims frool, produced their
sual effect. She beccurc frite and thin, her Madame Therese becaune nuch alarmed about her. Onte day she remarked ber frequently put-
ting ber hand on bur side, mul sighling as if in "My child," said the ofd wonasu, " the goor
"entleman whose purse you found is a physicia gendenan whinse purse you found is a physiciaa
I amn sure if he knew of your illness, he would do
sonethiuy for you ous" $"$
Louis: felt reluctatit to yo. She feared it ready done nurch for ber; ; bu her aunt learing
that her health way seriouly affecleal, nanaged Nothing but disappointment awaited them.who was lelt in chirge of it told her the famply
were not expected boine for two months. She returned sorrowfully to her lodgyng, and continuWoverty and illuess.
When Dr . Ieverrier, the loser of the purse When Dr. Leverrier, the loser of the purse,
at length returned to Paris, be called to mind
the poor litule girl, and one day, accompanied by bis wife, sought out the humble lodgings of Miadame Therese. Ascenuing the dark, narrow
taircase, they knocked at the door, and the Tbey entered. The room, though perfectly ciean
looked alnost bare; every little article of faraiure had by degrees been parted win to me the necessities of the poor inmatee. Louise, only bed, and her wasted fagery were feebly enbave been returned the day berore. So chang ed was her appearance, that Dr. Leverrier cootld
scarcely recognise her; but she knew him, aad searcely recognise her; but she
blushed deeply as she rose and said
"Aunt, this as the kiad gentleman who gave "I am sorry;" said Madame Levertier, "to see you look so poorly; but we are come now
to do what we can to relieve you, and I bepe, please God, you will soou be well." She then while her busband inquired into Lhouise's state of health. He found she bad no fixed disease, nothing which might not be removed by good food,
fresil air, and freedom frora toil. These he took care should be secured to her, by giving ber necessities, and promisiag to continue it ratil both the invalids should be restore grateful blessings of Louise and her annt. That evering Madame Leverrier sent them a comfortable bed and blankets, togecher with a marm gown and shawl for each. How comfortaby
they slept that night! and bow fervently did they bless the goodress of God in sending them such friends!
Dr. Leverrier continued frequently to risit
them; he used to sead Louise out to walk, and hem; be used to send Louise out to walk, and One day he asked the old lady to tell biom all the


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## The Crut Celitress.

Catholic chronicle

GRORGE R. OLERK and JOHN GLLLIRS,
ㅇ.



MOATREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1860
he exception of Sul days, are Fast Days of oliigation. By a special indult the use of flesh meat
allowed on eery Sunday in Lenat, inih tee
ex cepion on Pondays, Tuessays, and 'thurssdys, or the on Palm Sunday, and the six other days of Hol Wreek, as well as on Ash Wednesday and the
three following days. On thosi week days when Besl meat is
same time.

## nems of the webk

THE latest dates are by steamer Jura. A cna-
lition betwixt Austria and Russia was binted at
in contemplation. From Iraly there is nothing
 had been issued to the Prelects and Sub-pretects
of Depariments to interdict tits publication ; thus does ile present French government assent the
p inciples of civil and religious liberty, and ap prove itself the worth ally of Mazzzin
baldi, , arour \& Co. The annexation of
is now looked upon as $u n$ fait uccompl2.

## The Momireal Gazetts and the Pore

 porarys rene red trade against the Pope and thlapal goverument. This
promise we staull
 aill ilup points presented in a formidable serres on
iltree long editiorials, which the Gazette devoles Wue fundanueutal error underies and vitiates
 nation for his facts, presents us with a conclusio
in conformity, not with reason, but wilh those an i. Catholic passions or premudices wherewith he is of deliberate or wifful untruth ; but we do dax
 thich is upparionable, on the part of one wh many sources of information on the subject o
which te treats are open, if he would but aval humell of them
erument, and in faror of the rexnotutionists, go
despolism. Papal government is a despotism
2. But the Pat
Therefore the Roman people lase it
to orerthrow the Papal gover nnente We will, for the sake of argument, sdimt thi
major or first propostion ; we deny his serondi or major ; and we reject, therefore, lis conclusion
min fact, he very point at ssuc is
In nace, the very foint at issue
Papal government a despotism? argument, without even an atternpt to adduc single proof, dogmatically answers the question tark.
Now we deny that the Papal government is a
 resoons for our denial A despotism is a governanent in which the wrill wherein, according to that arbitrary will, jusict
$k$ adminisered no matter whelter that will $b$ b he will of the monarch, or of a brute majority.
A constiutional, or non-despotice omerorinent
on the other hand, as distinuuisted from a des.
 stablished and publicly recognised
sherein justice is adminis:ered strictly rape wibl that fixed law, and nnt with the will
of the ruler. The essential difference betwist despotism and a conssitutional gorerument con-
ists in this that in the first, the will of the rule governs ; whilst in the second it is law that ${ }^{\text {go }}$
vernas. This premised and these defiutions cepped, we will pr.
pal Gorernment.

