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# OTfrive witu <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VoL. VIII.

## THE INN-KEEPER.

A little more than fifty years ago, a man by of Mr. J. Smith, a resident in a retired part of England, and requested an night soliging. Mius
request was grated, and the stranger having taken sone refreshments, retired early to bed,
requesting that he might be awakened at an early requesting that he might be
hour the following morning.
When the servants appointed to call him entered the rom for that
bis bed perfectly dead.
bis bed perfectly dead.
appeared, but his countenauce looked extremely naturate. The story of his death soon spread among the reighbors, and inquiries were made as
to wio he was and by what means he came to to who he
his death.
Nothing
Notbing certain, however, was known. He through a neighboring village about an hour be--
fore he reacherd the bouse where he had come to bis end. And then, as to the manner of his
 tranger was burieu.
was koown The pubsed mind the little furtber at rest. Suspicioions existed that foul means had解ect were expressed, and in the hearts of many Smith was considered the guilty man. good. He had led a loose and irregular life, in rolved himself in debt by his extravagance, and
at length being suspected of having obtained

More than ten years, however, had elapsed
sice lis return, during which he had lired at his present residence, apparantly in good circimances, life, howerer was now rememered and
suspicion was iastened upon him.
At the expiration of two months, a gentleman one day stopped at the place for the purpose o making inguiries respecting the stranger who had
been found dead in his bed. He supposed himself to be the brother of the man. Supped horse and clothes of the unfortuanate man suin remained, and were immediately known as having belonged
to his brother The boy also was taken up,
and though considerably clanged, bore a strong
and resembe nowe felt authorized to ascertaun if possuble,
He now he manner of his death. He procees as werl
 magistrate of the district the information he had
collected, and upon the strength of this, Smith collected, and upon the strength of this, Smith
was taken to jail to be tried for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson.
The celebrated Lord Mansield was on the
bench. He clarged the grand jury to be cautious as to finding a bill against the prisoner.The evidence of his guilt, if guilty, might be
small. More information might be obtained. gound he be acquited whateve testimony should rise be molested gim. The grand jury, howerer, did find a bill, but by a majority of ooly one.
At length the time of trial arrived. Smith was brought into court and placed at the bar.A great crowd thronged the room, eager and
anxious to see the prisoner and hear the trial. He himself appeared firm and collected. Nothing his manner or appearance indicated guilt ; and Are you guilty or not guilty "" he answered nance perfectly unchanged, " not guilty." The counsel for the prosecution now opened expectation of beeing abbe to prove the prisoner In rreat nysterir. The prisoner was a man of
respectabitity and of property. The deceased respectabiity and of property. The deceased
was supposed to hape had about him gold and jewels to a large amount ; butthe prisoner was mptation to commit murder. And besides the prisoner had obtained the property, he had ef found
Why then was the prisoner suspected? The siding in London, and a man of wealth. He had Ieft London for the purpose of meeting a trader
at Hull, of whom he expected to make a large at Hull, of whom he expected to make a large
purchase. The trader he did meet; and after purchase. The trader he did meet; and after
the departure of the latter, Mr. Thompson was known to have in

## With theee in bis

his return to Lo London. It was hot known that be stopped unail he reached Smith's, and hede next mornigg mas discovered dead in his bed. He shown that he came to bis death in an unnatural
way, it would increase the suspicion that the pri-

