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# The Urut i dalituge <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

vol. XIII
THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK a tale $\overline{\mathrm{OF}}$ cashel.
by mrs. J. saditer
chapter iv.-bryan's stations. (Cortituved from the Trurr Wirxiss of the 2tth Hurch) In was not to scrape the moss irom the combs the acieent sculptures, that Bryan Cullenan wended bis way to the runs on the Rock that: cold Noveruber day. He did not forget that it was
the Feast of All Saints, ind, therefore, a loilyday the Feass of All Sainst, and, hherefore, a hlolyday
of obligatiou, but somehow be never felt per fectly al toiue anywhere else, and had alwags misfly to be, and was pretty certain of beiug
opgated. It is true the Rock bad few risitors al
want that season, but still some there migit be, an
who so vell as Bryan could tell them all aboul who so well as aryan could tell them all about
the old place. and the great sightsthat sused to be be the old place. and the great sights that used
been there in the old ofd timese Then, f f nobody beenaned to come, Bryan was never at a loss sur amplomment porns intentions, and when he was not
aelling his beads, why then, his thoughts were lis telling his beads, why then, his thoughts were lis
best counpaious, ob borrow a phrase of his own quoted in turu fron an old story with which all
ool us were familar in in days of cliddtood. In ol us were familar in lays of childthood. In
ite solitide of the ruins, which to many would have been insupportable, Bryan found his peace though bis subsislence depended on it, troin early
maraing thl late night, beguiling lis self-mposed task the while will prayer, or medication, or
mapyap the croning of an ancient bymn, genethe solemn ruins datiog from Celtic ages. old Bryan, whose attenuated frame required buld Hitle sustenance, and even that thtle he could

