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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VOL. XIV
THE POLISH DAUGHTER, QUEEN

## "Cast thy Bread upoon the Waters,"

a true story of the last centuny.
On the morning of the 30th of February, 1730 a youeg man, poorll clad, was standlng near the gate of the Castle of Welssemburg, a fere miles
fromi Strasturg. Suow was falling heavily, and the cold was excessive, piercing the thin garments of the
teen years old, and who sesinged
tim
uttered some angry worrs s. In a low tone.
He was soon joined by a man envelop ample cloak, and whose face was concealed by a slouched hat:
' $H$ ist
'Hist'? 's sti, the latter, laping his hand hearily on the youth's shoulder ; then, poonting up to a
window in the castle, he added, in a deep whisper, 'Stanslaus is there; he still lives.'
'That is not my fault, my lord,' repled the lad whose name was Michael
You must gain admittance to the castle,
How can $I$ accomplish $t$ in these 'How car
' I see that I must think of erery 1 hing,' replied the stranger. 'Here, take thas, - and opening his cloak, , ehe grae a basket to the boy. 'It
contains porcelain ornaments,' he said, 'and the cotains porelain ornaments, , he said, and the
priness Maria; T amm told, is fond of purclasing tog ter father. It is among the porcelain, and filled with the best Spanist sunf, well seasoned,' he added, laying an ominons emphasis on the last wrords.-
istanslaus is the only inhabitant of the caste who takes suuvt, so that it is sure to reach its ${ }^{\text {destination }}$ I will do 'but on your part, my lord, remember what pou have promssed. You see $I$ am starving and clad ; my mother, tho, is tr great misery, and
mf sister is dying. mother, your gister and yourself will contunue to suher alled off:
himself. 'He he care!' nurmured Michael to himself. 'He has warm clothes and a delicate breahfast awaitug him
mp poor sister
At this monent the castle gate was opened by quickly, said:
'Hare pity on me, sir,
word to the princess Maria
rd to the prineess Maria
Another begai $!$
${ }^{-1}$ I am not a beggar, but a chỉd of Poland, exiled, flike our king.
the plea of beiog a fellow countryman? Instead of showing anger, Michael replied, is 'I come to see if the prineess will bindty pur-
chase all that $I$ have left in the world-these ${ }_{c}^{\text {ornaments.'. }}$ Ha $!$ hat is another affair. Wait here, I will tell the princess.'
So saying, the valet retred and stut the gate.
Michael wated for a Michael wated for a long, time, and a paiful
numbness attacked his limbs, wten he was arous-- You sweet ronce, saying

You hare some porcelain oramen ts to sell? The person who addressed lim was a young cealed her gente, pleasing countenance. An elderif, , grave looking lady accompanied her. tone," I am a poor. Pole, My fat her died fighting in the cause of King Stanislaus, learing my that we sold what we had, and now these are the
 'What, Princess!' said the old lady, 'introduce a stranger into the casile

Hom do we know lhat he 'is really one, re pried the duenna, ©Perthars, dear primeess, 1 am. .wrong; but your rogal father's life has been
often threatened , and this jouth has a bad couns
"I confess, Mockzanska, sald Maria, 1 a a rery lom voice, st that bis appearance is not prepose.
sessiog but the poor boy dulutot make binself. and ought we to punish him for his ugliees? -
 Miet ns see your porcelain, my friend wate bod to Pen the basker. cups to


$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Erery Yole Ekowst that our noble king Stanis } \\ & \text { laus lores Spanish snuff, so } \mathrm{I} \text { spent my last coin }\end{aligned}\right.$ laus lopes Spanish snuff, so I spent my last coin
in
nillug this box with hue rarest and finest that was to be had, hoping that through your hands
gracious princess, he will accert it as the offer ing of an attached subject,
' $V$ Very much so,' replted the false merchant but I will not offer your hig hness a pinchi, be ause 1 t 1 rery strong, and apt to affect a young
person's leead. $1 t$ is only strong men that cat
'How much do you expect for all these
Hings? 's said Marra.
recollear princess,' interrupled the governess, tents of your pusse to a poor starius the and you have nothing left but that bright louisor the which has just been struck with the elligy you would nor change.'
'Well, Mockzinska,' sadd the princess, wit a chldstst air tace that sulted her innocent face I conless 1 shall be so glad to give 1ay father
this currous souff-box, and adorn my molker's cabunet with theses pretty ornaments, and
oung man will give then for my louis-
c ${ }^{\text {That }}$ is just irhat M. Lery offered
'That is just shat $M$. Ler
hem yesterdap, said Michael.
'And you refused?
I refused him, madame, but $I$ stall not r Keep them for a monent $;$ I will fetch the
The talse Pole was maitug for the return of Marra, when sudulenly bis countenance changed and selzing bis basket, he ran off with all speed. hin such terror was a poor woman, well knowa her honesty
The prriness returned, looking regretfully a ear beautiful, sparkling louis-d dor, but when she
raised her ejes the porcelan merchant was gone ' Very strange?" she said; and cilling the she asked her whither he had gone.
'I I hare not seen any one, madame? repled
shle, in so feeble tone thal Maria's heart was $m$. mediately touched.
What
What ails you? she ngquired.
Dear Mockziuska, madanid the princess, ' will ou kindly desire the sercants to brug this poo woman solething to eatl?