Soner was in some way connected with the mur-
der.
Now, thea Noow, then, continued the counsel, it will be deceased died by poison. What was that poison ?
It are a recent discorery of some German cheIt was a recent discovery of some German cheof the wild cherry tree. It was a poison more porverful than any other known, and deprived of ering, and no contortion of the features.
But then the question, when and by whom it administered? One circumstance, a smali one
odeed, and yet upon it might lang a horrid tale, adeed, and yet upon it might hang a horrid tale ingular description had been found in the very oner's house. The stopper had been examined and said by medical men to bave belonged to a
German vial, containing the kind of poison German vial, containing the kind of poison he
had described. But then, was that poison adad described. But then, was that poison ad
ministered by Smith, or at his instigation? Who here the prisoner'same house-keeper and one man serrant.The man serrant slept in an out-house adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's
death. The prisoner slept in one end of the house, the housekeeper at the other, and the de-
ceased had been put in a room adjoining the housekeeper's.
1t could be proved that about three hours af-
ter midnight, on the night of Thompson's death, ter midnight, on the night of Thompson's death,
a light had been seen moving about the bouse, a light had been seen moving about the bouse, rom the room in which the prisoner slept to the for a minute, when two persons were seen, but Whether they went into Thompson's room the
witness could not swear ; but shortly after they were observed to pass quite through the entry to
Smith's room, into which they entered, and in The five minutes the light was extinguished. the person had returned with the light into
Smith's room, and before it was extinguished be had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself and which he described by saying it appeared as if a in Smith's room, there was nothing that could
account for this appearance, and there was nelther cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty; the room
which he dressed being a distance beyond it.
The counsel for the prosecution here con mith in no wise appeared to be agitated or dis-ressed-and equally unmored while the witness
testified in substance what the opening speech testitied in substance what the opening speech
of the counsel led the court and jury to expect.
Lord Mansield now addressed the jury. Hee said that in his opinion the eridence was not sufficient to condemn the prisoner, and if the jury
agreed with him in opinion he would discharge agreed with him in opinion he would discharge
him. Without leaving their seats, the jury agreed that the evidence was not sufficient.
At this moment, when they were about to re At this moment, when they were about to ren-
der a rerdict of acquittal, the prisoner rose and addressed the court. He sad the jury had acthere was not sufficient evidence against him.-
Was he to go out of court with suspicions resting on hinn, after all? This he was unwilling to do. He was an innocent man, and if the judge
would grant him an opportunity, he would prove it. He would call the housekeeper, who would
confirm a statement which he would now make The bousekeeper bad not appearel in court. by Smith. This was considered a dark sigu against him, but he himself now offered to bring her forward, and stated as a reason, not that he
was not willing that she should testify, but, knowing the excitement, he was teariul that she would be bribed to give testimony contrary to fact.
But he was now ready to relate all the circum stances he knew, she might be called and examined. If her testimony does not confirm iny
story, let me be condemed. The request of termed.
able, and Lord Mansfield, contrary to his usual practice, granted it.
The prisoner went on with his statement. He said he wished to go out of the court relieved from the suspicions which were resting upon him. was said to hare died, he knew neither the nges of it, nor eren the existence of it, until made
known by the counsel. He could call God to And then, as to Mr.
fect stranger as to Mr. Thompson, he was a perfect stranger to him. How siould he know what
articles he had? He did not know. If he had articles he had? He did not know. If he had
such articles at Hull, he might have left them on the road, or which was more probable, hare
otherwise disposed of them. And if he died by means of the fatal drug, he must hare adminisHe begged the $j$
mises had been repeatedly and minutely searched,
and not the most trifling article that belonged to and not the most trifing article that belonged to
the deceased had been discovered in his possession. The stopper of a rial had been found
but of this he could only say, he had no know ledge, and had not seen it before it was produced in court.
One fact had been proved, and only one.-
That he would explain, and his housekeeper That he rould explain, and his bousekeeper
would confirm the statement. A witness bad testified that some one had gone to the bed-room of the housekeeper on the night in question. He
was ready to admit that it was himself. He had was ready to admit that it was himsel. He fis
been subject for much of his life to sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with one on that
occasion, and had gone to procure her assistance incasion, and had gone to procure her assistanc
ighting a fire. She had returned with bim
to his room for that purpose, he having wait clothes. This would account for the paomentary
disappearance of the disappearance of the light. After remaining a
few minutes in his room, and finding himself betfew minutes in his room, and finding himself bet-
ter, he had dismissed her and retired to bed, ed of the death of bis guest.
Such was the prisoner's address, which pro-
duced a powerful effect. It was delisered ia firm and impressive manner, and from the simple and artless manner of the man, perha
present doubted his entire innocence.
The housebeeper was now introduced and ex not heard any part of the statement of Smith nor a single word of the
firmed all he had said.
To this succeeded cross-examination by the bad made a deepecmpression one his mund-that Lad made a deep impression on his mada-chat
was, that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a
door had obstructed the Inght of the candle, so that the witness testified to the fact, but could not see it. What was this obstruction? There
was no door-nothing in the room-which could for this. But the witness was positire come between the windov and the candle. This needed explanation. The housekeeper was the
person that could give it. Designing to probe this matter in the end to the bottom, but not her a ferr unimportant questions, and among others, where the can
Mr. Smith's room?

In the centre of the room," she replied. ever you call
stood there?
She made no rent
"I will help your recollection," said the counout of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it emain open ?",
"He slut
And when he replaced the bottle is the "He did."
"And how
"And how long was it open the last tiree?"
"About a minute." "About a minute."
"tly between the light open, would the door be ex-
"I forget,", said the counsel, "whether you
said the closet was on the right or on the left hand side of the window
"On the left hand side.
"W Would the door of
noise in opening ?"

## "I am."

"Hare you ever opened it yourself, or onl een Mr. Smith open it?"
"I nerer opened it myself."
"Did you ever keep the keg?

## "Who did ?"

Mr. Smith, always.
At that moment the lousekeeper chanced to
cast her eges towards Mr. Smith, the prisoner.
A cold, damp stood upon lisis brow, and bis face
had lost a!l its color ; he appeared a livng imag of death. She no sooner saw him than she slrieksed and fainted.
The consequence of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceired importance he had seemed to attach to her state to another, till she had told him all he wanted to
know. She was obliged to be taken from the Court, nd 2 phssician who was present was requested
tattend iier. At this time the solicitor for the prosecution. (answering to our state's attorney) pose. Presently the physician came iato court houselkeeper that it would be impossible for the of an hour or two. No. 45.
1858.

