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# The ©ruc delituess, <br> AND 

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

|  | ONTREAL FRIDAY AUG $218^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOOKS FOR JULY. <br>  <br> Rer. T. Nothen..................... <br>  <br> diall Wiseran, ................. <br>  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { but tinilly coold down betore the soothing of } \\ \text { his wift } \\ \text { "Desides." suid ho triumbhemtly, "she can } \end{array}$ | hive to lo, he inquires, "How is this? How hars this fover conie? "What in his diseance?" |
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|  | a louse near the Pulais Royal, the apartments of which were gencrally devoted to the pleasure parties of the courtiers. Jean, who was well known and trusted wes told to was the foor |  |  |  |
|  |  zud soon found linself in a a chamber of fisis |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | thimking every giver by some sprightly word. press its india-rent carcsecs he placed crouy |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | press its indisereet carcsees, he phaced every bunch of flowers neat the animal's mose, and |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pandinu buried her prety, bustios, poutiug |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | had discovered an awful and frightul secret and he ras a dead man if cuuplit iut that room the ill-joined wainseot of which allowed every |  |  |  |
|  |  | The foroign ministers had precedence, and |  |  |
|  | "to.-norrow is the the of St. Louis; I hare notite to lose." |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | "Pertups,", replied Boulird, with a well- choy shake of lis heid. "Oli, women, wo?: |  |
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|  | aried, "Do not drive me out. I must sce Monsicur |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | nes. |  |
|  |  |  |  | gave to man a heart and affections that werebe averned by that will. They were never $t$ |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | gueam, roesvering his hiserth filowe his |  | Thue soung minm smileal; he haxd never been |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | who knew woll whence the blow come, and also that it desecaded from too cxalted a hand aud |  |  |
|  | Stay |  |  |  |
|  |  |  rost-bold, stout fellow though he |  |  |
|  | " 1 and iurormed of sulh jplets erery days, |  |  |  :irgumd hime everyy creature of Goil-the lion |
|  |  | bled, held domn his head, and turned andtwisted his cap in his hauds, guite uuaware | house the King gave them, and livel there after Jomis XV.s death, the place being keptfor them by Louis XVI. Jem beame gar- | mountain ritag that browsed upon the hill-side, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | hear the details." <br> Jean related all that the reader knows, and |  | den | heomy air, unt he sontcul |
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|  |  |  |  |  eirgle descended fiom her egric in the snumit |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Regenerator of Society." <br> (From the Nevo Torre Irisid Anericicn;) |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Prevost ; "it will not alter my words. I re-peat, the King is in danger. 1 offer ny life as | just as he was, to the Trianon, where he was to sup with Madame de Pompadour; and there, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | "Hanough. I I blicive you. We will go to- sether to Versailese." | nnde thim tell his story, which J Jeand did with 4 <br>  | comes to the mind is, that socicty must be sick, comes to diseased,-rotten, if you will, -before |  |
|  |  |  |  | magnifeent spirit of |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | vate apartments. Every precaution wias takento conceal the presence of the minister of police |  |  |  |
|  |  | friend, near the Trianon. You shall be honorary head gardener, with a hundred lowis a | ata |  |
|  |  | montt for your salhrs, and every morning you |  |  |
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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-AUG. 2, $18 \% 2$





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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-AUG. 2, 1872


time nor opportunity to discuss its merits, they re-
commended that the Couacil should call on thei
representatives to oppose its pansiug into haw this
Bession. Thio report was unauimously adopted.

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE- AUG $2,1872$.

The Crue Celitures
Catholic chronicle, phinted and published every friday 210, Sh James strect
J. GILLIES.
G. E. CLERE, Editor.