## (Haning to the mendcant, said Hare you any ctildren

'Two, madame-a son nearly grown up, and daughter, ten years old
: What is bee disease?

- Misery, ladp; we live in a damp cellar, har

别 what we pick ip in the street.)
'Here, good voman,' sadd the princess, ' talo
lids - plaing in her hand the treasured louls-
dor, tocaily forgetting both its brilliant eligy and the porcelain it was destined to purctase.
(All this, cried the womna, astonished at

It is pery little to reliere so much misery, said Mara, gently, 'tell me, where do you lire. The mendicant nancd a wretched lane, and
burst into tears, whlle ste tried to thank her burst ino tea
benefactress.
Just then Mockzinska returned, followed by a
ben
coman. $I$ take them home? ste asked.
May
'Cerrainly' replied the pr
visit from me to morrow?
Uotering hesirfert thanks and blessings the
voor woman departed; and ere the priacess ould enter the castle the false merchant reap
'Here are the ornaments, priceess,' ne sald.
'My friend,' replied she, 'I addise you to take. them to. M. Levi. I hare just disposed
the very last piece of gotd that I possessed.? Mictael's features assunned an ex reassion such sayaje dispppointment that for a moment
Maria felt frighitened. Hoverer, her kind heart atributed bis anger to his poverty and need, If you
If you do not sell then to M. Levi, your "I stiall return," replied Michiael, in a
The porceelain, as our readers mill naturalls onjecture, thad not been offered to M. Levi, no o any one else, so that Michael, returued th next tay to the, castle where devett the unfor
urate King of Poland:- He could not see th priacess, ste had gone: outt; and the same:drsap

The bog walleded siowly aray, and as bé mas

not been home for the last three days ?
c C thad busness to attend too, was the gruff
reply. 'Ally, very well,' said the neigbbor, 'you'll se somethise new when you get to your mother's And though Michael called after him, he du not vouchsafe any further explanation, but walked The words, 'yoy'l boubled the young man; for, something new, like all who liare
been accustomed to misfortunefrom their he forboded nothing but evil, and bis jeart wa not so utterly depraved but that he still retaned
some feelings of affection. Ie liastened in th qualid dwelling which be called home, and had is loot on the threshinold, whei a chi't, who was playing outside, said
one to live in a nuother is not here; she one chive in a nice litte cottage beyond the
felds which jou see from the end of the nex Greatly astonsled, the boy proceeded to the place mentioned, and was doubting whether rounded the cottage, when a voice from the doo ' Ah, Michael, welcome
And a little giil, very pale, but whose eye beamed with joy, advanced to meet him.
'Louisa,' cried he, darting towards her, miracle is itus?
who came to us,' Miciael's hand, she drew him towards a brigh fire, on which the pot was boilligg, and showing
him the neat little kitchen, she adued, "Look all this was given to mamma by a young ladf Who brought us here yesterday in a beautifu
coach. We are expecting ber now, for she sai she would come here to-day.
'ls that you, my son ?' said a woman, coming
out of the inside room. 'What hare you go here ?' she added, ponting to the basket whic ichael carried.
'And which has kept you three days awa from your mother, my son,' said she, in a tone of Before Michael had time to invent a falsehood, which he would not hare scrupled to sel carriage stopped at the garden gate, and
coung lady, followed by an elderly one, stepped out of it. They entered the house, and appoaching the fire, exclaimed:
'How very cold it is!"
The moment Michael saw them he tried ing: Well, ny friend, have gou sold your porce ' to M . Leri? ?
' No, madame,' stammered he