It was almost twelte in the day, Lord Man
 by themselves, adjourned the court two hours. $\underset{\substack{\text { The pris } \\ \text { jiil } \\ \text { jit } \\ \text { he . } \\ \text { tud }}}{ }$

Was betwen four and five oricok, when






## 

## "To Mr. Smith.

"When did you last see it?"
At that moment the solicitor entered the court bringing with him upon a tray, a watch, two mo-
ney bags, a jewel case, and a bottle of the sam manufacture of the stopper, and having a cork
The tray was placed on the tabie in sight of the prisoner and the witness, and from that no
ment no doubt remained in the nind of any taa present of the guilt of the prisomer.

A few words will bring this melancholy tale
a close. The louse where the murder had
been comanitted was betreen nine and ten mile
distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-e distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cress-ex-
amination of the housekeeper had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set after pulling doinn a part of the wall, had deThe search was well rewarned.
The search was well rewarded. The who
of the property belonging to Mr. Thoupson was pounds; and to leare no room for some thousa was discorered which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison
which caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result was too obrious to nee It scarcely need be added, that Smitia wa punishment by his own means. Had he said no-
Hing-had he mot proted thing-had he not persisted in calling a witnes
to prove his innocence, he wight have escaped. But God had erideotly left bim to work out bis

how dan the queston of tenant might be
From the Dubliu Catiolic Telegrophe
The history of the Irish Elections during the past twelre years, and the sacrifices the poo
tenantry have made in several Counties to turn the Tenant Right Candidate, are too well known io need any additional confirmation from
me. In the present instance I allude to thes premises in order to bring to the public recol lection the earnest struggles which the people of
Ireland have made during the period referred to reland have made durnag the period referred
or order to carry this popular, just, and neces which need not be stated here, the national en ergy on this point has been weakened; and to the vigorous agitation of the question during the past year has succeeded almost universal apathy.
The Leaders have been dirided, not only on the prorisions of the Bill to be presented, but the collateral or irrelepant discussion $;$ and although their zeal, their honor, their patriotism hare been,
and are, begond all praise, and above all suspicion, their hostile disputations hare embarrass whole case. Our numerous enemies in Parliament were glad to take advantage of our inter-
nal disagreement and consequent weakness, and they have literally sneered us out of the House of Commons. The secret of O'Connell's powe yas not so much his own personal prestige, an
the ready co-operation of the Irish members in his riews: his influence took its strongest element from the unanumous combination All men of all parties admit the justice Tenant Right, under given limitations. Lor ning's despatch, points out the grievances, the risen from the infliction of three confiscations of her soil by England: and in our own time, we are but too well acquainted that the eviction
and exterminations of the Landord class have
filled to the last drop the bitter cup of Ireland's the legal power of expelling and turning adrift on the world an honest tenant, with the money in his hand to pay the full rent of his bolding, thiss ac
may be law; but, applied generall, it canot b
called impartial justice: This principle, urged
to its remote conclusion, would enable one class to expel and annililiate another, without any po-
litical fault or social or moral crime: and if the Roman maxin be true-" Salus populi suprent ex - there ought clearly to be enacted a stria inprotected poor. ealth and power over poverts and belplessnes a second law, nore infamous than the Ifrst, en
ables the bad Landlord to rob this expelled wretch of the fruits of his lard earning, which he Ite lad raised the selling price, and the permur-
ncnt value of his farm. In thus expelting the
Queen's subjects from their lands, out of whime, nd again in robbing then out of hatred, there
a complication of crime for which the Parlia ment and the Administration of Sustice mast be
erer held as guity sharers, till this Landlord unwill have been taken asary by a just and a geanurged by the adrocates of the sld system that
the good Landiord (who are numervus, I adnait) yill never take adrantage of their postion to is amiable and just, why not contrun it by law.
And if only one vifeeling propritor in a whole
county will abuse lis licence, why nor nakr-a enant is safe whifle his example remains unitet will, just as the prencuce of one mad do. throw Whole parist inte terror, rendering the liver of
housands insecure till the rabid anmal is cap-