news of the week.
A report is in circalation that the Due Assenbls
The maguificent Railmay station nt Metz has been detroyed by fire. This is the f.
larree fire which has oceurred in that city. The Freech Government contenplates th rcsumption of diplomatic relations with Mesice, the death of Ju
An official report is made to the Departimen
of War, anoouciags the total defeat of Castil. 10's band of Carlists numbering one thousand men, which has Sain. Thirteen Carlists were killed and forty-five captured, ten of whem are wounded. The defented insurgents carriced fifty wonded mith them. The deffat of an
other band of insurgents is reported with the loss of threc nen killed and many rounded. It is rumoured that the immediate result of the wisit of the Emperor Francis Joseph of
Austria and the Chancellor to the Emperor William at Ems, will be measures for the suppression of the Jessit est biblishments throughrapidy recently, and to which a powerful emigration of expatrinted Jesuits from Germany is now in progress.
Howe Rule.-Clis is the question of the lay in Ireland; and though neither Tenant Right nor Education are forgoten, its discus-
sion is assigned it the luustings, at pubic mectiogs, and in the press, the foremost plice. As distinguisted from Repeall of the Union pur et simple, Home Ruic sisnifies the restora-
tion to Ireliad, in her domestic affuirs, of the autonomy or power of self-governnnent of which
the Lexisishative Union deprived her. For that legislative, or incorporiting Union, il proposes to sabstitute a quact Federà Union; the Imperial
Purliumeot, ia wlich Ireland according to vealth and populition will continue to be re. presented, to retain absolite control ov
zanters of gencral or Inveriul concern.
Simple though at first sight the proposed rejorm nuay appear, and equitable as is the demand her oma domestic affiirs, it will, we expect, be found more difficult of immediate attainment even, than the Repeal of the Union purr $e t$
simple that the erreat $O^{\prime}$ Conoell agitated for, nd for which Howe Rule is proposed as the substitute. The latter is we think brought fo ward as a kind of compromise motion ; and yet hough objection as more incompatible wit the netual politieal order of the British Em . hat subsisted betwixt Great Britain and Ireland at the close of the eighteenth eentury. Home Rule for Ircland of course may come, havges arc in store for us; but when it does come it will come, not alone, but as part of a wseeping, "Home Rule" for Ireland; if it mean anything, means Federation; and must oerfore be applice, not to Treland the British Empire: to England, to Scotland, and to Wales, These too, when Ireland shall have her Home or Provincial Parliamant, retaining sentatives to an Imperial Parliament, must sentatives to an Cumperial Puriament, cial legisilutures as well. The Imperial Par-
domestic affairs of Ireland, and leaves these to
the management of an Irish legislature, must the management of an Irish legislature, must for the domestic affairs of England, Wulce, and to the case of English, Welsh, and Scotch legislatures. It would not be just to leave to Ire legisiature of her orra invested with the exlegisiature of her own inght to manage without interference, the domestic affuirs of Ireland, the power in any manner, interferiag with the comest And yet this injustice it would be impossible thenselves, Irish representatires were legally entitled to sit, and vote in a legislature which had any control over the domestic affiurs of for Ireland-though nothing more than what Ireland is entitled to-cannot stand alone; but Home Rule for Engiand, Home Rule for Scotland, and Home Rule for Wales. All of these must have their own Provincial legishatures Ireland is to have her domestic legissature Dublin; and thee cfore, we repeat, Home Ruje
for Ircland, involving as it does a radical change ir the political system of the British Empire, revolution not in details merely, but in prin ciple, is actually more difficult of immedia simple. This, as we know from the failure of precious efforts, it is dificul from the Imperial Parliament; but fir
wrest nore difficult will it be to win the assent that body to a change which, लhilst restoring nent of her domestic affairs, would still leave hent, sitting at Wostminster, power, and the $f$ the other members of the Eimpire. Horn Rule in this sense is impossible, whilst Repcal
is only diffcult; becouse Home Rule so limited hough only justice to Ireland, would be in justice to Enghand, Wales, and Scotland; but
Houre Rule in any other sense is simply he peal. And yet it many come, and in time very proa measure of justice to Ireland, but as part and parcel of a great, thorough political revo lution-a rerolution as thorough as would be :
change from our present form of coverament a republic. There are causes in operation to bring about such a chnnge; amongst others the constautly increasing pressure of business
under whec the Imperiut Parliament labors, under wheh the Imperial Parliament labors, and which is so heavy, that it can scarce get through a part even of the work that every
session brings before it. If some of the local legislation and private bills brought before it, could be delegated to local legislatures, and referred on Provincial bodies for discussion, it would still hare enough to do, in attending to other mat ars of general or Imperial interest.
But this cutails the transformation of Purdoment into a Congress; of the United King us that the adrocates of Home Rule have scarce deignod to bestory a thought upon the To ous chagges wich those words suelh as that which sits at Westminster, and a Congress such as that which meets at Washing ton, are pretty nearly one and the same thing To him, however, who looks beneath the sursemblanec, no analogy whatsoever betwixt then -further than this: that they are both repretions, however, and powers, are essentially difcrent