- Gracinus princess, do jou bnow my son? How car his Pole sur Sals 'How can this Pole be your son ?" anquired
he princess, tu her turn. But, seeing the conthe princess, to her urn. But, seeing the con-
fusiou of the son and the anger of the mother
she added, kindly, I understand to all, Madame she added, kindly, ' understand I It, Madam which was only meant to gain relief for you and Lovisa. Certainiy, if he had told me the truth
and not invented the story about M. Levi, but ing, I would bave given my lovis-d'or to him as gladly as I gare it to you. So, she continued
addressing Mictael, 'your ornaments are not sold?
'Alas, no, madame!'
' My son! my son!'
My son! my son!' cried the widow Salson, a tone of grlef, I fear you are greatly change
or the worse. You mix wlin bad company, and ou have forsaken the honest shoemaker with whom I placed you. - From a friend - from a real Pole,' replie


## 'Then your friend,' said Maria, ${ }^{6}$ is, I sup

## Ah, jes, madame!?

Happily I am rich enough to relieve him My grandiather had the kindoess yesterday to the contents of jour basker. Liet me see, she added, taking out the articles, ‘the snuff-box for ny father; the rase for my grandmother, the si cups for my dear mother.
 -Ah! $T$ will ask papa for a pinch of his Span and was going to smell is contents, "when - Mi clael, who was anxiously watching her more box fromber haod, and threv titinto the fire.:he spectators of this daring action was as and The priceess.alone was silent ; wifh aproud,
mdignantair she looked fixedly at the culprit.

## Michael, are you mad?' said his mther

 incess, tie angel who cured me? 'Speak, Michael, I command you,' said Tha tone that became her royal birth. The guilty boy corered bis face with his - I am a monster; I deserve nothing but death. While she was saring my mother and sister, I was trying to bring anguisil to herwas poisoned, and you And the princess would have fallen to the grourd, had not Mockzinska receired her in her 'Ah, it can't be true, princess, it can't be 'Speak, sir,' sand Maria, recovering from her 'It is true,' murmured Michael.
'It is true,' repeated the princess; ' 'rue
hat you meant to kill my father-my dear,
$\qquad$
your pity for myself, but for my mother and my iittle sister. Listen to me, and the boy fell on his knees before Marra; ' the men who emplopout meastng, ' While Stanislaus lives your mo-
out cearsed purpose sad to me withber, sister, and yourself, will end
'Who are those met,? asked Maria, silenc-
ing her indignation in order to discorer her f ing her indignation in order to discorer her fa'I know neither their uames, their rank, nor row I hamer, rephied nichael but to-mor castle wall, bim, who, during the last eight days, has been my eril genius. You now, princess, ng your pardon, it would be useless ; my fate is ixed, my life is doubly sold - forfeited to those Who avenge your father's
who conspired against him.
I will take you under my protection,' sald the princess; 'no harn shall happen to you--
But keep your appointinent at the castle. My ood father $!-0$, (iod, preserse him, and grant ' He has it already in you he weepuo Madame Sulion, dear princess,' said been bis preserver, and that through your great 'Al, Mocksinska,' cried Maria, ' let us hasten to the castle; I long to see my father after the
danger he has escaped.
' the kindness of lis dauybter ; and she, after the lapse of a fev years, was destined to reap the reward of her pirtue. The exiled family of Poland were stin liring in retirement at Weissem-
burg, when one day the Cardinal di Rohan, Bi stop of Strasburgh, arrired at the castle with important news for the king. After his deparl-
ure, Stanislaus entered the apartment where bis Wite and daughter were worbing with their ne My father,' cried Maria, 'you are recalle Miy father,' cried Maria, you are recalled
the throne of Poland!' 'Ab, my daugilter,' replised the detbroned -you are Queen of France!' Oa the 5th of September, 1725 , Louis XV. espoused at Fontanebleau, Maria Leckzinska, daughter of Stanislaus, ex kng of Poland. She
fulfilled the duties of a wife and a queen in same exemplary manner that she had done those of a daughtier and