- ispense with for the better part of the twenty four hours wilhout nuch incontemenee to him
self. This was partly the effect of long lhabi, and partly of forgetfulness, in the strange pre
ponderance of thie spiritual orer the corporal lis nature during lis solitary hours on the Rock
Once or tsice it lappened chat he liad been dis Once or tsice th hanpened chat he had been dis
turbed in some quaint old-world reverie by the binint to bus morumg or noonday meal (it wa ool's sat ioot on the Rock) so the charged the ofd wa man never to trouble him again on any account
'in regard to the eutin' or drinkin', for when he mas tuagry be'd go down himself.' Cauth was iain to submet, for the old man had such a wa
with him, as she said to herseli, hiat nobod iure is,' was her final conclusion on that, as on
many other oceasions, : and I suppose there's naothis? for it octations, to let him have hivpose way. So
Brgau erer after had his way, as far as his soli tary life on the Rock ras concerned unnoticed by Bryan. According to his custon on such days he made what he ealled bis 'Sta-
hoas," beginaing at the image of St. Parrick on :ite great stone by the gate, and ending at the
sion where the high altar of the Cathedral once rose in all the gradeur of archiepiscopal pomp.
Bryat had marked out for humself io the circuit of the holy ylaces, fourteen stations, correspond ing with the Stations of the Cross, following, a Se wiss sann to hope, the course by which the
Sacred Host was carried in procession in the
grand grand olu tires when the archbishops of Cashel
were kings of Munster, and princes carried the were kings of Munster, and princes carried the
canopy that covered the King of kings.
Long tine the old man paused and prayed in the beautiful choir of Cormac's Clappel, where the altar stood of old-again at llee tomb of the
tholy founder, close by the Clapel-wall-then on
the Chater the Chapel of the Apostles, rooless and bare yet sull decorated with the sculptured images o
the Twelve Apostles. There, tradition asass stood, ages siace, ${ }^{\text {ta fars statue of a bishop, }}$
Mam ancient chroniclers point out as Darid
Mack Mhom ancient chroniclers point out as Darid
Maekelly, Arcbbishop of Cashel, who died in like midule of the thirteenth century, 'and was
buried in the little Chapel of the Aposties.' Froun there passed Bryan to the old Abbey,
whose once noble Church was a goodly restung. place for the Blessell Sacrament in those grand comeded nonks graced the choir stalls, and the
thel Malely cloisters echoed to the folll of many feet.
Here was a place to pause and meditate-here Here was a place to pause and meditate-here
Mhere so many holy. moaks and sainted abbots Last of all was the Cathedral wuth ats long
hie of buried arebin silit known by name to the people and their me-
mory fondly clierished mory fondly clierished. There was A Angifi, the
boly prioce, Whose conversion from paganism by boly prioce, whose conversion from paganism by
Stipalick himself is still the theme of the win-
ler's alale bp the coitarieters ala of the cottage-hearth; on account of
the marvellous fauth of the rogal convert, what
time he suffered the point of Patrick's iron-sho staf to penetrate his foot without a murmur or
groan, deeming it part of the baptismal rite. groan, deeming it part of the baptismal rite.
There was Cormac MacCullenan, the holy Church and erected that Chapel which still! bears his name, a miracle of ancient art. There wa
Archbishop O'Hene, of whom chroncles tel Arat he was the fountain of religion in the west
era parts of Europe; and there was Archbistop ran parts of Europe ; and there was Archbishop
O'Dunan, known to bis own and after ages a the most pious man in the western world; ;ing and wisdom eren the Welchman, Cambren sts, bears witness, albett that be spoke bus mind rather freely to that worthy on one memorable
occasion, when Giraldus having taunted the Irisi with having no martyrs, the prelate replied: 'Though our country be looked ypon as bar barous, uncuitivated, and cruel, jet they alway and never could stretch out therr lands agsinst
the samnts of Goul. But now there is coone people who know how, and are accustomed make martyrs. Henceforth Irelanu, like
other countries, shall hare hers.?
(Well pou suid it, Maurice of Castuel, may artyr Ireland has had since.
There was Archistiop.) O'Henes, Legate
postolic in Ireland, and author of the 'Lilie o Apostolie in Ireland, and author of the ' Lilie o
S. Cuthbert, of Ludisfarue,' whom he prove to have been an Inish saint,' there was Fichar
O'Hedian, one of the greatest prelates that eve wreuian, one of the greatest prelates that en enovagor of oll the buildings on the Rock, th
counder of the lall for the Vicars-Choral-the St. Laurence O'Coole of Cashel-the prelate
Who was imfeached by John Gese, the ProtestWho was infeached by John Gese, the Protest-
ant Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in thirt artucles, the principal of which were, 'That be ther bishops to the like practice.' Bryan Cul
levan could not hare enumerated the great Arcb ishop's claims to the admiration of posterity, bu he innerv him, by tradition, as one who stood up
manfully for ithe old race'; wib all Munster, he oved and reverenced his name, and the place lerinit's favorite slirines. The tomb of Myler M.Grath, though from th position in the dee
choor it often sheltered the old man's rest in the warm nights of summer, was yet not one of his
Stations,' for ereu if the apostate prelate did Queen Bess' bishop' to all the county round and no man or woman ia Ormond wide ere
areathed a blessing on bis name. The stain nostacy was not io be effaced from the memor an 'archoshop' by the private recantation of
public errors peristed in for years. No-no prayers might be sand for the repose of that late
repentant sout, and many a one Brjan did saj up by him or others at the tomb where 'the first
These torabs, wits the old altar sites, were all the Curistian heroes whose tuemory gilds the and holiest of the archbtshops gave up their souls
to God far away from the Sacred Rock, and
lo erer as Bryan suelt before the forsaken spot
where of old they minsterect at the altar, he ould murmur to himself, ' $A n^{\prime}$ sure they're no bishop O'Hurley, the holy martyr, that suffered death and torture for the faith, ihat was burled
saycret somewheres near Dublin ?. Ay! aud in saycret somenheres near Dublin ? Ay! aut and Spaiu, io the time of the troubles. Well
l's's a foilly to talk, England has a deal to answer ar, and it's the black reckonin' shes'/
y when her tay of rectonia' comes,
But ochone !' Bryan would sigh, as he sat
Braself down ou the projecting base of it noble coluran in the aisle, alter fiashing his stations, and 6xed his sorrowful gaze on the shattered
walls of the choir, where the mater-wind was wails of the choir, Where the wnater-wind was hard thing to think that Englandune wasn't the worst after all-wasa't Murrogh of the Burnnngs worse than any Sassenach of them all?-
and liin of the rale ould stock, too, with Brien's think of him havin' twents priests dragged from and butcher like sheen there right in front it-not to speak of the three thousand people
he burned up in the town be!ow! Well! well - The martyrdom of Darmott O'Hariey, Archbi-



MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863
No. 35

If there's justice in hearen, Murrogh O'Brien
you hare a low place in it before he died -and turned Catholic, soo- orvell, maybe he did-God's grace can soften the hard-
est heart, we all know-but if Murrogh of the Burnngs died a good Christian, it wras a mirack and nothing else. I declare to my heart if hee ave somebody else conraynient to me there God forgire me
Then Bryan
then Bryan would endeavor to bring humsel Murrogi, but do as he would he never could splhool his lips or his rebellious heart to pray for
his soul's repose. 'If it be true that he ded a Catholic,' sald Bryan to hinself, 'then be get bis share of the Church's prayers, and can do
without mine-well for hmm, for I'm afeared it he without mine-well for him, for I'm afeared it he else to pray for him. A body couldu't be too ha that way to any poor soul tbat stood to need of
their prayers. Oh musha! the Lord have merc on all that's puttiu' their punishment orer them,
either in the other world or this! And sure that reminds me-the morrow is All-Souls' Day and I must make the Stations for then. I'll warraut there'll be plenty $o$ ' them about me here the
night. night. The poor sorrowful creatures! Please
God, I mast be down for first Mass in the
tnornn', and to make my hitlle oferings with the