When one reats the history of the sarrounding
ountraes, and ind the countres, and ind. the gricultural ciasses pro-
tected by generous taws, we naturally inquire
what can be the orime What can be the origin and the calse of the par-
tial legislation which gives power to the Irisu
Landlort o externimate his tenantry; and again
we ask, from what source has arisen the cruel, we ask, from what source has arisen the cruel
persecuting feeling which prompts these proprie
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ this unexampled conduct in his late speech. Ire
land ras confiscated three times, under Elizath, Cromwell, and wili in: the last tion occurred in 1688 , not yet 300 sears ago.-
The great grardfathers of the present proprie-
tors were the men who in these daysobtained the ors were the men who in these days obtained the
rant of these lands from Williant, expelled the
ancient lrish, and occunied the soil. The prinancient lrish, and occupied the soil. The prin-
cipal of ascendancy being thus establistred of one ource, fowed on for centuries: one party 1 caught to regard the other as in a state of politi-
cal degradation and servitude. So nucl: doe mas sentiment in numberless instances wrap the
material feeling of justice, that a large class of Itra politicians caunot be made whare any social clain to live in our own
country: and that we ought to be grateful to be allowed to have the pripilege of mere existence ticken or thin us as a mana increases or dimi nishes his stock of pheasants or rabbits to suit
his whim or his convenience. Although certain proprietors will not popents acknowledge these entiments, they have, however, this irradicable andency from their education, their position
heir family practice ; and until the law interfere to adjust this social evil, this class can no more
live with the proscribed caste *n terms of
equality than a cat can lore amen and qualaty than a cat can lore a raouse or a tiger
can abandon lis accustomed prey. It is not the hich nurtured them in political animosity, and laboriously educated them in an incuraible secHow Here are few leases in feeling in England.he vicinity of cities and towns. The bouor of which the tenant expends upon for every penay improvement of his farm be is allowed by the Landlord. The Landlord even keeps the bouses on the farm in repair: and I am critically ac curate when I say, that this arrangenient tends to the kitchen range, the window sashes,
and the very locks on the doors. And more over, I assert, without the fear of being success fully contradicted, that such is the force of pub ha opinion in England on this point, that if the Marquis of Stafford, whose fortune, I fancy, is powards of £ £ 300,000 a year, were to remore from whim or bigotry, he would lose his character, and would be literally abhorred by erery
pe of extermiaation is detested there, and the
yctice unknowa. As there is a public opinion

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE．－JUNE 18， 1858.

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| character．Modern erents at home， |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {mall }} ^{\mathrm{man}_{\mathrm{nall}}}$ |  |  |
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| Ireland from two causes，－riz，irist， |  |  |  |  |
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| inay，there is one point on which may say，the |  | oppressed minority feorn aggravated injustice，the |  |  |
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| favorable to the concession of the public claim， |  | tering，＇when they speak of the rapacity of other | of India ought to look with much indulgence on the |  |
| same unexpected change in our foreign policy， |  |  | the Gorerament of India cianged the line of suc－ |  |
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| crushed，England will owe a large deb |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {THE }}$ |
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| between England and her present Githful ally． |  |  | humanity bas，in this early stage of the struggle， |  |
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| press her just clains on England．The rivers |  |  |  |  |
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| doubt the reoompense of her brave sons being praced on an equality witi their companions in | mbich such deeld hau been perreetratel－such mise－ |  | I offer the humble meed of my admiration to Lord |  |
| arms ：and equally merit for their parents，their |  |  |  |  |
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| contempt and the mockery of England，aganst the dissensions and the lickle character of the |  |  |  |  |
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| their influence，of late so much dirided，this | criminately masses of people in obedience to some |  |  |  |
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 learesa a young family of eight children and
to lement his prema ture deantu. - Freman.















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## THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE  At the office, No 4, Ploce d.Armecs.  Single Copios, 3 A .



## The Turt celitruss.

HONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.
We would renind our readers that the Bazaar of the Sisters of Providence Convent still open, but will close to-night. They hav herefore no time to lose, but slould go at on

