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# eitrerne 

CATHOLIO
CHRONICLE
VOL. VII.

## thertiads. 

Esther was standing near the cottage window and looking out upon the storm-lit lake, when
her husband hurried into the apartment, exhausther husband hurried into the apartment, exhaust-
ed from his late adrenture, and from the speed with ivhich he had hurried downwards from the
den. He disguised the cause of his agitation glen. He disguised the cause of lis agitation
from Esther, and was occupied in quiet converse with her, when they were surprised by the en
trance of a servant, to say that there vere three trance of a servant, to say that there were three
Peelers outside bearing a wounded gentleman in a cloak, who had come to request a lodging for the night.
"Not here! not here!" said Francis, in deep agitation. "Not here, Francis?" echoed Esther, in surprise. "He is ravin' mad, sir," said the servant; and the inen say his hend is touched some "way."
"Mastier Frank," said Lenigan, thrusting his head into the roon, "he's abroad an' a' most
dead. If it's a bleeder he wants, I have a lancet here in my pocket, an' 「'll do the business in ${ }^{2}$ a minute.
Frand then, suaddenty furning to in deep thought bade the strangen gentlemang be carried into the
litte room whlich lay on the far enti of the little room which lay on the far end of the cot tage, and desired that Dary slould instantly at-
tend with his lancet, while one of the horsemen tend with his lancet, while one of the horsemen
rode off for a more experienced medical attend"And" now, Esther," said Francis, closiag the door ufter the servants. " what's to be done
This gentlemaun is an oid friend of your's."
"Of Of mine, Frank
nor the least successfful anongst then, neither. nor the leas Lacy;"
This mam is
"Oh, Francis," exclaimed Esther, suddenly clasping his shoulder, and looking in his face with an expression of mingled pi
said her husband, with sincere eaphopis $\% \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}$ received the injury from me, in an eftort which I
made to save myself from an assautt that was made to save nyself from ana assault that wa.
made by him upon my life." Very soon after, Davy te-entered, to say that
the magistrate had receired but a rery, slight ir-
jury, and that he would, had it not been for the urgency of bis attendants, have got on horse-
back once more with the view of returning hack once more with the riew of returning to
his ownl abode. Riordan then gave Esther a detailed account of
concluded, standing erect, and lifting his band into the air-" He is beneath ny root, and there-
fore let hin take lis rest in peace: He is helpfore let hinintake lis rest in peace: He is help-
less and a stranger, and therefore let his inillion less and a stranger, and therefore let his ining, I
crimes. be covered, while he stays. For this I speak not of his causeless hate-his ulody prag tices upow my poor dependants-my own long
exile from my native soil-the agony of my re-turn-the lass of the best years of my existence my life, nust be forgiven for this night. TTonight he is your guest, Esther
He left the house, after cautioning Esther to
avoid the eves of the strangers, and hurried off to a neighboring cottage, inlabited by the family of one of his servants. Esther, in the mean
time, remained in the cottage in deep perplexity of mind.
returned on three times before mudight, Francis thought that at each time there was something
paler and sterner in his aspect than before. She paler and sterner in his aspect than before. She questions concerning Lacy, paced dyomile up turning hastily to Esther, said:
" Is it not hard that one should be forced to play the cony about one's own house to aroid
this Lacy?" "How the wind howls yet! 'Tis a horrid
"His attendants say that he will by no means "Indeed?"
"And it was with difficulty they prevented his suduen departure on the instant." him go," said
"I would that they had let
Francis, in a deep tone, and if unconscious of Francis, in
being hearu.

And wherefore Francis?
He did not answer the question, but continued for a long time to gaze in deep abstraction on
the window. "Esther," said he, I have changed my mind. I will not sleep out to-night."
From sone undefinable cause, Esther felt: sudden alarm at this new resolution: She ina-
of visiting Lacy, in lis chamber, and she coul
form no idea of any desirable termination to suc
a meeting. After vainly endearoring to sound a meeting. After vainly endeavoring to soun
her husband's purpose, she resolved to bafle at all events, by a course of action which had
something in it scarcely less hazardous than the Rente which she feared
Returned fully to the consciousness of his condition, Richard Lacy passed the night in an ago
ny of mental torture, in the comparison with which the physical suffering that he endured was
tricial. Stretcied upon the rack of passion, and stung by the assaults of the direst species of re morse, the sense of guilt intended and attelnpted
not enjoyed, his imagination magnifed the not enjoyed, his imagination magnified the mise
ries of tis condition and awoke within lis hear the first thought of fear which he hal entertain ed for many a day.
He believed
ductire of nore surious hurt was likely to be pro ductire of more strious effects than were anti-
cipated by his attendants and wany bors wer cipated by his attendants, and many hours we
consumed in gloomy meditation on the nature the clange which death might bring to hime-
He pictured to hinself the spirit of Esther Wit derming reposing in that paradise, in the exist-
ence of which, the course of his early education and the inovements of his reason taught bime to
beliere, and he referred, with a vild uneasiness to the character of his own life, and its probabl White
in an arm-chair of these things, sitting dressan old woman, sing, in a low roice, an Irish song of which the iollowing is a translation. It struc bim forcibty, at the time, as it represented a kind
of sorrow for which he had often given occasion gher a mother for a pensted son.