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## righty anticipated the matter that was in the

 mind of her youthful visitor.'He lias, mother,' was the raply
The old woman began to birr earnestly at the Well, my dear,' sard she, after a short pause not this but what gou lave long expected lase wisheu. He has your heart, andso no with to tell what would This might all be very true, but there was
'Dear Hapnah,' said sle, seating herself clos by the dame, and taking bold of her band, ' you
have been a kind friend-a parent-to me, since my own poor mother died, and Ithave no one else to look to for advice but yourself. I have no hiad spoken to you ; espectally as something-a gou once said-',
' Wiat dud I say, Catherine?' interrupted the old woman; ' nothing against the man you love surely. He is, from all that I have seen and
heard, kind-bearted, industrious, and every way well behaved.'
'Yes, Hannah,' replied tee foung woman;-
but you once said, after I bad brought him once or twice to see you, that you did not like those-those sorts of low fits that sometimes
fall upon him cren in company. I bare often rine, with a sigh. $\quad$ Poughtless tougue Plague on my old, thoughtless tongue for
saying any such thing to rex you, my dear child
Heed not so careless a speech, Catherine. HE Heed not so careless a speech, Catheripe. He
was a solder, you know, a good many years ago was a solder, you know, a good many years ago

- before he was twenty-and fought for bis country. He may have seen sighls then that make him grave to think upon, without the least
cause for blaming lumself. But, whaterer it may be, I meant not, Catherine, that you should take such a passing word to heart. If he bas
some little cares, you will easily soothe them and some little cares,
make him happp.?
As the worthy dame spole, her visitor's brow Catherine left alter some further conversation Catherine left the cottage, hightened at hear
vith the thought that her old friend approved of her following the course, to which her inclinations led her. Catherine Smith was indeed well en
titled to pay respect to the counsels of. Hannah The latter had nerer been married, and spent the greater part of ber life in the service of a
weaithy family at Morpeth. When she was were, the widowed mother of Catherne had umstance; Hannali, thongh a friend merely, o relation bad sent for the orphau girl, then bout ten years ol age, and had taken care of her till she grew fit to maintain herself by ser-
vice. At finding herself unable to continue a working life longer, Hannal had retred to Newaste, ber native place, where she lived in humof servitude. Catierine came back with her to Newcastle, and immediately went into service ears. Hannah and Calherine had been two tialugue which had been recorded took place. On the succeeding expiry of her term of ser vice, Catherine was married to the young man
vhose name has been stated as beiog William Hutton. He was a joiner by trade, and bore a Hannah had said, an excellent character. The irst risit paid by the new married par was to he cotlage of the old woman, who gazed on hem with materaal pride, thinking she had neve seen so handsome a couple. , he few years
spent by Hutton in the army had giren to his paturaly good figure an erect manliness, whic graceful figure, and fair ingenious countenance of Catberine was calculated to adorn one of
womarkind. Something of this: kind was in the houghts of old Hannain when Catherine and Many a future visit was paid by the same parties to Hannab, and on each surcessive occasion the old woman looked narrowiy; though as unobtrusively as possible, into the state of the young wife's. feelings-wilh a motherly anxiety to know she was bappy. For, hougu Hanan-see
ing Catherine'saflections to be deeply engaged -had:made lightitof ber own early remarks upon be-strange and most unpleasant gloom occasionally of not frequently obser rable in the look and ever been able to rid ber onn mind altogetheris never been able to rid ber own mind altogetaersa
from misgivings tupon the subject. For many months a aner Cacherner nothing but open unales
 anxious eye did percere something ike a changer
Callerine seemed sometimes, to foll, win vigu
 he to oight of her dear Catherine being jungip?
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| The Crite COLitness． |  | for beliersug that in this matter they speak thetruth $\boldsymbol{?}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { which the Witness throvs out, we of course can } \\ & \text { have no possble objection to offer, By all means } \\ & \text { let our Protestant fellon-citizens set on foot such } \end{aligned}$ | lar of God，and their duty to submit them selves1mall cases to the la |
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|  | teries，to steal the property；and abuse the persons <br> of their inmates．Lo Naples the same cruel wa |  |  |  |
|  | of their inmates．lo Naples the same cruel war of persecution is continued；the prisons are full， and arrests are multiplied．So powerful a mili－ |  | directly or indirectly，to contribute to wards its way；geither will we criticise in any unlriendly |  |
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|  |  |  |  | princuples，and their duplicity in that，whilst as－ |
|  |  | For the poor of the Cburch，the deserving or，that is to say the poor whose poverty is |  |  |
| Semem |  |  | the same strain，and declaced their opinion that the best course for them to pursue was to let the |  |
|  |  |  |  | same right as towards their brother Protestants． This argument is of course unanswerable，though |
|  | tant demands of the German Powers leare but slight grounds for hoping that peace may be pre－ | abits，are never left uncared for by the Church； |  | This argument is of course unanswerable，though it is by no means novel．Either there is a di－ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | office as defenders of the fath；＂and that per－baps condemning works hostile to that faith；when proceeding from the clergy and high digni－ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | was one of those duties．The casting vote ofthe Archbishop of Canterbury decided the ques－tion in favor of the Bishop of Oxford＇s motion， |  |
|  | seems to bave aroused the indignation of the <br> Russian Goverument．In reply to the questions |  |  | Protestants？The Parisian journals，especiallyJe Temps，employ this argument most conclu－ |
|  |  |  | tion in favor of the Bishop of Oxford＇s motion， so that the whole game will hare to be plaped |  |
|  | of the Russiap Minister at Rome，Cardinal An－tonelli defended the right of the Pope to freedoraof speech and action，much to the horror ofbureaucracy in general，and Russian Jack－in－Offe－ism in particular． |  | over agaiu；and the clergymen who jave just been absolved by the Judicial Committee of the | Ie Temps，employ this argument most conclu－ ively．We quate from the latter：－ |
|  |  |  | Privy Council，may possibly yet be condemned by the Bishops，and the Clergy in Convocation |  |
|  |  | furnish them with means to lire in idleness andsin．So in like manner your dissipated good frrnothong Protestant mendicant will address him－ | bled．As the sentence of the latter canno possible consequences；as by the great |  |
|  | The Witness complains that＂t the streets arealmost swarming with beggars at tumes，three |  |  |  |
|  |  | self to the Catholic for relief，with a piteous tale of his having been brutally repulsed by the mams ter or clergyman of such and such a Protestant | Archbishop of Canterbury and his colleagues in Synod assembled，upon questions of doctrine is of |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| etire |  |  |  | and |
|  | rich Church be uncared for？Why shoul be let loose upon the Protestant public．＂ | testants would be much better emploged in seek |  |  |
|  | ness，10th nost． <br> Before answering these questions，it is but | ing out the really deserving，and in acis of charity towards the poor amongst their own people， We know that in the matter of generosity our |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ，but |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| coa |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