## news of tee wbek.

The news by Europa from Lireroool, Sth intant, would seem to indieate that the India difificulty is as far trom a settlement as ever.-
Twenty-fire thousand fresh troops are to be sent Twenty-fire thousand resh hroops are th obe sent
out to India without delay, to fill the racancies already caused by casualties in the field, and
disease. And yet the real work of the canpaign disease. And yet the real work of the carpaign
can hardily be saill to hare commencel. The "Riigit of Searcl"" quastion had been discussed in the House of Commons, and orders bad been
sent tout to the offcerss in command on the Thest India. Station to exercise the greatest caution with regard to pessels showing the colors of the
United States. Fresh riots of a serious nature had oceurred at Belfast. The Atlantic Tele graph squadron mas expected to sail on, or about,
the IOth inst. Thie Continental news is unimportant ; only it would seem that the late due in France has caused a great irritation betwixt was farourable, and the prospects of the coming barrest flattering. Breadstuilis reported duil.
provinctal parliament. On Thursday, 10th inst., M. Cartier mored St. Sylvester, Ste. Agathe, and St. Antoine, on account of their share in the Lotbiniere election
frauls. M. Turcotte thought the punishment last only during the disfranchisement were to Parish of St. Antoine he knew to be orderly, thongh be admitted that St. Sylvester was th leave was given to introduce the Bill. Mr. McGee loped that when the Bill came up for its second reading, the Government would be
able to show that those who had committed the frauds were habitual residents of the parishes in question. On Friday 11th, the discussion on the Lower Canada Judicature Bill was proceeded
with; and the Ottawa Election Committee rewith; and the Ottava Election Committee re-
ported that the sitting member was duly elected and that the petition of Mr. Ball was frivolous and
vexations. The Lower Canada Judicature Bill rexatious. The Lower Canada Judicature Bil
was read a third time on Saturday, 12 th, and the House proceeded to hear evidence in the case of the Essex election frauds. The Norfolk Sbrie valty sale has been again warmly discussed, and
was coneluded by a majority of ten in favor of mas conclude
repiesentation by population. This is a question in which we are all deeply
erested; and one on which the Catholics of interested; and one on which the Catholics of
Lower Canada, without distinction of origin should make up their minds to act vigorously as The argument adduced by the friends of the measure is a specious one; for it cannot be de
pied that "representation by population," or a representatire system based upon numbers, is strict accordance with the principles of our congeneous population. But Upper and Lower Canada are not one country, but two countriesthe contrary. "Jaci-in-Office" may proclaim them to be one; but God has declared them to destroyed or absorbed by the other, in spite of all that legions of "Red-Tayists" may swear to the contrary. As France and England are es sentially two, as Russia and Germany are two so are Upper Canada and Lower Canada essenlanguage and in religion. Whom God hath in Office" with his paltry Acts of Parliament, need not expect to make oxe.
And it is because the Upper and Lower Proinces compose respeclively woo essentially dis to apply to them a principle which would be true if Canada were one, morally as well as geographically; one country, and inhabited by one homo-
geneous population. The present Union was geneous population. The present Union was
forced upon the people of Lower Canada, greatly
to their disadrantage, andaltogether to the pro-
fit of the people of the Upper Provine. If the latt like not the terms of the bargaib, if they are.desirous, now that they are in a majority; to
repudiate the principle of "equality of repre
 far inferior in numbers to the Lower Canadians, they gladly arailed themselves, and on the justice remedy is in their own hands. Let them dissols Partnership, and apply for a Repeal of a Union which was unjusty forced upon the people of
Lower Canada: a Union to which the latter of whic
proud.

## proud

Fet that the measure of "representation by loubt; and even its miscarriage for the present will not discourage its promoters from bringing fore, amongst all Lower Canada constituencies made a lest question ; and no man-no mat future-should ever again receive a vote from Catholic of Lower Canada, who has not during
the present Session boldly and unequivocally deared himself against a system of representation, Canadian nationality, and seriously injurious to Canadian nationality, and seriously
the miterests of the Catholic Church.
For the question of "representation by popuand it is as Catholics, Lower Canada, that we are bound to oppose it If be intended to augment the innuence of the Anglo-Saxon element in politics, by gwing to anglo-Sayon, or rather Yankee Upper Canada peporane in the Legislacure, grent the infuence of the Protestant, or An Catholic element, by securiug the lion's share in legislation to Protestant, or Anti-Carholic Upagainst the Irish Papist, as against the French Canadian-against our religion, as against the Caws, lailguage, and natiouality of our fellow-
citizens of French descent. Papists then of all origins are equally interested in resisting it; and or the sabe of their common religion, should lay effectually to oppose a formidable front to their common enemies; and in the term "enemies" the slightest favor to, or coquet with, a measure so fraught with peril to our religion, and with er Canada, as that which is now tion by Population." Attaching then as we do so much importance
to this question, our readers will understand why to this question, our readers wif understand why
we earnestly commend to their attention the dete thereupon in the Legislative Assembly, when was brought forward by Mr. Cameron, a Ministerial member of the House. It will be seen
that, of the French Canadians several, from whom we bave had to record our dissent pretty strongly upon other questions, spoke well and
warnly in oppasition to the measure; whether warnly in oppasition to the measure; whether
their acts and rotes will correspond to their peeches-whether, when the time comes, they -we of course are not prepiared to say. But in justice to M. Loranger, M. Chapais, and
others, we must adnnit that they "uttercd as prave'ords at the prodse, as you shall see in summer's day;" and though we do not pretend that any action of the Legislature would justify an appeal to physical force, yet this we say-that if such an appeal could, under any circumstances, be justifable, it would be in the case of an at nada, to treat the Catholics of Lorter Cana
an "inferior race," and as a conque:ed peo ment which would ineritably prove the ruin o sive of their laws, their language, and their ligion.