Sif daring my daring, when silence is on the moor
And, louc in the sunsiine, 1 sit br our cabin dor When erening falls quiter and cann over land and sea,
My darling, my davilug, I think of past tinues and Here, white on this cold shore I wear out my lonels ho
hatil
All
cline :
3at tiong not to leare it, for that were a shame and
crinee
They bear to the church-yaud the youns in the
know where a fruit hangs more ripe for the grave
than
than they:
But 1 wish not for death, for my spirit is all resigned,
And the hope that stuys with zie gives jeace to iny
age,
drop for my faint heart, a stay in my vilcrimage
A drop for my faint heart, a stat in my pilgrimage
hy darling, ny darling, God takes back bis giturain
And my beart maty be broken, but neer shall my
When the song was ended, and while Lac
lay indulging the reflections to which it gare oc
casion, a slight noise, on one side of his bed made him turn round and gaze in that direction His attendants were sleeping on pallets in the
kitchen, atter baving been plentifully supplied with drink from the parlor, and a deep silence fell on all the house
Some person had jushed in the door, b
seemed unvilling to enter. After waiting for
few moments in suspense, Lacy demanded know who was there, but received no reply.He wated for a little time and repeated the
question, still without eficec. A third time, after a long pusse, he renewed the query, with some
ittle ansiety of mind, and a third time it remained unanswered. He turned away, rather annoyed, and in the action thought he could dis-
cern the fiiting of a white dress across the cern the litting of a white dress across the
threshold of the door. He turnell ayain, and saw, indeed, a higure complety atired over the forehead as to conceal every featur
excent the chin from observation. and that wa paler than the drapery through which it appeared. Even this single indication was sufficien
to freeze the blood of Lacy with a terrific refreeze the blood of Lacy with a terrific re
cognition, and he sat up in the ctary in an acces
of sudden horror. It needed not the approac of that slow-moring figure ; 'it neeried not the
ifting of the rigid band; it aneded not the re lifting of the rigid band;
moval of that heary veil; and the vight of the long pale features, and glassy yeys that were be-
neath, to convince the frighteed invilid that he deriming. For a tine, his terror swallowed up every
other feeling, and he could do nothing but pant other feeling, and he could do nothing but pan
and gape and stare upon the figure, while $h e$ ated; and his parted lips drawn down-ward a the corners with an expression of dep-seatel horror. His brow became in one minite white, red, moist, and glistening ; now cold as earth,
and now buruing with a sudden fever. The light seemed ot change its color; the objects in
the room ditated and grew idisisuct, the sounds.

## eal, friday, oc tober 16, 1857.

## that were before so gentle that the silence of the enthusiast for some monents with an expres midnight

 that were before so gentle that the silence ofmidnight scarcely served to make them audible
seemed now to liave acquired a strange and pre seemed novr to lave acquired a strange and pre-
ternatural loudness, and the sense of feeling became so painfully a acute, that the floating atoms in the air were felt distinctly as they setted on his brow.
"Esther,"
"Esther", he hoarsely murmured, after severa
vain efiorts to articulate the word, "what is that troubles you?"

## She action.

"Spuak to me!" , "speak to "said Lacy, still in deep agi in life. Oh, Esther, speak at once-1f you are power to give you peace, make him blessed by As he raised his' woice, in the rehemency of his adjuration, the figure slowly repeated the for
mer action. Lacy started back mer action. Lacy started back, in sulden ter
or; at every movement of the spectre, and fel or, at every movenent- of the spectre, and jel
difficuty in mustering his spirits again to ad
"The innocent," he said at lengrth, in a lo "
and earnest voice, " hae innocent, it is said, fear
ye not. I have not that security. The blond
of many victins, the sufferings of youth, the
ears of age, the groans of served thearts, and
tears of age, he groans of severed hearts, and
homes bereared of jog, the memory of passions
long indulged, and feasted upon crime and human
woe, all these surround me in this fell extremity and tear away my trust in days gone by. I bav
not the security of innocence, and yet behold, my Esther, I fear not you! All rerrible as you are, wrapt in the pomp of death, and cloched
all the horrors of the grare, I fear you not
though my limbs tremble, and iny nerves art though my linbs tremble, and iny nerves at
dragged to agony, though ing eyes wander, tho iny speech grows hoarse, and though the blood is
thickening at my heart, I fear you not, I love You through my fears!. Oh, by these tremblin limbs, this scared and terrified. yet doating hear
these eyes that you have long bereft of light, pray you Esther, speak to me! Come neare
though it be to blast me-Come! I wil not believe that you would ujure me, for you
were ever gentle and forbearing, and where i the hand that could inlict a pain upon the heart
that lores it? But whether you be come in anger or love, in mercy or in rengeance, yett wel
come to my presence, Esther Wilderming. In lif orme to my presence, Lesth, there still is rapture in your company He paused suddenly, as the figure again, el
ated one hand and seemed about to speat Still as a statue he renained, with his eyes river tell upon the parted lips of the appearance, whil
the words came forth, distinct and low, and ai ost without a motion of the feature.
Thear ine? said Esther.
The first accents of her voice made Lacs a sudden and terrific sound. Lom your riend, and come to warn you,"
continued the figure. "Arise, and leare this
house." "Wherefore?",
"You are in danger. Wait not one other
"Who is my enemy?"
"That must not be revealed. But you hare
nany. I would not leare gou in the danger of
"y one's revenge,"
"I am guarded, Esther.
保
are feariul accessaries against you. Pevenge
can use the noiseless pace of Murder. It grows
in secret, it walks in sitence, it glides to its de-
"and you are come then, kind and gentle
bade, to save a liee so worthless as my own?"
"I never wished you ill, and do not now.