tear of Tlosing, ihe, State subsidy this compels French Protestanitsm to keep up the farce of an trine is no longer possible. All ths is very instractire and highly:amusing to Cathole look exs on:
Our Protestant fellow-citizens are about commence an agitation for an amendment in the
Lower Canada School Laws. A preliminary meeting for this purpose was held on Monday afternoon in the Mechanics Institute, when the chief grievances of which Protestants comilain were enumerated ; and a Committee was appoint
ed to inquire into the working of the School Law, wilh the riew to the formation of an assocration for the protection of Protestant interests in Lower Canaul, in matters relating to indicated are precisely the same as those of which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada complained, and which Protestants, if they had the power would perpetuate. - This however is act unjustly. Two wrongs do not make one right.
Mr. Luun was Charman of the meeting, and indicated the grievances for
posed to obtain redress :-

1. "In Lomer Canada if there are not Protestant enough to e support a separate school, thery are taxed
thau game aithe Roman Catholicg, and the amount
thus obtained goos to the gupport of the Catholic thus obtained goos to the support of the Oatholic
school.".
In the Westera Drovince we can find the perect counterpart of this grievance
In Upper Canada it there are not Catholics enouga to support a separate school, they are taxed the same as the Protestants, and the the Protestant school. The second gresance of the Protestants in Lower Canada, was thus stated by Mr. Lunn :
a "Thers was no other alternative left to Protes-
ant
When their $n$ number was small than eitiaer end their children to Roman Catinilic s s,
So again Catholics on the Upper Province with qual truth complain that:-
There is no other alternative left to Catholies hen their numier is small, than either to send their children to the Protestant scho
Mr. Luna complazoed also that of the twelr members of the Council of Public lnstruction in
Lower Canada, nine were Catholic ecclesiastics, and tbree Protestant, and that to this Council the selection of books for the use of Schools was
committed: but as he also admitted that, at the request of Dr. Fullord-the Anglican Bishopae stection of books for the use of the Protest ant schools was eft entirely to the last named rethren had much to complain of in this respect. Another speaker, a Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, cited
nother grierance: that school sections were purposely so divided as to weaken the Protest ant element in each section, and thus to render any one of them. As to truth of this ailegation we are not
competent to express an opinion: but in the language of honorable legislators' we are iree to con-
fess" that, it true, Protestants have been unjustly deait with: that redress immediate and ample
should be awarded them; and that our Protestshould be awarded them; and that our Protesterfectly free to circumscribe their own school to themselves. We repudiate altogether tha which Protestants indulge themselves ; and ws Protestants when in the minority, all that we, When similarly circumstanced, claim for ourselves.
We can understand, though we not approve ol the arguments of those who condemn "separate
schools" entrelp, as repugnant to, indeed incomschools" entirelp, as repugnant to, indeed incom-
patible with, the "common school" principle.m, and claims for that systen all the sys tages accorded by law to the "common school" system, pursues an intelligible and logical course
of action. But it is neither honest nor logical to admit the claims of, either Protestant or Ca tholac, to "separate schools," and then to ham-
per that admission with so many restrictions as per that admission with so many restrictions as of course exist social dufficulties, social imped ments, with which the Legislature is impotent to deal; ; but all legal or artificial obstacles interant, are recognised as possessing oper the educaant, are recognised as possessing oper the educa-
tion of their children, should at once be eflaced. There will ever be cases which no law can mee Thas for instance that of tivo or three poor Calarge and wealthy Protestant or Catholic popula
tion. To farmilies so situated - no School Law homerer skilfully conceived, or impartially ad minstered, can bring relief; ; nor would their po-
sition be in auglit ameliorated by the repeal of all School Laws, and the adoption of the Voluntary ystem: Still: would they be obliged, eilher to grous control, or to keep them at home in igno