The Montreal Witness, whose theological attainments are but smail, and whose acguaintance with Catholic theology in particular, even less, will pardun us if we take the liberty
of corsecting an error into which an evangelical Protestant very naturally falls, when treating of a subject upon which be evidently knows no-
thing. "Roman Catholiss," says the Witness, "hold that
the wafer jo Crist, and therefore God, because it has
been blessed hr the priests after the ent been blessed by the priests after the example of the
Saviour, who took bread and blessed it, and baid,
itake eat this, this is my body. If Christ idid not
bless the bread there was no transubstaristiation and

If the Witness was aware that the authorita tive version of the Holy Scriptures amongst C quaintance with that Latin version and its av quaintance with that Latin version and its a
thorised translations, was a little more extensive the poor man would be able to see the absurdit of his argument. The little word "c $i t$ " does not found in the Lranslation of the Gospersis which the

We want then to sest the old lady tridut

## Our opposition to the members of the prese

Ministry "proceeds, not from any desire" to see'
Mr. George Brown or his friends in power, but: from this: that as Catholics we can neither forget nor forgive their votes upon the Separate School Question, the Religious Incorporations Bill, the Orange Bill, and other important questions, wherein the honor and inlerests of religion and morality were deeply concerned. Their con-
duct upon these questions has, we say, justly merit ed for them the scorn of every honest Catholic, who is attached to his religion, and feels jealous of the honor of bis Church; and we see not
therefore how any Catholic can give them hearty support, or refrain from expressing his moment he is willing to tolerate theng in offic lest a worse thing should happen to him.
If then the Minerve would put her support of
the Ministry on these grounds-" that, of two
ewls, woe must chose the less," we should under-
stand her position, eren if in all respects we
stand her position, eren if in all respects we
might not approve of it. The argument is good no doubt. If, unfortunately, we had no choice
betwixt sleeping in a bed swarming with bngs, or a bed infested with centipedes-if we were alternatives-we should select the bed with the bugs, in preference to that witis the centipedes. Not that we like bugs, for they are nasty stink ing things; but after all, the bite and stench of a
bug, is not so bad as the bite of a centipele, bug, is not so bai as the bite of a centipela,
which may result in loss of limb, and eren in loss of life.
And so with regard to the Cartier-Allegn Loranger administration, as compared with a
probable George Brown Cabinet. If compelled to chose between them, if unfortunately we had ner; not because we like them, any more than ve like bugs; but because they are, after all, but poor puny things : venomous indeed, but still not
o dangerous as the ultra-Rougces, or "Clear Grits." If the Minerve would put her defence of her Ministerial patrons upon these grounds, e should understand her; though even then we might be prepared to show hat we were not yet
reduced to the miserable alternative of bugs or entipedes-of George Cartier or George Brown.
We hope the Minerve will give us the benefit
our explanation, by ceasing to represent us a
any sense an aumires of the Opposition part And in the mean time we would recommend the old lady to take care of herself, and to try the effect of peppermint lozenges, which are said to be is troubled, if taken in the morning upon a empty stomach.

Where then"-asks the Pilot with ludicrous mbecility-" is the extraordinary impropriety of a leading politician being an Orangeman?" The Pilot should know, and does know, that this servile supporters of an Orange administration That an Orangeman may be a " leading politibut the case is different when he becomes leading" member of the Executive Gopernment, and entrusted with the admuistration o justice betwixt different classes of Fer Majestic al position, and receiring the wages of the State, to be a member of a secret-oath-bound-politico eligious society, is an inpropriety so monstrous, hat only in a community lost to all sense of de ency would it be torat "Gonls by the no ould it be defended.
Tlie arowed object of Orangersm is " Protest ant Ascendaccy. Po nd Protestants ; therefore Orangeism is incom patible with civil and religious liberty, whose essence consists in the perfect equality of a
denominations. This is why a member secret politico-religious society, organized fo the express purpose of maintaining Protestant
Ascendancy, or religious inequality, is altogether ascendancy, or religious inequality, is altogether as a member of the Executive. Such a man cannot, if true to his oaths, be impartial in the execution of his functions; and thus it is that of the countless outrages perpetrated of late by Orangemen upon the Catholics of Upper Canada, not one has been avenged by the sword of ustice. An Orange Attorney General is Catholics and Protestants; and the former dministration of justice in Upper Canada, no can that confidence ever be restored so long as he sworn enemy of their creed, and their politi-解 State. A "Ribbon" Judge upon the Bench, would not be a greater outrage than an Orange Attorney General in the Executive the Irish by calling himself their friend ; but hey know him for what he is-a servile" govern ment hack," and the apologist of Orangemen,
 WNGLicans $A$ sd SEParate SCRools:" o the Protestant camp," from whom we migh Freedom of Education": The our battle fo "Freedom of Education:" The desire for seRarate schoois, is not confined, as the Rev. Mr he Catholic clergy ; but is felt and expressed by our Anglican fellow-citizens, amongst: whon he Godiess and tyrannical system of "State Schoolism" is as unpopular as it is amongst $\mathbf{C a}$ tholics. This fact was brought clearly to ligh a meeting or Synod of he Anglican churc held at Toronto on the 10th inst., and attended by a large and most respectable body of Anglican ministers. Amongst other matters discus Dr. Bovell presented the following Report upo the subject, embodying we may presume the sen timents of the great majority of his brethren:Dr. Bovell, from the committee to whom it . b
been referred, "At the close of tho last Synod a committee. was
appointed to equire sis to what modifications could
be made in the school act, to render education unde be made in the school act, to render education under
that act more aceeptable to the church than it in at.
present. The coumitte have the honor to report
hat, on entering on tha duties assimne to hat,
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 tion; and aided by such light, as well as by that
which has been difiused thy the discussion of the ques
tion anongst ourselves y