"Behold," Ibey you on the instant, Esther
Hark! some one stirs !
"Speak quickly, then, and low
"Teak ine if you are happy."
Esther sighed.
"Oh, hide not from me any thing of your conlition, Esther. Tell me by what strange toils, you bid me to surrender of glory, though you should bid me shake Ans-
bition off, and cease to dream of power Wition off, and cease to dream of power and
wealth and honor ; though you should make my wealth and honor; though you should make my
path in life a vaste, teach tne to curb ing fiery pulses ; I I will cast all away upon the second enitent, wasting ing noons and nights in prase nd agony; and ouly living on the hope of meeting ou in peace and happiness. Where divell you "Yanderings?":" said Esther, aiter contemplat.
the enthusiast for some monents with an expres-
sion of mingled pity and sererity, "Mistaken man, how passion has eaten up your understandmig. It is not by a motive such as this, so earth-
born, so self-interested, that you can ever hope
with justice to infuence your fae in the hands of with justice to influence your fate in the hands of
Him who is to juder Him who is to judge you. Dismiss from your
rememembrance all thought of these intemperate rememembrance all thought of these intemperate
passions, to which you have sacrificed so much passions, to which you have sacrificed so manch
of your own and others' happiness, repair the wrong you have inflicted, redress the misery you care occasioned, dry up the tears that you hase
caused to flow. light up the heartbs youl have made dark and lonely, and do all this, not for the lnce of earth and earthly passion
sake of virtue and its Autlior."
Sensible to suche alas t to one," said Lacy, "in cept that one absorbing passion which has diffused itself throughout his whole existence, and
become, indeed, himself. The time has long become, indeed, himseli. The time has long
gone by when I coudd think so anxiously of death. Is terrors have grown stale upon my taney, and
now, my conscience seddon lurts me that way.
If I cannot be virtuons for your sake. :dever can be for my own:
Here the figure started slightly, as at in alarin, and assumed for a moment the attitude of close
"I must depart", were the next words of roof; and ol, remember my injunctions
"Hold"" cred
"Hold!" cried Lacy, aloud, and springing
suddenly to his feet, "you have not answeredy yet my single question:",
"Ah, Esther, leave me not unsatisfted, You manner, as the tigure glided toward the door She raised her hands and haid one linger close
upon her lips as if enjoininr silence upon her lips as it enjoining silence. Lacy
obeyed the sigual, but would not abandon his
place between her and the door. At that wo-
ment a sudden noise in the aext rooin made him start and look around. Hhen he again assumed lis former attitude, the apparition lad hed. He
saw orly the shinmer of a saw orly the shimmer of a white dress through
the darkness. and in the next instant was alone. Exhausted by the exquisite degree of excitement to which nis feelngs had beth just woun arins hanging drearily to the growad, and his head depending on his shoulder. in this condi-
tion he was once tiore startled by the elltrance of one of his men, who had occasioned the noise slightest appeal in an external seense, acted on
his frame with an electric violence. He leaped up once more from bisis seat, confronted the in truder, who was no other than lis creature To-
bin, and, finding his terror rain, burst suddenly into raye.
" P ufitian $!: "$ he saic, ": iow sare you break so rudely on my presence? Who are you? What's
your buiness?" "Hra!" said the intrader, "rüizan. Mr. Lacy That's a strange word to apply to a person
respectable connexions:" "Ah, Tobin, I knew

What is the matter, sir?"
"This house !" said Lacy, abstractedly," what
danger? from what hand
"Flueard a noise in the
I'd just step in to see whetier you I I thought "Tobin, come hithe
"Here's Tom Tobin, ever ready at a call.-
"Who is the owner of this house?"
"A Mr. Jothson, I think; ;ome fellow of low
English extraction, I suspect. A fellow of Englich extraction, suspect. A fellow of no
family. And yet 'tis such fellows that live in such liule elysiuns as this, white the Blakes, the
ODonrells, the Fitzorealus, the Buters, the O'Sbaughuess's, the OTooles, the O'Lones, the
O'Donoghues, the M'Carthy;'s, the Mr fillicuddys, and all the crean and iop of the old Irish and lutching, and tilling, as hired laborers, the
lands which their ancestors won in figt, lands whach their ancestors won in fight, and held
from father to son at the point of the sword.But so it

Sinee erery Jack becanne a gentiemana;
There's nany a geate person made a Jacik
"Tobin, I did not knots you when you
: Ene Enous
yentle speecl will soon blood is quickiy "I must leare this place on-night."
" This yery' instant
And your burt?
It is almost well.
ion. Let us begone silently aud no obstruc or there is danger in the place. Away!" Silencing the remonstrances of Tobin, Lacy
pressed forward into the room where his attendpressed forward into the room where his attend-
ants. were sleeping in the chairs aroudd: the fire, and waked themg up with caution. Signifying
made them comprehend his intention of departing instantly. The serrant who had receerived
directions as to lis conduct from some sufficieut quarter, appeared amonr them at the moment, and assisted in getting their horses ready, and making all preparations fortheir departure. few minutes only elapsed before the echoing of
their horses' hoofs had ceased to clatter along their horses' hoofs had ceased to clatter along
the lake and against the opposite mountuin. In returning to the house, the servant encoun tered his master, standing on the kitchen fonr, and apparently in stifled a agitation.
" Where are the strangers "" he said, in a low and subdued noice, while his eye sas fixed with an expression of sternness upon that of
"ant. They are gone, sir." said the latter
""