## Popre, or ruler, thal goverms, but the clearly fined and universally recognised law of the and and no suggle instance can be adduced by its on ponents wherein Yius Sk. has maniesteu the slightest disposition to set himself above that law, or to control by his will the adminivisration of justice by the legally constitued iribunalsHheir municipal institutions, with completer coniro matter of finance and taxation tbey are represent ed by delegates from their seceran lnuulicipal. ties; and they have a volee on all matlers con nected with the secular adininistration of the State. In fact tect are gorered by publie lats ; and the life and properiy of a subject of Jass ; and the life and properiy of a subject io Pius IX. are no more at the mercy of the woill

 course. Thus with the father of the English
Reformation, and his wife Catherine of Arragon;
Rome never even entertained the question. -
"i Can Henry VIII., if married to the be-
trothed wife of his deceased brother, be so ditrother wiere of his deceased brother, be so di
vorced therefrom as to be at libery to contract
another marriage ;" and the sole point at issue was-" Could the King contract a Cbristian
marriage-or what the Church means by the word marriage-with one who had prestiously been be-
trothed to his deceased brother, and betwixt whom a marriage contract had been passed, and the religyous rites of matrimony duly solemansed?"
In this question two others were involved ; one of therine and Artiur ; another as to whether, ac corine and Arthur ; another as to whether, at-
corling to the law of God, marraye with a de-
ceased brother's widow were

 bece- ralidyly married ; never has she allowed the
question to be raised before her tribunals.

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& \text { and physical, is to be found in the frequent inter } \\
& \text { marriages of blood-relations; and though we do }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { not pretend that such unions are necessarily sin- } \\
& \text { fol, or in contravention of the divine law, yet we } \\
& \text { think that most medical men will agree with us }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { think that most medical men will agree with } \\
& \text { that, as a general rule, therr resuts are high } \\
& \text { ureiudicial to the enoral and naturisl wolfo }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { prejudicial to the inoral and material welfare } \\
& \text { the human race. Ths is one reason then why } \\
& \text { the Church placed restrictious unan such unions }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { the Church placed restrictious upon such unions; } \\
& \text { though sle could not take upon lierselt absolutely }
\end{aligned}
$$ though slee could not take upon herselt absolutely

and under all circuinstances to prohibil then. Our expectations of laving the co-operation
of a section of our Protestant fellow-citzens-a section more imprortant by social position and
noral influence, than by its numbers-in our opmoral imfluence, than by its numbers-in our op-
position to the Globe's efforts to tamper with the marriage laws, are indeed sneered at by our
Clear. Grit cotemporary ; but that they are not altogether visionary, that they are oased upon
substantial facts, shall we think be apparent from the subjoined article on the subject from our nest :-


##  <br>  <br> 




A Nige Use for the Public Bulldings of Upper Canada.-We read in the Bellcville Upeer Canada, was beld in the County Court House in the City of Kingston, on Tuesday and rolumes as to the social state of Upper Canada. ther would say to the announcement of a Grand Ribbon Lodge neeting in the Count Court
House of Montreal ! They would perhaps be ble to see that public property, to which Catho-
ics and Protestants indiscriminately are compelld to subscribe, should not be devoted to the exhich must necessarily be offensive to one class frate-payers. Public property should be used der any circumstances in a mixed conmumty ise ours, be made the thentre of party or sec
ional displays. Here in Montreat or Quebec where Catholits are in the great majority, they building for the use of a Catholic meeting; aud were liere a sense of honor or generosity
amongst the Orangennen of Ufper Canada, tivey
oo would scorn to avall theriselves of the timd ty and dislonesty of a corrupt Magistracy; and would not have been prostituted to the vile uses

No further particulars respecting the causes
led to the loss of the steamer Hunnarian hat led to the loss of the steamer Hungarian, ant of due precaution on the part of her commauder, and his too great auxiety to make a quick un. One of her woats, the oars still lasleed in assengers has not yet been published. For this at sleamer from Europe. Of the fate of her rew and passengers chere can be no doubt. All uands must have
upon the reffs.