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common school act as to enable the Church of Eng



The memorial of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop (Pro
testant of Toronto, and the members of the Synod
of the Diocesc of Toronto, in Diocessin Synod assemb
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"That your memorialists belicye that, a very large
proportion of the Conanon School tax is contributed
by members of the United Churches of England and Ireland.
"That
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of education may bections tor mererely pe secular system that respected asto canse the Sciool Act to be so amended as to emable the schools tuota of taxes paid by the resident tax-pareers who
are members of the Church of Enland in the district
parish in which such school is crected :
 might be
would per
object.
From this it would appear that our Anglican ellow-citizens are determined to secure to themselves the right to control the education of their God speed. If in this their laudable object they ould find it necessary to apply to Parlianent for relief from the odious shackles of State-
Schoolism, we do trust that our Catholic inemchoolism, we do trust that our Catholic inem $t$ themselves to enforce the reasonable deraands therr Protestant brethren.

The Rev. Mr. Ryerson.- We learn that serious attention of the conference of his bredren, the Methodist Ministers lately asscmbled
rom all parts of the Province, in this city. The from all parts of the Province, in this city. The
Montreal Witness says that it is "hapy learn" that the Clurch to which he, Mr,
Ryerson, "belongs is about to deal with lim,"
ind that " its dealing will be thorough." At and that "its dealing will be thorough.". At
this we are not surprised ; for the Rev. Mr. Ryerson does not reflect much credit upon th
denomination to which he at present belongs.

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Thus by their own shewing, a question, "lying
at the very foundation of order, purity, and pros-perit-" in the Church and State- a question upon
the due settlement of whret depends all social order, all Christian morality-is still utterly unde-
cided, not only as betwixt Methodists and Mormons, but as betwixt Presbyterians and Presby terians, This alone sufices to show how rain
how false, was sth boast of the Aypmer Times.
in 50 far as Protestants are concerned, that


## "Puttisg The SadDLe on the whon Hobse."-The Montreal Witness calls our at

 tention to an article by him copies firom one his United States exclanges, as illustrative "the honor and honesty of Roman Catholic Spain who oreceired four flundred thousand pounds
close the slave trade, and pet continues to carr) traft Turoing, then, to the article referred to by
our cotemporary we find it therein stated that
 ressels by which this traftic is carried on, are
buult in American ports, furnished with American registers, and protected by the American
Aag , whilst, by treaty, the United States are
as solemnly lieded to suppress the slare trade

 States of North America, belongs the greater
part - ninectenth")- of thinay wioch
justlyatlaches to the videtion of trentios withe jusily ataches to the violation of treaties, and the
nefarious sraffic in human lesh and blood. The Plain truth of the mater is, that the sleek-acaee of masal intonation are in the habit of denouncport of the other. It is hy means of Yankee
capita, in Yanke tion of the Yankee flag, that "xine-tenths" of the nefarious slave trafic is carried on ; upo
these Protestant Yaukes then, and not upo oppsh Spain, be the chief infamy of the trans
 late elections for that city, hase closed, and the he-
sult has been forwarded to Toronto. It vould seem that there are altogether about 6,400 roters duly qualified. to vote for 2 member of
Pariament, and that of these 6,400 a considerable portion took no part in the election. Nerer-
 for Mr. Alleyn out of 6,400. In the annals of electioneering frauds, we dobut if there is to be
lound anything so monstrous as slis, in virtue in Parliament for Incorporating the Orange
Lodges of Canada.

## We understand that at a meeting of the Com

 mittee of the St. Patrick's Society, which took place on Monday erening last, it was unanimous Catholic Citizen from the Reading Room. So
of The Christian Guardian must excuse tale notice of his rejoinder. We have a rod
pickle for him however, and its application Fill not be delayed beyond next week.