Who hade then go?"'
Themselves, sir, to come an' call for their ses an' be off.
Yrancis paused ior a considerable tume.
"Where's your mistress?" he asted at
She is within, sir, readin' in the parlor is : What dud that gentleman:say at partiug ?"
"Ghe go to your be
The servant left the place.
"It is better as it , Francis muttered to himself, after a long pause. "I wished to bave some consersation with him in his mood of suf-
fering?, but $I$ ana glad that it has happened orher-

About a fortnight after this event, Prancis
was returaing late in the evening through the
village of Roundwood, when a sudden and heavy village of Roundwood, when a sudden and heavg an im on the right hand. There had been a
fair in the neighborhood, and the house was full of guests. The light, from the windows and
of the open door, streamed across the street, making the rain drops sparkle as they fell into its
beans. The sound of mirth was loud witlin the house, and the uproar was but slightly dimmisted in a white great coat, and with his hat drawn low upon his brow, he passed unrecognised among
the crowd, and gained a distant corner, sladowed by the projecting porch of the fire-place, whence incurring the observation of any.
The landlord was busy in hiss shop. A large
fire sent light and heat through the room, and shone on many a merry countenance. On
one side of the bre-place were a number of young men and girls, laughing loudly, while of were carrying on a graver conversation in which, nevertheless, many appeared highly interested.-
The usual centre of attraction, in sucla scenes, talle and vessels for drink, was not forgottes here, though many preferred to sit apart, each
with his own brown fount of inspiration, and wor"No Saint Parick!" eclained one old man in a tone of surprise, while he gently moved the
liquor in his pexvter drinking vessel, " that's a dhroll thing."
"Why then it is," said another, "an' I heard
it, for all. I heerd Mr. Damer, over out of a book, that there wasn't such, a mave it
all there, nor no talk of hin, at the time." "What's that you're sayin', Phil ?" asked a
boarse voice from the corner. "That, Saint Patrick was never there at all, he's sayin' $"$ replied the old man, turning round
with a smile, as if in hope of finding some successful counter-argument.
" Iss, then."
"Erra howl."
Faix, I m in airnest.
"An" what's more, I beliered him too," con-
cinued the retailer of the paradox " talking of it, afther, to Misther Len as Latin taicher, an' he made light of it, in a minute, for sure, says he, if there was no Saint an' if they were built by any body, mightent it Eh, now, Serry?:

Erra, I wouldn't mind at you say." convathers would be sayin' to me," said a young man, "they hare arguments that would bother
the Danes, an' rou'd think the world couldn't the Danes, an' you'd think the, world couldn't
gainsay what they'd tell you, an' when you'd be gainsay, what they'd tell 'you, an' when you'd be
listenin' to the Priest, afther; before two minutes, he wouldr't lave 'em worth a button.
in a corner, "these concerts-" and flax dresser,
a "Perverts, you should call 'em," interrupted Lerigan, "'tis'nt converted, they are, but per rerted, the theavens look down unon' em ."
ferserts, then, if it be perserts. i I say
there isn't one o them but what comes in the land

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## 84 <br> THE TRUE WITNESS Catholic chronicle,

 At the offct, No: t, Pluce dismee



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## HONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1857.

NETS OF THE WEEK
The interview of the Einperors of France and to speculations as to the continuation of the chtente corliale. It is remembered how a shor bterview betwixt another Napoleon and anothe Czar, after the bloody day of Friedland, was at tended with unpleasant consequences to England nce betwist Lovis Napoleon and the Russia Emperor bodes no good to Britain. In justice howerer, to the former it should be borne in nind that hitherto he has faithfully redeemed all is pledges, and that he has given the world no eason for suspecting the honesty of his futur ino of avenging the disaster of Waterloo upo sign of avenging the disaster of Waterloo upo
bis uncle's most constant enemy, now alnost er austed by the fierce conflict raging in the East Recruiting goes but slowly on in England, and almost a dead failure in Ireland. This must andition of the Irish cultivator of the soil, bu to the unjust policy pursued by Great Britain dowards its Catholic soluiers. This injustice it elves in the hour of Britain's need, its dominion in the Fast; and until this injustice e redressed, by giving to the Catholic soldier testant comrades, the Catholics of Ireland will till turn a deaf ear to the voice of the r
For this the people of Ireland cannot blamed, or accused of sympathising with Sepoy thes. Catholic solver hare as good a right State, as hare Protestant soldiers to the bervice Protestant chaplains; and the duty which they ve to their children, and to their Cood, imposes pon them the obligation of requiring from the British Government a guaranty that their Jittle nes, if left orphans, shall be brought up in the Caues inexorable, if it will persist in perpetuating ong, and in brands nwhilst fighting England's battes, as the infemay be sure-that Catholics will not enlist for a
which they will be, to a great meadeprived of spiritual consolations in sick-
and at the hour of death; and which, after death. will seize upon their orplaned children,
and tain them up to curse the religion of their aud train them up to curse the religion of their
fathers, and to despise the faith of the mother
thei bore military authorities we hope howe see ere that be too late, propriety of making no distinction betwist
Calholic and its Protestant soldiers: that in Catholic and its Protestant soldiers: that in hosili an equal number of chaplains; and that they Il take prompt and effectual measures to put a $l o p$ to the system of proselytism amongst the
epilaned children of deceased soldiers. By adopting this honest, and equitable line of policy, ecruits may perhaps be found once again to ofier Brin.