One word only as : to the composition of the
Coinmittee. It consists of one layman, and six rotestant ministers. 1 bis is of course by no means objectionable in our eyes, or repugnant to che it wib their favorite axiom, that clergy ervent denumciations of the action of the Romish tion,

In XEcho Du Cabinet de Leclure Parois-
sial we find an interesting blographical notice of sial we find an interesting bographical notice of
the Rev. Joseph Comte, lately deceased, and for many years one of the priests of the Semia ary of St. Sulpice, and the Procurezr of tha body. Our readers will gladly receive some
particulars of the career of this worthy servant of God,-whose whole life was devoted to his sacred calling.
M. Josepb Comte was born in Montreal in June, 1793, of respectable parents. At an early ellows by his brilliant talents, and his school ion. These qualites attracted the notice of M . Boussin, then one of the Professors of the Col lege of Montreal, and at his instigation the young Comte commenced his course of classica nary a number of those heroic confessors of the falth whom persecution had driven from France, and who had found an asplum in Canada. From hese, and rom the contemplation of their vir that never afterwards forsook him, and made him determine to embrace the ecclesiastical state to which God seemed so evidently to hare alled lim.
At College, as at school, his superior talents and his assiduity soon won for bim an bonorable place amongst his fellows; so that the latter
used to remark that, what was toilsome study or them, was for him but sport. In mathemaics be especially distingushed himself, and carred of the palm from all competitors.
In 1812, at the age of 19, he commenced bis molical stuuies, which he pursued with the ime during three years hus seryices were in re qusition as a teacher, and in 1815 he had already conmenced giving lectures in Theology.Amongst his pupils at this epoch of his life ma f the Diocese of Montreal, and the Rev M. Gingras of the Seminary of Quebec.
At last the day to which he had long looked S17, August, neur Plessis the Holy Order of the Priesthood and on the following year he applied to be re esved into the Seminary. The Rer. M. Roux that time Superior, gladip complied with this request, lor already bad he learnt to appreciate
he merits of his new brother. "This young Comte," he said, "is qualified to fill any situa-
tion in the house ;" and in 1820 the Rer. M. Riviere, Professor of Rhetoric in the College baving died, M. Comte was appointed as his suc. essor. This post he did not hold long, for in a rew months he was summoned to exercise the anetions of sub-Procurator under M. Bourneuf, ded afterwards M. Bedard. This last baring which be held for 39 years, and to day of his death.
Of al
Of a!! the situations in the Seminary of Sain eur is the most int of Superior, that of ProcuM. Comte entered upon the duties of his office a critical period, when the proprietary rights during the space of two ceuturies, were being rolently contested. A Religious Corporation looked upon with a jealous epe; and ahhougb Sulpicians deroted their entire revenues to igion, education, charity, and the developmen osition as chief Cits of $C$ which owes its high - nevertheless there were many the Seminary -ejoiced in seeing it robbed of tis p:operty.Besides the religious and national jealousie huch provoked the hostulity of some aganst the eminary, there were misunderstancings with roubles, and a thousand of legal questions in Parliament, to meet, which demanded a rare comall these causes of snquietude add that of the state of Legislation in Canada with respect to ment in its daily application. Sucb were the difficuittes with which M. Comte bad 10 con end ; and how he surmouated all these difficulties during the course of his long career is well known 0 the public.
His first care on entering upon the functions of his netr office was to make himself thoroughly naster or the laws and customs relating to the
enure of laded property. So successtul was he that he soon acquired the reputation of being be best read man on these topics in the cousespecially the late" Sir L. L. Lafontaine', used to come to bim for advice. His decisions were received as oracles,' and had almost the force of L'Eció-tell; as it häs been told to us.
A case was pending in Court. Judges and drocates were alke embarrassed, so obscure her of ihe Bar, full of talent, presented to the President a Memozr in which the whole case
vas put in the clearest light. "Sir," said th Wa's put in "the clearest light." "Sri", saiu the
Judge to hum after baving read it attentuvely-
"I know and greatly esteem your talents, but
such a work as this requires a greater experience han yours." The modest lawyer thus address ed, replied-"That is true; honor must be
given to whom it is due, and this Memoir is the rork of M. Comte. ${ }^{3}$
To this accurate knowledge of the law, the Procureur added a thorough acquantance with
business, a breath of views, a clearsightedness nd a prudence which led hum to the solution o he greatest difficulties in so bappy a mander as elicit general admiration. Thus it sulfice he bottom of a contract, to know that every hing theren was fully arranged, and in perfect he Seminary is indebted for the Rogal Charte of 1840 , which recognised and confirmed its ights. A few years later came up the discusion on the Seignorial Tenure Law; alded by eminary won the respect of the public of all rigins for the just and liberal manuer in which avaled itself of its legal rights.
Durıng his admanistration the Parish Cburch Notre Dame and many other charcises broughout the city were built; the noble in
titution of the Great Seminary, the Schools of he Christian Brothers, and of the Sisters of the Congregation, wheren ten thousand children re eire gratuitous education were founded; Asyums for the wretched, and other raluable works attest the skill and prufence with which the