Parliament in the United Kingdom, or that body politiently by the word Pariament, is a functions are unlimited, undefined by any other ody, or by any written Constitution. It may o, inction matter of legislation, in whatsocver may seem good, and no one can pretend that it has deriated from constitutional paths, outpassed its limits, or transgressed its bounds. There is none with either power. or with right to say ther;" no other body sits over against it, to survey its proceedings, to sit in judgment on its acts, or to pronounce upon its competeace
This is the form, or essential characteristic of our Parliament, that in virtue of which the British political system, whether for good or evil, is what it is.
Congress, on the contrary - applying that corn to denote the central legislature of a tions are expressly limited, and defined by some ther body, or by a written Constitution. Its path is strictly marked out for it, from which path no not by one hair's breadth, may it deviate Orer and against it there is a Judiciary whose duty it is to interprot the written Constitution,
from whence Congress derives its being and to rebuke and check the latter should it a
tive bodies more essentially distinct, than are a Parliament suel as we have in Great Britain, and a Congress, or reunion of representatives of Federuted Provinces-respectively; the one is
the contradictory of the other. Now Home Rule, which, if in any way different from Repeal pur ct simple, would give us a Federated, instead of a United Kingdom, necessarily implies the substitution of a Congress for a Purliament; in other words, a thorough or orgnnic British Empire.
This is why we look upon Home Rule for Ircland as of so difficult attainment; because, if anything more than an ample name, it means Federation instead of Legislative Union; and nust therefore in justice to the other parshish ment of Federal relations betripist all its sereral attaioment parts. Yet though its immedimos sible, it may be believed that it must come Inst, if any political relations betrist Great Britain and Ireland are Symptoms are not ranting of a growing ten dency in Great Brinain to adopt the politica o say, in the latter there are equally promine symptoms of a growing tendeucy to revert to be British political system. The formal dir is called a Monarchr, the other a Republic not that in one the office of chiof executiv magistrate is hereditary, in the other elective potent ins, that in the one there is an omn
parliameat, in the other limited Congress, hemmed in on all sides by written Constitution whose limits it may no pass, and over and against which sits a Su pon its acts, and on appeal practically to reto disallow them, if contrary to the writte Constitution of which it-the Supreme Conrt -is guardian and interpreter.
Now, at the prescat monent, whilst in the . States the mritten Constitution is trample under foot; whilst all its wise provisions for
securing the rights of the several Federated States are set aside at the point of the bayonet States are set aside at the point of the bayonet;
and whilst in fuct Congress has usurped, or arrogated to itself the functions of a Parlia went, doing, under the tyrant's plea of neces sity, these very things-such as making pape rags or promissory notes worth about 50 cents
in the dollar a legal tender at par-which by the written Constitution in virtue of which it has its being, it is expressly prohibited from
doing; we see going on in Great Britain, and ou the other side of the Atlantic a morement in the contrary direction. We hear the cry o
Home Rule raised in one section of the Em pire; a cry which means, if it mean anythim except "Repal," Federation; and we see hig legul authorities of another section bringing is neasures for the establishing of a Supreme
Court of Appeal other than the hereditary chamber of Parliament. These things hav their meaning, and are pregnant with coming changes. They indicate the cristenee on this
Continent of a strong tendency towads ecntralisation and the miuimisution, if not extinc tion, of State nutonomy or Home Rule : and in Great Bxitain of a counter current in favor of decentralisation, of licderation, and in consc
quence of a Congress in lieu of a Parliament. LETMER II
dren ayd englisi history Most learned Professor,-It is one of prejudices long aro driven by the inexorabl march of progress, from the mother country, seek refuge like the beas and wolves, in th autskirts of civilization. Orangeism long ano ostracised by the recincinents of imperial mun-
ners, has been obliged to betake itself to our Canadian wilds, there to find that old vigorous wild life, which is no longer possible in polishe England. In accepting a colonial home there fore we must accept with it the inevitable As we remarked in our last, most learned
professor, you are not strong in history. Onange professor, you are not strong in history. Orange
orators soldom are. "The grcat Willium" you orators seldom are. "all us "lived in an age of tolcration." - (Mail,
tell July 13.) Certaialy Professor, certainly! In an age when the penal haws against Cataolies
were yot unrepenled; and when it was still! Death-by the refined mode of hanging, disembowelling and quartering-to be a Priest. 2 Death to say mass. 3. Death to hear Mass.
Death to go to confession. 5. Death to hear confession. 6. Death to reconcile a Protestant to the Catholic Church. 7. Death to be re for a Prist to Cane tuys in . S. Death for a Prisst to be three clays in England without becoming a Protestant. 9. Death to re-
ceive a Priest into your house. 10. Death to give food or rument to a Priest, \&c., \&c., \&c.