## lingland and Scotland, the service is unpo-

 anmot aflord to purclase a commission, and who do not feel inclined to enlist for the ranks, are heir military ardor. "Young Englishimenn" re keeping up an incessant fire of correspondence ems to be gaining fround, that if Geat onio ain desires to maintain its position as a military ower of the insst class, it must at once set about opularising its army, and so modifying its miliven of good claracter, but small pecuniary means, to enlist as soldiers. That some thing to Lieep the military establishment of the Empire on its present footing, is pretty clear. As it is, and in proportion to its population, Great Britain histment, a greater number of soldiers than an ther naxtion in the world; but it has almost on of the mil?dle classes of society to take members in the army. How to effect this is the problem Which the G;vernment is now imperatively called torce requisite for the present emergency.-measures of the next session of the Imperial
Parliamenc.
From India the tidings are gloomy, nor do there seem to be any reasons to expect a change for the better, betore the end of October, when rrived. We have dates from Bombay to the 31st August, from which it would seem that the many hard fights, had been compelled to abandon the adrance, upon Luckno:v, and to fall back duced to 900 men, it was menaced by bodie of insurgents from all quarters. The native po pulation, hitherto indifferent, if not friendly to the British, begin to evince considerable uneasiness more than warering in their allegiance, and ere
ready to side with the victorious party, there i 100 good cause to fear that, should any signal dis ster attend the British arms, they will unequiocally range themselres under the banners out. Before Delhi, the prospects of the besiegers ar brightening. Their numbers have been const ugust, was spoken of as probable. The maga ine of the mutineers had exploded, causing great loss to the garrison, who are also said to be
running short of ammunition. The puppet king was, it was rumored, meditating a retreat upo Rhownck, a place about 45 miles to the north ast of Dellhi, and to which be had already sent his Zenanah. At Calcutta, much uneasiness is felt, and the city is being rapidly
tires from the disturbed districts.
The commercial panic in the United States till rages as fiercely as ever. On Wednesday the New York and Boston Banks suspended pecie payments; commerce is paralysed, and the unfortunate work people dependent for their daily bread upon the prosperity of their emplogers are ger. Such are the fruits of wild speculatio reckless extravagance, and general disregard of the United States.

The "Moxtreal Herald" aind the Afparifion or La Salette. The following particulars of this miracle, or reputed miracle,
are, we doubt not, still fresh in the memories of most of our readers. How on the 19th of SepMattiser 1846, Maximin Giraud and Melanie Mattineu, aged respectively eleren and fifteen,
saw, or said that they saw, on the La Salette, a lady who, speaking in the character of the Blessed Virgin, addressed them on the prevalent vices of the district-swearing and the profanation of the Lord's Day; and warned them of Gou's judgments about to iall on the land for these inicuities; and how, having thus the sky before therr eyes, and gradually ranished in the upper air, leaving behind her a brilliant aray. These are the leading facts in this reported miracle; to which, without any yariation, the two deponents above mentioned hare ad-
hered for now upwards of eleven years, though repeatedly subjected to rigorous cross examina traordinary story, and to convict the Romish Churen of encouraging imposture
Upon these facts we do not intend to dogmatise. It is not for a sumple laynan to afirm po-
sitively where the Church is silent, or to conlemn others for not believing that which is not an article of fath. Like every other reported niracle upon which the Church has pronounced no decision, so upon this of La Salette every be tried by the ordmary tests wherewith we determine the truth or falsity of any other story proHerald amounts simply to this-Has the falsity of the story of the shepherds of La Salette been so clearly established, as to authorise any
one whose Catholicity is "unimpeachable" to of the sanction given to it by the Bishop Grenoble; who, after a careful weighing of the evidence, mature deliberation, and with the approbation of his Cbapter, has pronounced it to
"bear in itself all the marks of truth, and that the faithful may"-not must-"" with justice contend, the Edinturgh Reviewer notwith tanding, that its falsity has not been proved; and, without asserting the truth of the shepherd's marvellous tale, we maintain that until the Cnurch has spoken, no "unimpeachable Catho-
lic" will venture, even if lie himself disbelieres it, to pronounce it to be an imposture. Of course, if with Protestants, the Catholic impossible, there would be xin. century were For, as the poet sweetly and philosophically
"The thing that is impossiblo can't be,
And never, nerer, never, comes to pass." But if we admit that what has been, may and concede that what is actual is also possibleve cannot deal with it in such an off-hand manner. Catholics believe that their religion is a
continuous miracle ; that it was inaugurated, ren-
dered historically c credible, and propagated by
means of miracles. They believe, in short, tha Caristianity is a fact in the supernatural order and thus, livirg às it were in, and inhaling con stantly a supernatural atmospbere, they have
contracted a sort of predisposition to accept the miraculous as true, when presented to them upon competent testimony. And thus it is with the reported miracle of La Salette. If proved; w will accept it as true; and until proved, we shal old ourselves open to receive evilence in it its truth has not been fully established.
And this is the goint to . , and as it seems to us, unphilosophically cludes that, not to believe a story is equiralent to pronouncing it to be an imposture; as if between the two mental acts-that by whicit we affirm the truth of a story propounded to us, and that by. which we positively assert its falsehoodThur he argues:-
Thus he argues:-
" The mere fact that