As a priest M. Conte was as estimable for his piety, as in his official capacity of Procureur to
be Communty, he was distuguished for his e Community, he was distunguished for his God and to his community.
It is about two years ago that bis heaith failed . One morning on awaking lie found himcrered the use of his eyes. About the begining of last winter, he visibly declined, and at ged, himaly yis having declared itself, he preNevertheless he lingered on in great pain for bout three weeks, retaining lis mental faculties the last-so much su that on the 16th instant be d with his department. In a few hours afte resigned his soul to the hands of God.
On Tuesday the 19th his body was land in the grave in the usual place of sepulchire belonging
to the clergy of Notre Dame, and beneath the to the clergy of Notre Dame, and beneath the
vault of the Church. There be reposes in peace, waiting the day of his glorious resurrection hen his many good works of zeal, of justice, and of charity, which the eye of God alone has seen,
shall be manifested betore all peoples, and shall ontribute to the crowe of glory of this venerrrice of God and man. "Morialur anima mea morte justorun." -- Numb.

We are requested to state that the Annual ic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society will take lace duriag the coming month. The Committee are at present making arrangements,
result of which will shorlly be announced.

To Querist.-No, certainly not. The Cahalic Cburch never re-baptizes beretics; for ered a second time, and baptism administered by But it is ortainly rahd.
But it is often doubtful whether a postulant for aptised at all, since Protestants are, as a body, generally indifferent about this sacrament, often deny its efficacy, and are invariably slovenly or negligent as to the manoer in which they administer it. For these reasons, and as a salutary preto converts from amongst all Protestant sects, excent in those cases where there exists a cer-
taintp that no baptism has beea admionstered at tainty that no baptism has been administered at orly adults to the reception of this sacrament. But in no conceivable case does she ever rebaping ; and nothing can be plainer than her teachCaions of the 7th session of the Council of
Trent. In the fourth of these Canons she expressly declares the validity of baptism given by heretics in the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and with the requiste iotention-anathematising all who gainsay it ; and in the eleventh
Canon of the same session she in like manner anathematises all who assert that baptism can be amongst the beathen thare-openly renounced the Christian Faith. This should suffice to convince our querist that all statements that he may have
met with in Protestant papers respecting the remet with in Protestant papers respecting the reLblonity, proced from the gionanane or the
mendacity of the writer.
Cercce Lirrecine.-At the last meeting this Society, on Monday, gth nist, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the
curcent term :- President, M. U.E Archam-cording-Secretery, M: A. Daneseseardins; Corresponding. Seretary, M. A. D. Dinsereau, Corres-
M. J. A. Genand.