The Toronto Citzzen having refused to give insertion to a reply fron Mr. MrGee, to a vioin the columns of that journal, the following Address" to the Catholic public, and more es pecially to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada,
has been sent to us for publication. We lay it then before our readers, though, of course, we
do not hold ourselves responsible for all the opi-

## nons therein expressed.

The "prejudice" of which the writer comdisappointed and dishonest Ministerialists who ote" having been cast against them. The in-
erests of French Canadian Catholics, and of risid Catholics, are the same ; and he is no friend uate disision between them
Of Mr. G. Brown we entertain in some s ions rery different from, those of the writer of he "Addlress." We do not beliere Mr. Brown
o be an honest man ; though we give hin credit Cor political tact in arailing himself of the anti-

## ny more than the sailor fears the barometer,

hen the concave surface of the falling mercury
ells of a corning storm. It is the storm thereby indicated, and not the barometer, that the seaman which Mr. G. Brown is but the echo, that we
dread. He does not lead public opinion, any more than the mercury causes the tempest; he
merely serves the purpose of a political barometer to indicate an abnormal condition of the mout all whose phases he faithfully records. A ble, nor desirable.
Upor, the question of "Representation by Po-
pulation" we bare on more than one occasion poken our sentinents pretty freely ; and we ar lappy to see that, "under the present Union
Act," Mr. M'Gee is determined to resist it.
If an arrangement could be made, under a dif ferent Union Act, for securing to Lower Canada
its rights, and for guaranteeing its autonomy, th great objections to "representation by popula-
tion" would be remored ; but we confess that we do not see low, so long as the Union is a Legiscurity can be given, or any such guarantee en
orced. With these explanations, we lay befor

MR. MGEES ADDRESS
3M15R CATHoLics of WESTRRN CASADA.
[To account for the manner in mich this Addres
 he use of its column3 "to disseminate my noinions,
nd give them the the country wihhout change or mul
ilation," but suppressed without a word of explan tion, public or privite, a short note which I
them the following week. Also, hate having req
cd insertion for this address in the Catholic $C$


 hions I ex
presil be seneral.

## A man who for the frat lime enters public life ane of the legisators of a country,

 ion; by his co-religionists, at tharge, to represes quen them on certain great questions as fully as his owconntituent-who has been industrioussy misrepre
sented before entering on the stage, -liss a dificul part to plary. He has to demenostage, - has a dis fitncss to fo fil cause why pre-conceived prejuoices ; againast hlo himsolf
and his electors sould be abondoned; lie has to reof a class, with his general adtuess s on oncof tob leperis-
ators of the country. This was the arduous problem te bofore me by my kind condidig friends of Mon
feal in December lakt, on the demonsiration of which
entered in Fobruary, and from the continued close rrsuit of which, a comporary interruption made in
our name, but without your authority, prompts me
tbis Atiser thoment, to address you. S have found some means to plice before you a re
 anst, averted. But the interruption to which hav
mendod bas been arcompanied oy so many misstate
mens and misudgencons, that perhaps it is better ments and misisudgmenta, that perbaps, it is better
shoula address you at once, and in this manner, for
with tha two newspapers, refrred to, I can have no
If felt it to be my duty in my place in Pariament
disclaim the writer of one of them, for foisting in o the House a most imprudent petition, which wa
necessarily reiected ; and io condemmn the open trea-
Son of the other, in playing the benchman at Leed son of the other, in playing the henchman at Leed
and Grenville to "the father and founder of Orage
ism in Canada." It wrae ib, and sball be my duty, so long as youde
sire it and no longer, to toke cognizanc of your Par
 recgards the netyspapers themsolves, you must do
cide whether or not yon Fill permit them io asbail
me in your name. That is your afficir rather than

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MILITARY PIC-NIC

## 4 \& 5 VOLUNMEER RIFLE COMPANIES

ANNUALPICNTC GUILBAULT'S GARDENS




mportant to shipmasters and crews. Somo lwenty yenrs since, I was rery seriously in-
jured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with
the anclor of the slip of which I was second mate.
 immediately procured a bottle, and by using it ac- ac-
cording to the directions, mas antirely cured in about
days, and have not experiencod the least trouble

 a very severe dysentry; I I gave him the Pain Killer,
and it curcd him in a hury.
On my four massingserge, I home, with one hundrou and sisty ting reliof. One lady passenger in parthicular yet-
troubled with a bad beadiche, for which she saia
there of the time for years. I told her I had a wure remodt,
and gave her the Pain Killer, which, to her surprise,
did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on
board a ship, but did not open it, there being no ne-
cossity for it the Pain Killer nuswering all pur-
poses. And I do most ine shipmaster always to toke a reodmmend to every
valuble medicine with hime on going toppy, of this
so valuable and convenient to use in cose, ons it is is
vound so valuable and convenient on ousing to sea, ase in it is
or bruisen, which aro liable to, and frequently do
happen to crews on shipboard. CHRISTOPBER ALL MN
Late Master of the Sh
Lyman, Savage, \& Co.; and Carter, Kerry, $\&$ Co.,
Montreal; $;$ Wbolesale $\Delta$ gents.

## LUXURY FOR HOME IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Botlle of the 4. Persian Balm" for Oleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Ohampooing, Bathing; Remoring Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Son-marts, and ail disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is un- equaled No Trareller should be without this beatifil pre- paration; as it soothes thie Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No per-  