she considers it an imposture."
But this argument is defective, inasmuch as
here is another hypothesis conceivable, withou
assuming that the Church considers the story
an imposture," and which is also reconcileable
may, with the evidence before her, feel that the
story may be true, and therefore not necessarily "an imposture ;" whilst, at the same time, she feels that the evidence in her possession is not, as
yet, sufficient to entitle her to pronounce authoritatively as to its truth. This appears to us to be the present position of the Churei toward the reported miracle of La Salette; and if so it would be, to say the least, presumptuous on
the part of any layman, or indeed of any indiriiual Catholic ta mand cision, the judgment of the Church upon the matter in dispute. Every one is at liberty, without $\sin$, to beliere or disbelieve the story, according as the weight of evidence for or against it
nay incline him; but no one bas the right to pro may incline him; but no one has the right to pro-
nounce it an imposture. For there is a wide difference betwixt not pronouncing a story to be true, and pronouncing it be not-true.
In a journal like inis, it is of course impossi all the arguments of the Edinburgh Revien and the source from whence the Herald mainly derives his information upon the subject under dis-cussion-against the truth of the story of the shepherds of La Salette. One or two inaccu-
racies we will however take this opportunity of Trrecting.
The Edinburgh Review, and the Montreat Hevald after him, rely much on a verdict given confirmed by the Imperia whither the case had been carried in appeal and in which a MIlle. De La Merliere brought an action for damages against an Abbe Deleon, who had represented her in a pamphlet by him pubished, as having personated the Blessed Vir-
gin the 19th of September 1846. gim on the 19th of September 1846. According
to the not very trustworthy Ediaturgh Revicu, whom the Herald no doubt in good faith follows, this verdict, because unfavorable to Mile. De La Merlere, in so far as her claim for damages against M. Deleon was concerned, is conclusive said to hare been played by that lady in the case of the Apparition of La Salette. The Reviewer says, that "the miracle and the miracle work demned ;" and thee Herald in the same way ao cepts the verdict refusing damages to Mille. De La Merliere as a conclusire proof, against the hiracle of La Salette, and of its judicial con

> on by the legal tribunals as "an imposBoth the Reviewer and the Herald are at fault here, for the rerdict on which they rely carefully avoids ang allusion to the said miracle pronounces no opinion as to the truth or falsity M. Deleon's accusations against the plaintiff and refuses damages, or compensation to the hatter, upon the express grounds that M. Deleon
had no malicious intent, and that no injury bad been done to the character of the Jady by his we have before us, are these:-
imputions.
"The tribunal of Grenoble rejects the demand"-
for damag ges-"declaring that M.M. Delcon and Gar-
tillier banc nctad ind tillier hare netod in ood frith, and that the impu-
tations of which M1le. De Ma Mertiere complains
have done ier no harm." (of course, becmuse no them.)
laving personated the Blessed Virgin; ar thavag personated the Blessed Virgin; and therefore no judgment whatsoever
on the miracle itself. Its credibility is in no wise affected by the decision of the Grenobie of the same value as before the trial. That evi ence we will briefly analyse.
The facts to which the two witnesses testify are of such a nature as to preclude the hypothesis of their having been themselves "deceived" La Mersonere, or by any one else. The Mile. De positively that, at the close of the interview, the
ground, and slowly ascending before their eyes
gradually vanished from their sight." It is physically impossible that this feat should hare been performed by any mere natural agent; and there heen themselves " deceived"
But that they are not "decervers," the Edinn But Review admits. In the first place he adopts throughout the hypothesis, started by M. Deleon that MIlle de Ta Merliere personted the Bless Virgin ; and secondly be admits $p$. 8-" that the Vert guest adiressed them some such laguage rin ther $n$ their return to the farms." And though the $R c$ vicever adds that there may be " some doubts wheher the boy Maximin was really imposed upon"e grants that " the girl Melanie probably believed of which view of the case he adduces the fact, $p$. 10 -that " her mind appears to have given wa under the excitement caused by the assurance supernatural being." Thus even the Eflinburgl Revicuer admits, he objective reality of the ap parition, and the perfect honesty of one at least, of the eye-witnesses-thus abandoning the hypothesis of their being "deceivers;" whilst the supernatural character of the facts by them attesting nders untenable "he hypollesis of theis hare-if not positive evidence of the trut the miracle of La Salette-sufficient reasons least for inducing us to refrain from " pronouncit to be an imposture."
Herald to pretend that "the vision of La Saette, and the Mormon revelation, rest on precisely the same kind of evidence ;" because in the case of Joe Smith there are sufficient reasons to feel be case that he was a wilful "leceiver;' whirst in the important admissions of the disbelievers in the miracle to the honesty of one at least of the tory strong reasons for believing that they could not have been decerred. Marvellous as is their arrative, and improbable as to the Protestant many of its details must appear, there is certainly and difficult as it may be for the ATontreal ald to accept it, he will find it a still more dificult task to frame an hypothesis consistent with the honesty and truthfulness of the witness Meanie, and the supermatul ware of the foct by er testified to ad at same ofme compotbl with the hypothesis that the miracle of La Salette rests on the same kind of evidence as does he pretended revelation of Joe Smith. Until such time as our cotemporary shan have framed
such an hypothesis, and given it to the wortd, he sould refrain from all disparaging allusions to the cedulity of those who hesitate to "pronounce to by eye-witnesses, who could not hare been deceivecl" and of whom, one at least, is admit ted by an impugner of the truth of the niracle