## Next Sunday, 22nd inst.; at hall-past four $0^{\prime}$ clock, p.M., His Lordship the Bishop of Mon-

 o'clock, p.M., His Lordship the Bishop of Mon-treal will bless the first stone of the Church of treal will bless the first stone of the Church of
the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which is to be built on the ground of St. Marg's College, Bleury
Street. Street.
Parlinmentary. - A motion in opposition to the Canal Policy of the Munistry was accepted by the latter as a trial of strength. After several days debate, the division gave the Ministry a majority of Two, the numbers being 64 against 62. With such a trillng majority in their favor
it is hardly possible that the present men can effectually carry on the business of the cocintry, so that a dissolution and general election at no

## 


 most sanguine lover of his apountry can deay, and it
is buch o one too as will no doobt tateriall aneet
overy intereat commercial as well ns political

 cunot aroid it altogether, will be able, at all eventa,
to anve aportion of his effect from te common ruin
around him. This course ought to be the one which
 cribis on us in its full force we are certsininly fast ap-
proching that position, when the etmost sagacip
and patriotism will be necessary to to mase our noble
 lousg and mutual criminations; and through the iil-
adivised and injudicious advocoaceo of a pecculiar poli-
tical do

 unequal to grapple with the graat diriding questions,
holding all considerations of pattiotiom gnd of coun-
try subsersient to the claims of party and tha dra try subsersient to the claims of party, nad thus drag-
ged their country into a civil war which, for magi-
tude and aurocity, bas never hal an equal, and wo



Paper.
Derath proas Intraxignasoce.-The Dumfries Refor-



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|  <br> ity for the Ecclesiastical Yéar, adrertioed zos <br> er column. Nos, 1 and 2 are nof ready. |

##  The English dianer in hoonour of Shakespeare Woul take place this: day



 birthay, "Maa yoi, tant pist pout, Shate-
speare, was the comment ofiered by a French playwight, who consoles bimself for the indifif
fereitece of has contemporaties by the faine that he is sire awaits him tron rosterty. The Pre
fect of Police in intumated yesterday to one of the tie gentlemen who ras
the meinory of the
that it it the doner was by Englishmien, and only for the purpose of ce. dency ar ready announced, he sliould hat no Sereetal ticikets had been giren to Frenchimen; an
bose tickets could not be witbraivn without an appearance of offence. The Committe decided

- very properly, I thaik - that no dineer should take place, to aroid the possibility of
converted mto a poltical manifestation. authorities bal not the same scruples when they hollers of the Istbmus of Suez Company at the
Palais de IIndustrie to 'ie ueld a short time ago at whict there were 2,000 grists, presided over
by Price Napoleon, and wime.e. poltics Lad a
 tri. Tted ths be the case, the authorities hare nobody else does...True, M. . Victor Hugo
yrote some strong satires aganst the Emperor In 1852 , and which, in spite of the rigilance of nito France ; but, as a Paris joural well re
marks, these satres
dud
not prevent Louis Napoleon from gelting as Enperor, on the 22nd of
Noorember, $1352,40,00,000$ potes more than he gresident; and, so farembil si knor, there is nothing M. Barthelemy was sentenced by the police
 apartmeni belonging to bim without the autho-
Fization of the Prefect of Police. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures to secure
the returi on .
tive fornier Pages as a representa-
fifil district of Paris to the Corps Legislatif:
































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 bably be readily ydentififed by soom of our contempo
raries on the other side.-Buffulo Courier.
 We want a reiligion toat goes sinto the family,
seeps the husband from being spiteful when tha din-
er is late; keeps the wifu from being fretfol when he husband tracks the newly wabbed floor with bis
muddy boota sand makes the husband mindful of the
 bearing in its bosom at once the beaty of the tender
blogsom and the glory of the ripend truit. We waty
a religion that hears not only on the infulness of gin hat bsaishes all small measures stealing; ; religigion
mam the bounters
 The religion that is to ad rance the world will not
put all big stramberries at the top and all the bad
ones at the bottom. It will not offer more batkets of



The London Times, of the 30th, greatly fears that
he eresult of the Conferenee will be the triumph of
the man action over the men of word, and the
rerthrow of ihe just police of the westera powers.

Who is Mrs. Wisslow? - As this question is fre.

 act re, Mrs. Winsiow is becoming world-renowned as
icter
hen

 has disclanged her duty to her buisiering No mothe it now.-
all $D$ ruggis
May, $1864:$