A traly tolerant code, worthy professor The age which held on its statute books such benign lawe, must indeed hare been tolerant.
But the Orange mind appears to be nuable to grasp the idea, that there can possibly be any

Young Briton's motto,
You will remember
You will remember most learned Professor that when James II- ascended the Engitis Throne, it was illegal for the Sovereign (it it so even to this day) to exercise the Oatholit
religion. Your saintly Dutch. King, "the great. William," had he pished to become Catholic for conscience sake, dared not hat And this you call an age of tolera N:y more. Not only was the monarel precluded from saving his soul according to the dictates of his conscience, but noble, commone crcise of Cutholic uorship wass in that age
aribed by lunc. And this is toleration cribed by law. And this is toleration.
persecuted for their religion in this are whic you call tolerant. The covenanters of Seot land, the dissenters of England, as well as the Quakers, shared with their Catholic brethren that benign zeal of the age, which considered it its duty to force every one to believe exaetly as it beliered, or-go to prison. You will re King James, and the ones which perlaps we afar as any others towards the calling in of sour friend Dutel Wrilliam, were Jumes' leniency to the Catholic religion, still proscribed bjo hw, and his order for the disclarge of all peralleginace and supremacy. This act of James was indecel a return to a more tolerant order of things, but remember it went jur to cost him his By this unconstitutional order the dissenters enjoyed a respite from the persccutions which they suffered under the conventicle net; and quakers to the amount of tivelve hendedred, were reed from prison, though two hundred quakers were still detained in consequence of a consunport of a religion in which they did not becre. Thousands of Catholies and 1.100 Guked! most learned Professon
You will notice, most learned Protessor, that whare not gone back more then fice years from the date of the aceession of Wayland's
Dutch King, for our proofs of what you style Dutch King, for our proofs of what you sts As proof that the penal laws against Cath dies and disseuters rere still in opcration i hat tolerant age in which the "Great Wil
lan" lived, we would point to the fact already entioned, that in the first year of Jimes II ign, thousands of Catholirs and fourtecn hurIrel quakers occupied the prisons of Einglem