The Humnilton Bunner evidently arisunder
stands the secret of our hostility to "SitateSchoolism." It is not, as he would seem Canad because in a particular instance- pper Catholic; but because we are opposed to th principle of State interference either in religion, or in education; and because, as freemen, tion of the State. We hold the same position with regard to "State-Schoolism," that Protestant Dissenters in England hold towards " StateChurchism." We deny in toto the right of the State to tax any man for the support of either pposed : and find, to whieh he is costentiousy opposed; and innally we insist that, if the Volunfor the support of the Church, the sanne prineiTor the support of the en be true also in education, and adequate ple must be true also in education, and adequat
or the support of the School. It is then t State-Schoolism," in every conceivalle form that we are opposed-as a tyrannical assumption
of power to which the State can have no rightrul claim under any conceivable circumstances ; and ights of the individual parent-to whom alone, and not to the State, does the education of the child belong.
We ask from the Siate nothing but simple non-interference. We ask not its assistance;
for, if it will but refrain from theft, and from aying dishonest hands on the funds which Cathohic zeal and Catholic piety will never fall to se apart for the education of the young lambs of the fold, we shall always have abundance of mean our command to support our own schools an colleges,without being under the disagreeable, and generally degrading necessity, of asking State aid in any form. But, so long as the State takes the public money for educational purposesdemand, not as a faror-for God forbid tlat wo
as a right, that of the monies so appropriated, share, the taxes so levied-we receite our fair terms seem harsh; then cease to tax us, cease to take of the furds to which we, equatly with.Protestants, contribute, for school purposes; and we nask no more. If you dislike the "Denomiliontary" system, and let every man feed, clothe and educate his own children, and give them their aperient medicine in due season. These are the duties-the legitimate functions of the individual parent; but with them the State, no matter ho
interfere.
cotemporary will thercfore understand that we are not so much defenders of "separate or of "State-Schoolism" in erery form; and Catholis but a in men, asserting their rights against the encroachments of democratic absolutismi and bureaucratic tyranny. It is in the same sense that we "come out strongly in favor of nunneries." We ask, as for our schools, only the non-interference of the State with these institutions. We assert our
right, as against the State, to do what we will with our own, in the fullest extent of the rords; our right to shat ourselves up for life, if we please and to take all manner of vows-of celibacy, po verty-and of every sort in lact, which loes not no a let or hindrance from the State. We assert whom we piease, as we please, and for whatsover purpose we please-so long as that purpose Wration of the natural law-or contuary sisters and daughters-whether clad in silk or in erge-whether they be married or single-whe Sher attending to their duties as mothers, or, Sisters of Charity, engayed in services of gene-
ral benevolence-inmunity from all insults, and wives, nor into the into will we ever permit any filthy sneaking Govern
or the "red nosed man"" to pop him quielly into the water but and to put the lid on : and if the latter proved insensible to such a delicate mark
of attention, to try another mode of "persua stion" by:"pisining his tuml and water."
This was the decision given by Mr. Weller, jun but as in some respects it differs from th of "Russel on Crimes; Book III. Chap.
Sec. I," quoted by the Montreal Witness, would perlhaps be prodent not to adopt it i
Canada, without legal advice. We are, how erer, strongly in favor of the kirking of an
"red nosed man" or other itinerant babe of grace, who laving thrust bimself without invitation in a respectable man's
code of "swaddlers" do not approve of this mode of treatment, they need never subject
themselves to it. All that they will bave to do will be to abstain from forciug themselves into
the private houses of Cathalics; so long as they remain out of doors, and refrain from pestering
the innates, no one will have the right to with them, and if they sloold be molested, the will receive satisiaction from the legal tribunals.
Bur we contend that no man has the right, upon the plea that he is a missionary, to thrust him self or his wares upon those who hold both in
cootempt; who know what namer of men the
"swadder"" inraribly quently look upon their presence as an insult, and starink from all communication with them as they great champion of Protestantism, Achilli. with his Tracts beaded "Come to Jessus," which be use
to thrust into the bands of the wretched victim of his bestiality-these "Swaddlers" and tract pedlars go from bouse to house seeking whom
they may corrupt. It is then we assert, not the right only, but the bounden duty of everg honest man, of every father of a family who would pre serve bis household from pollution, to use ever
means in his power to secure bimself and chidreo against these impertinent intruders.

When so many or Prorestant Loyalty. are boasting of their logaly-nay arrogating 10 themselves the exclusire right to the appellation ie fellow-citizens with their disloyalty and wan of patriotism, we may be pardoned if we con trast the loyalty of the former, with that of the his own conclusions.
Our first extract is from a report of a Grand Crange Demonstration in Birkenhead, as given by
the Liverpood Herrld. Now Orangeinen are to other Protestants, what Beelzebub, the Prince of Deris, is to all other Devils; and of course form of Protestant loyaliy-loyalty raised to its highest power. As the exponent of this Oramge, and ultra-Pro-
testant loyalty, we find the Rev. C. P. Ni Carihy, a Protesiant clergyman assisting at the "Grand Orange Demonstration," thus delivering himsself amidst the "trent
the assemblea brethren :-