Municipal Elections.-After a somewh thisk City terminated on Wednesday in orally M. Rodier, by a majority of 24. On the first ays of the polling there were sone trifling disances, aud we believe that snow-balls were hrown. As a measure of precaution the Volun-
保 casion for their services. The election conladed without any fiurther disturbance. The City Councillors:-Last Ward, M. Grenier Ir. Penn ; St. Anne's Ward, Mr. Rodden Antoine Ward, Mr. MCready; St. Law-
rence Ward, M. Rolland; St. Louis Waru, M. Homs The Ottazo Citizen, in a paragraph repro-
luced by the Montreal Hcrald, takes exception our attributing the undeniable menorality prealent in the United States to the "uhtra-
Protestantion of the people.". This must proeed, either from our critic's ignorauce of ", from tiis strange disregard of the teachnngs of history.
Prot or in pant, of the religious teachings of the Cat dreans ereen ef ataching therewto the ide of any poinitire religous fath or or practice. Protestantof Canholicity; a Protestant is ang baptised per-
son who is not a Citholic- just as the term beaihen means inmply any unbapised person; and most total, rejection of all Catholic teaching. world hat a notis netection leads to in prampletice in 1992. At that
mords, had almost totally rejected the Catholic
religion. The regults are embodied in bistory religion. The results are embodied in history
they are recorded in letters of blood, and these
cert certannly fully warrant us in attributing the im-
morality of the people of the United States, their disregard of life, and therr contempt for hon esty tholacity. For the Citizen and the Herrald
must remember, that the only difference betwix the infidel and the Protestant is a difference o
degree. The infidel denies or Protests more and more logically, than does the Protestant;
but in every particular whereio lie difers foil but in every particular wherein he differs from
the Catholic or Papist, he agrees with the infidel and in every paricular wherem he differs fro
the infidel, he agrees with the Papist. In shor the Protestant is a Christian merely in rirtue o
tus baptism, and of those articles of the Popis tus baptism, and of those articles of he Popis
fiath which he stll retains ; or in other words it only because he is an inconsistent Protestant,
that the non-Catholic is not altogether an in fidel. In this sense only do we use the word Pr
testantism. We defy any one to detect a fault or even to suggest an improrement, io our
definition of the term; and we appeal to histor to support our assertion that "ultra-Protestan uncleanness.

We read in the Journal de Quebec, of the 25 th ult., that the Catholics of Quebec have for some time had it in contemplation to gire public
demonstration of their sympathy with the Pope; but that in order to give greater cclat to th manifestation, it had been resolved to await
arrical of the members of the Legistature.

The Rev. Mr. Foley of Long Island, Kingston, will please accept our best. thauks for hit
good ofices towards the True Witness. STT. Pathich's Socitry, Qurasc. -The following
genilenen have been electec Offic-bearers of this



A Nuw System of Frevch and Exglish Monunchation - With on Without This is a well meant, if not perfectly success nounce English, and Englishmen how to pro
nounce French, by presenting the words of the one language spel
tion of the other.
mortal man to succeed in such an atteinpt M Gounu may be congratulated upon his success
but unfortuately it 15
lish mpossible to present Eny speing that in either langunge, there are many sounds which hare no equiralen in the other-a
for instance, th as sounded is English "that," whicl cannot be represented to French ears by nants ; and so too with many French sounds shlici it is imposstble to reproduce to Englsh ears b
means of alplabencal signs. Our autbor means of alplabencal signs. Our autbor ha
lowerer, if not quite sutcessful in his first de quign, sucty amusing puza patience of the reader. For instance :-
"Oua ye, dou, you, note, meque, ece-te, anne de, dresse youre-selt;", stands to Freach ears fo the equivalent of "Why do yon not make hast
and dress gourself;" whilst-"" Kuh, nudh, voo z'abeel-yay, voo.pronht-maunh,", pronounced at ter an English fabhion of pronuuciation, is suppros
ed to produce the sounds which stand in Freact for "Why do you not make laste and dres may prove of considerable utility to those fo

The Path which led a Photestant La wyer to the Cathonc Cacrch. - We tice this week, a coply of a work with the abore
title from Mr. Dawson of Great St. Janes
 ture. We purpose however noticing it at larg

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

The third Session of the sixth Parlianeut Tuesday last, by His Excellency the (ioverno senera in person. Having conmanded the a
tendance in the Legistaive Council of the mem bers of the Legislatire Assembly, His Excelienc read the following speech froon the thr Honorrable Genllemen of thc Leegislative Co



rauks amung us.
Nezociations have been curried on by the Postinns-
(er Gencrul for securing tre transmission througl ter General for securing the transmission througg
Canadno of large portion or hie crorrisiondenee be
ween Earope and America. The result of these neza






 Stistatos of Upper and Lower Canads
1 tuast soon to see the annu woris completed fo


In plessed Almighty God in the hnst Antumn to al earnebily pray that these marks of returning prosperity may continue to increase, and thant our
ireople may have abundma curse to be thankful for
the welfare of their country and the maintenance of

 I be dealt with bly immediante legistation.
I now leave yon to the disclarge of your legislative The Governor having retired, there ensued a short discussion in the Legislative Council on
the question of a Bankruptcy law, in the course In the Legsislative Assembly a dispatch wax
read in which Her Majesty's reply to the invi-
tation to he present at the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge was communicated-dectin
that inpitation for berself, but aceepting it
His Rogal Highness, the Prace of Wales.
Mr. G. Brovn gave notice that on Monday

pher und Lower Canadia has fuited to renlize the
noicipatious of its promoters, has resulted in $a$
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## Resolved,-Tuat in the opiniun of this Assembly, he hrsl practicuble rerreds for the evils now en-

unteced in the Government of Canadn is 10 he
und in the form, tion of two or more locul Gorern-
 cen aminrity charged with sueh muthers as are
The same speaker also gave notice of his dead the House alljourned.

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In the Legislntiry Council ufter the routian busi-




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own A He also ndverted, in commondatory terms,
test. other paragrapts of the gpeech aud the aut-




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