As further proof of the highty tolcrent temper of the nation in that sume most tolerynt gic, wc mould further point out, most learned
Professor-lst. That in the list ycar of Charles Professor-1st. That in the list ycar of Charles
II., and not six years bcfore Dutch Fiilliam's II., and not six years before Dutch Wrilliam's ade in Parliament to procure the liberatio thie Catholics and dissenters, who crowde Englisl jaijs, and faited; Yud. That the week
of Charles' denth, a sccond attempt was made nd lificusc failed; and 3rd. That it was no until James acted " macemstitutionefly," by fiament and people, that their liberation coul e effected.
As further proof how tolerant with that deration which you call tolerant, the age wa all opinions, that opposed it, we would re aind you of the murder of Arehbishop Sharp for his prelury by the saintly covenanters of Scothad, just ten years before the Dutchman' hed in judicial nurders during what is face tiously called Judge Jeffrey's campaiga, no fire yenrs before that event. The narrative of rchbishop Sharp's murder, as narrated in the of toleration the day, is so racy and so redolen it. Amongst the men of Fife was one Jame Russell of Kettle, whose funaticism had been infiuned by the persecuting spirit of the ag (toleration), until he mistook the cravings o revenge for what he termed the outlettiags of
the spirit. During a fortnight he spent much of his time in prayer; he felt, he said, that h was destined to render some extraordinary ser rice to God; and he renerved his former en gagements against papists and prelatists and
all conmies of Christ, $i, c$, all who lieve rimhtoously Under the infuence of these feclings, he sought the company of entihusiasts equaily tolerant (of papists and prelatists) as hinself consultations were held to prevent the extioc tion of the gospel ; and it was declared a duty to put to death their chicf adversaries, the commander of the forces.' With this holy and iolerant object in view, nine of the brethren having Hackstone of Rathillet for their leader (had they had the "Young Britons" at hand they Would douttless have carolled under their bnoner with the beautiful motto-No peacc
with Prelacy until Prelacy is at peace with
ad) undertook to surprise Carmichel While
huat was enjoying his favorite amusement of
of his danger and by a timely flighonished hiny
from the field to his garrison in Cupar. Bat
if they were bantred in thed if they were baulked in the kniglt, they wore rewarded with the bishop. Whilst the Saints were employed in lamenting their disappointment a boy, pointing to a carriage with sir irorses at a distance cried out, "There gocs the
brahop." "Truly," exclaimed the Sais is of God; the Lord hus delivered the wretch into our hands; we must not go backwards bas must erecute the justice of God." Rathillet's fray, is an amusing illustration of Cering the theology and the toleration of the age. Geantlo men, he said, I am ready to venture all I hare for the interest of Christ; but I mill not lead you to this action: for I am the personal enemy revenco, people would say than of his duty) of what not prevent you from obeving the neither will I leave your compans." Wod, this these holy men set upon the poor bishop wounding him and his postillion with the pistols. The aged prelate frighteved ard money and pronising them pardon. Thes swered in the usual jargon of the Conrention that "God had imposed upoa theru a duty the dared not transgress; his time was conje they must make himself ready for death, julgmen all this, most wortly maly perhaps discover all this, most worthy l'rofessor, nothing elso which you appear to mistake for toleration, bu the non-Orange portion of the conamunity min see in it only another proof of that disgracefully in callint in of the age, which culminate British throne; beceiuse the lawfol oceuphe British throne; beciuse the lawful occupant warls popery. But to continue our Guillon, one of the party, moyed mamer cricd ont " spare his grey hairs," and solicited but in vain, the interposition of Rathiilect, wh stood near muffled in his cloak. The Bishop's danger cacept from her efforts to save bo langer cacept from her efforts to save ber father; the prelate ofiercd his baud in friend
ship to one of the rofings, who with a is sword nearly severed it from the ato Balfour aimed severed it from the arm, and though partly broken by the hat, infieted severe round along the cheek. IIc fell on his ace and lay apparently dead; but his duaghim still, the words eaught the cars of Russel who ras employed saint-like in vifing the car riage. The assassin imwediately returned to
the body, hacked the skull to pieces and orleredy, hacked the skall to pieces and or-
the St. James Hotel was destroycd. After the fire
land burnt iself out, a disistractil tighlit ensued the
twecu the diflerent fire companies

| other, but as a daughter to the ryed, as a sister to the unfortunate, and the bride of the Immortal Bridegroom. Very solemn, for God is there. His minister spenks in his name, and admits within the sanc- | two numbers of this tri-weekly Journal, piblighed at Quebec. It proposes "without going to the extremes |
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| tur ry, nmengst the chosen of the Lamb of fod, the |  |
|  |  |
| t is alnost terrible to think of wenk human |  |
| souls thus Soing up to God; but He preserves them |  |
|  |  |
| it up. Now they ste the aspiring lrides. Alteady, for what they have $a^{\text {ane }}$, God has done something |  |
|  |  |
| more. How like pure fire their souls are to become |  |
| when the religions profesion is to make them |  |
| incomparally more transheent than the infint after the rites of baptism. Already, too, they are more |  |
| than other woinen. They have cast nside those |  |
| frivolons ornanents; they honor their sex, and are | liave to return thanks tor at copy of this rery |
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| fashion. She has taken an humble garb, for silk, |  |
| and lace, and finery, and ribbous hamonisc not much with the tatters of poverty, and find no seat |  |
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| in the scanty furnished houses, where clurity win need ber attendance. The sith, the destimut, the |  |
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 cred Scripture; and yet it reads it only ac.
ing to its own views, its own prejudices, or a
cording to its own foregone conclusions, and cording to its own foregone conclusions, and
when others reading it according to the words of the Holy Spirit, without striving to evade their plainest teachings becsuse they are hard
to flesh and blood, it accuses them of not readto flesh and blood, it accuses them of not read-
ing because they read it not aright. But you
Cotholic parents, seek not to evade this great athoolic parents, seek not to evade this gre truth of Sacred Scripture. If you would have
your child ought else, but an unbroken colt, plunging and destroying everything with danger on itself and to all around it. If you woul have your child aught else, but a child of thic to know anything-too impudent to blush, to
self-willed to bear the most obvious restrainttoo rain to see the eenseless figure it presen nough it can sec if you would have rour child Christian and a child of God, use faitlyfullyase firmly, but use justly, that rod which is dren in the discipline and correction of the Loru.
HOLSE OF PMovodevec OF The sistens of