This is Brorestant loyalty; a conditional loy pared to exchange for armed rebellion, should the sovereign become a Catholic. Of course
for a Catholic to "raise the standard of revolt" against a Protestant throne, or io make his alleto Catholicity, would be a monstrous disloyalty but in a Drotestant and Orangeman, the atrocious
seniments expressed by the Rer. Mr. MrCarthy mere accepted with "loud checrs," slowing that
they were the prevailing sentinents amongst Loyal Orangemen. No
Our spokesman shall again be a clergyman;
but, in this case, a Cather of the persecuted and disloyal race-and from his name, we should suspect, a native of disloyal
Ireland. The occasson was a great Annual Meeting of the "Young Mien's Catoiticic Sooiety"






 thing as the flower of chiraliry. (Applause). Perhaps
in the former-ithe eloyalty of the tongue-the Catho-
in lic chad not been as lood or as conspicuous sas others;
but when his loyalty bad been submitted to the tesi -when a monarch bad boen exppolleditted trom this thest thone
and froun his metropolis-he had found $a$ refuge and ha bad found support in the coontryy of the Cane holic,
and of the Irishman. (A pulanse.) And if such an un-
 similar exertion to restore the Sorcroign to this mosi-
1inon. (Applause.) The page of historv told them that
in the lnte Crimean struggle, deeda of the most
 of the. isyuc of the tramenenous struengle going on in
India, they would have to tell that on that dreadful field, in forejgn climes, beneath a torrid
lic loyalty prevailed." (Lond applause.)
Look on this picture and on that; and say
which does the better present the image of true loyalty, and genuine patriotism.
ST. PAtrick's Orphin "BaAzar- - We would remind our readers that this Bazaur in aid strong claims upon Irishmen and Catholics, now open ; and that it is their duty, as we are sure it will be their pleasure, to encourage the part in the business, and cheerfully deroted so mucl time and

The city press complains loudly and bitterly price of the loaf, though hour nat reducing the fallen in ralue. A rise of a farthing on the barof ihe hour will at once add a penny to the pric of he loaf, in so far as the consumer is con-
cerned; why then-it is asked-should not considerable fall in the price of flour give him the advantage of a cheap loaf? The Herald
and other city papers, recommend house-wives to bake their own bread, for thus only will the bakers be in
and justice.

## Coroner's Inquest.-The inquiry into the

 circumstances connected with the death of Jobn Thomas Sadler of the Union Fire Company, haresulted in a verdict to the eflect that the ceased came to his death from consumption ccelerated by the beating and ill-treatment that ing of the 14th of July last; and that among the persons composing that mob, there were pre Murphy and Hennessey have since been arrested and lodged in goal to alrait their trial ; pending Which, we would insinuate to the Montreal Wit ness, that it would be in good taste on his part
to abstain from all remarks calculated to create prejudice against the accused, or to arouse part spirit. That substantial justice will be done i the premises, by our Courts of Law, we have no
doubt; and we trust that active steps will be taken by the proper authorities to prevent on an future occasion, a repetition of those scenes of trects on the 12th and 13 th of July last, and which good men of all parties, and of all reli-
gious denominations, must alike deplore and congious dem.
dem
Court of Queen's Bench.-The Court was opened on Wednesday morning, and we re-
gret to say that the Calendar is sery lieary
James Shannon, a Yankee, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary
for stealing a silcer plated crucifix from St. for stealing a silcer plated crucifix from St
Anne's Church, Grifintown, on the 20 th of $J$ une His Excellency the Auministrator of the Go ernment has been pleased to appoint Mat Mae sqq., of Jamestown, to be the District of Mintreal

Councillor Ryan having taken umbrage al
omething said or done by Alderman Homier gare the last named City Father, a great beating on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and has been the present term, for "an assault with intent to









| lish the following from our exchanges; the journals would be rendering a service to fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, and moting the interests of religion and morality, giving them as wide a circulation as poss amongst the people of Ireland. The first tract is from the New York correspondence the Toronto Colonist; the other is from an ticle in the Toronto Old Countryman, heades <br> Avoid Yankee Ships":- "The columns of the daily press will have furni you with melancholy cevidence of the prevalen crime, not only in the cily but the country ge Shoting, stabbing, Lynching, assaulits, <br> by the force for the quarter just ended is 7,1 , <br> Last winter the papers of Furope were fill instances of hagrant cruelty consthntyy perp justly held up to the scorn and lonthing kind for their barbarity to their crews: so <br>  <br>  Irish girls, who were selected for their good chara ter and brought here to find places, show an app morals on the Awerican emigra It has been sworn to, that captai some slips drag girls on loard, duri $\square$ <br>  ng nrticle from the Wecclly Desputch speaks ing on bourd our cmigrant ships. The fact of our wharves, that not an emiggrant ship been debauched and wined, body and so n, but who oblall say what horrible atrocit the common eye? It is on record that jou inexperienced girls-poor, to be sure, but nt-hare taken leare of their relatives ni hon full of hope in the future, have emlurked New World, only to be landed upon our sho ded and wretched outcasts. it is also on mate's lust -have not been anloweil toland a such cases infificted, rather luan meet c . And in cases of the iatter kind who $\square$ |  |
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Seroy Sympathy.-We copy the following
from a leadiag article in the Dublin Tclegraph an Irish Catholic paper. Speaking of the Sepoy outrages, it says :-
indignatyon against the autiors of of inluyman cruen and


## By extracts from Catholic journals, which we

 have given in the cclumns devoted to India, reted as strongly against the establishments This sity, as against the Protestant missions, turell to express a few weeks ago, to the effect hat the present uprising in India is essentially object the re-establishmeut of Moslem ascend
## remithaves

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 and desirous of ef evading recoognition, or apapprchen-sion. It it
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and that McHenry and Townsend are not names by
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MONTREAL MARRET PRICRS.


BAZAAR.




## YOUNT HOPE <br> institute for young ladies,

ladies of tie sacred heart,









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THOMAS D'ARCY MGEE, ESQ.






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