reater Catangui River, n few hundred yards distant most pleasingly and strikingly presents itself on on-
tering Kingston from the Raiway Station of ering kingston from the hanway shition. adapted for its lestination: the home of the ngect,
the intium, aud the orphan. Its clevative, healthtul site, the large, lufty windows, indicating high ceil-
ings and well-ventilated rooms, the grand janorama sprealing out, cause the satisfactory and grateful
feeling that, the aged and the infirm who have there found a last shecter, an uudisturbed and blessed resting place, hare in common with us, their rolust and ficel, animated, and lovely scenery. It is something
to those poor old folks, helpless, poverty-stricken, nad frieadless-to those little orphans without fa
ther or mother or relative, to lave a fine home live in, and a grand painting percilled by the hand
of the gool ciod to look at and fulmire. Opposite is
$\qquad$ Earrybeld, with its scant trees, washed lyy the water of the Ontario, here embosoming the capidly surging
isles and istets which narrow its outlet, nud haten the flow of its waters into the St. Lawrence. At the


lored, the Huly Roman Catholic Church. Happy
This House of Providence is mader the care of
Sisters of Charity, who, by untiring efforts, patient
suffering, unvearicd solicitation of alms for the des
titute they had to succour, amidst rebukee, scorns, and hayghty coldniss, succeeded in raising ap this
 pal city. No miseralle creatures are to be found
the cold of winter berging a refused protection, starving and frozen in some comfortices garcet. The wealthy may sleep in quiet diuring our terribe
winter; the searching angel will not here have to
 mant.
Dut the sonl of the House are the Sisters consecrated to (iod, whom they serve in the prersons of
the poor, tbe neded, the clitedren, all created to II image and wsemblance. The Holy Roman Catholic
Churcli is rsilule to the eyc of the lody and to the Church is visilue to the eye of the hody and
ege of the mind. For all are caller to enter within its Fold, so that there be inc One Fold and the One Sastor, and so that they may enter, one Ho Clorel in
is everywhere manifest. The Catholic Clure pre
risibly the Clurch of God on account of His pre sence in it, cexteriolly manifested by works which
reveal the Divine Hand and the Holy Spirit. No in an evident manner, since this would leave no room for faith, but ns He appeared Himsolf on carth Nowhere else is He to be found, and nowhere else does sic reve indicate where He dwells. How is it that
ald this queenly, radiant, majestic Mother is not secn by
aul ? She wants not discusision. She desires onl

her children, bought at a great ransom, redecemed
by the Precious Bood. Exannine her works, not tho by the Precions Boor Exanine hic woms, no this one amongst othors, the corice and their renomec ments of themscires. Nowhice else does the virgin ofler herself to God, and just as life unfold its hopes and its future, sunders all its ties to devotu,
herself to the service of the invisille Being, by at tending the ap
His creaturch
Fis creaturch.
Such thoughts as these crossed the mind in the
Chanpel of the House of Providence, on the mornin Chnpel of the Housc of Provi
of the 19 th July, in assisting at
Therc is nothing more beautiful than this in pressive ceremony, or rather sucrifice : the prepara tory act to the complcte and entire ountion or but crenture to the Crentor; of that which has liva itsel for n time, but which for ever Eternity. The things of the world to Him who is Eternity. The things of we the reci
are cast aside; a robe nad a veil has made the
nent no longer to be of this world; no longer to b
unfortunate, and the bride of the Immortal Bride-
groom. Very solemm, for God is there. His minis-
ter spenks in his name, and admits within the sanc-


## princesses of his holse shall tend to them. He will not confide the care of thenn to any but to those

| $n_{1},$ |
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the old, the infirm, the orphan; who visits the sick
and yruys with the dying. Oh, no : the poor and

| the sufferiug, whom Gool in a special manner comsiders His own, He confuds them as a mpat trust and as a kitcred carr, to the young, tender, inmacent maiden, who, finding life very beantiful, |
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## of the Catholic Charch

$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Horr, } \\ \text { when } \\ \text { vie to }\end{array}\right.$
he bathe-na,-han the abodes of clarity in
seats of learning, amp the
land.


ston, surounding itself with luxurious onshoot
their great faith, their sons becomins priests, an
hevin
all admire as a beautiful manifevtation of the low
of Giod, and the revclation of His alidiag presemo
in our milst.
It is a great consolation to think of the tish siss-
terhoods in Canadh, nul how it has uow becons
casier for those of that country, wishing to devote
themselves to God, to find arain on the distant
shors of America tlic fame of St. Bridget, and the



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| decorated. Almost deroid of ormament, it is yet fon of bealuty, wen of grandene. The statuc of 5 t Joseph on one side, and that of the Blessed Virein |
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on the Epistle side of the Altar, sive a full appecar-
ance to the Sanctuary, nud inspire a confitence in
those by the Altar that they nee not nusupported.
thase by the Altar that they ne not winsupported.
The exceediagly lofty ceiling, lends that air of
granderr, which the Eallerics, rising in triple wows
grace aur neatuess, that snows whiteness which are
the eppecial churacteristics of the sanctuarics ander
the care of Nuns.

The three ladies whom Eis Lordship admitted
the erecpuion of the white veir, were Miss Fox, of

## and Miss O Coanor, of Kingston.

The old wen, and the old women, who have in
this Housc of Provitence their last home, and the
rood phace of preparation for their cternal one, hime
this day a day of rejoicing. They counted three
more duuglters to watch over their deccining yeara
rith smiles and young faces that would take nway
rith smiles
their sadncess.
that
kindly on them. The little orphans have pure ant
undeffled hents to speak to theirs, and tench then
the love of God.

our prists and religious respect
sampe institutions arc proscribed postate, andel by a fiendish nnd d
the life of the Sorercign Pontiff.
Those in peace and security may think of those i
dendy peril, and give what succour they ead

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a Messeggen of the Sacred Heant of Jests;

- August, 18


## The contents of the present numbers are as fol

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hisus, including fall wheat, will be far above






 Haying is progressing rapidy in the neighbour-
hoor or Mavsonville. The weather is fiveorable for









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hemittances necerved.

 Per W. FI, Sacolle-T. B, 5.
Per liv. K. A. U , Atherly $\Rightarrow$.

## Birth: In this city, on the Eeith inst, Mra. John Hatchette



## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869



|  | THE TRUE WTTNESN | AND CATHOLIC |  |  |
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|  |  is a by-word in Li joons for charity? piety, and courage. |  |  |  |
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|  | From Paris we haar of increasing devotion <br> anong the clergy and the Catholic committecs. |  |  | Pictot, and MM Willinu do ha Rirc, thestare tinguished writer, maintaining that it thas riogaion of nutural |
|  | Mer. Cuibert fisi proalled out the city int |  |  |  |
|  | Sele |  | results both for Church, aud State. They profess, in conclusion, their intention to do |  |
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|  |  |  | The Bishop of Breshan, Mgr. Forster, has inflited upon the apostate liciukens, the majo | victorious over all argunent as Focla a asts ity and charity. The Bishon and alation |
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|  | er for the hour which cannot |  |  |  |
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|  |  | ported thare side dhit, "thic remedy would | the Brandouburghers and Pomeranians who |  |
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|  |  |  | The semi-official pipers sire us hints of repressice me:surses to come, uimed at the stop- | With an old-fishioned musiot. Chant clains that Allon was wniting for in opportunity to poison lim and he lilled hinn to make his own life safu. Grant was arrested and tuken to Xenia. |
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