> So passed the day-the evening fell,
the early evening of dull November, jet Bryan Was still at his dreary post, though the drizzling
rain coming chill on the blast had driveu hun hours before to the safe shelter of Cormac's Cbapel, the stone roof of which was proof allke
to wind and raia. As the sluadows deenente around hun, where he sat under ibe deep arch of the portal, and the stony faces on the corbets
looked grimmer and quinter throagh the mist, looked grimmer and quaninter throigh the mist,
and the pillars of the blind arclies withn the building; but dimly seen from the eatrance eve, in bruad day, receded, as it were, from Bryan's
riew, monto the darkness that enveloped the nave and cloor, the old man felt an awe creeping ore hun that still was not tear. It was the vigil of
the deat, and with the shadows came the spirits, spirts that Bryan feared- -they were only ' poor wandering creatures lookin' for belp.' and what
help Bryan could give then bie clieerfully gave in accordance with the spirit of thae Church
whose solemn commemoration of All Sruls in the Propitiatory Sacrifice was next day to glad their place of punislument where it migh. To any ofler than Bryan Cullenan the sense of soli-
tude, and of supernatural presence would bave tude, and of supernatural presence would have
been orerwhelining, but to Bryan it wais far otherwise-stlence ald solitude were his dream
of tife, and bis intimate communion with tine him lar beyond the vulgar fear of the superoa tural which superstition loves to cherish.
Ha! ha! ha! 'laughed Bryan low to himself to think of that foolish Cauth tellin' me not on
any account to slay on the Rock this evening after nightifall-as of I'd be afeard of them, ang aren't they about us every where as thick as the sratures, or hears them, aithor-it's hittie they trouble us, atter all ?- 'rhy, then, now, what can
that be 1-there's no livin' bein' barrin' myself that 'd be on the Rock at this hour. It must be sonething else.
Rusing fronn his seat, Bryan stepped out, re ten. The sound was, at first, a loss moanin and Bryap whispered soltly to himself-'That's
some poor wanderin' sperit, anghow! There' some poor wanderit sperit, any
heavy trouble on it, 1 'll go bail.?
All at once a soft plaintive voice was hear sing in Irish a ditty well known in
I could wander throu
with my trice lore,
rould sail the salt
My yearesi and my dearest $\mathrm{l}^{\text {'d }}$ deare thèm for evor,
And you'd zaise me from death if you said 'me'll
Well, that's a quare ghost!' said Bryan, mor ing a little farther in the direction of the voice cautionsly along. by the end of the great chure -the Hound Toiver standiag at the angle of one arin of he transept as Cornacs chapel nesties
in the ellade of the other-but had not gone
many steps, when be again stood still, for the mournful caozne was rising fittully on the breeze and the clapping of hands was heard, anu sighs

Chirist save us! ejaculated Brga, and, he crossed himself devoully, ' 't muse be the Ban-
site- maybe in's a wrarain' for myself- sifre
enough the Raashee follors the Culleaans.: Oi
vo, ro! isn't that a sorrowful cry We was
yet speaktrg, when the innsibibe singer broke
agan into a wild strain of music, and sang, still
in Irish: Gladly, 0 my bitighted dower,
Sweep apple of my bosom's Streteb me in your dark death bowe
Beside jour corpe, and lovingly But we'll meet ere many a-day, Never more to part,
For even one I feel he ciay
Gath'ricg round my hen
' Ab,' said Bryan to hitnself, ' I know now who it is-il's neither ghost nor Bansbee, but mad
Mabel-poor thing, poor thing-whery is slie, at all? It must be owned that Bryan's step was some what quicker after making this discorery than it
was when he expected to see the Bansbee; he speedily turned the angle of the transept- wall tower, was a female figure, onl'g to be distinhglit color of her garments. Neilber the dark Dess nor the ran appeared to disturb the unhap-
py being who had cliosen a place so fone and py being who had chosen a place so
drear for her wild and mournful minstrel 'Wisha, Mabel, my poor girl,' said Bryan
lenderly ralsing her from the wet ground, 'what
this?
'Husht, hushth' she replied in a cautious whisper, puting her mouth close 10 Bryan's ear,
'they told me he was here-hidin', you know-ludin'-isn't has Hoiy Cross?
Cashel, you know;' and encircling ber fock with his arm, lie hurried towards the gate, anx-
ious to get her housed with Cauth in his own
cottage. ${ }^{\text {Cashel 1' }}$ ' she repeated in a whisper ; then, she sang a snateh of an old song, to the air ft Behind Me.?
No more - no more in Castied
Hit aell ny bealli a araking,
Nor on dass of fairs rore us,
Nor join the morry making.'

- Whisht, there's the Peelerg-they'll hear y hey'll hang you - they hang evergbody.'
Then all at once she broke out again with
'The Dansha Peelers wero out cne nigtt,
On dúly ce patrolling o:
On dury ce patroling, o:
They men g goat upon the roid,
And tookt ber to be a arroller,
'Good man, why don'i you sing? - he used
sing, you know. But did you thear that he wa dead? She peered into Bryan's face throug hat made


## Lul laugh: 'Get away with you, now! pn're ould, ant

he's young-will you not be botherin' tue will
your palarer? O wista, I never bear his roic now, at all-where is he ?-ay, Hal's it-lit's
Holy Cross-all alone by himselt they tell and that's why I want to go. And I must go the night-let ine go now-you see 1 can't stay $t$ all, at all -
-
Bryan lad parposely kept silence, fearing lest er so that bis feeble arin could not longer hold
But still he kept on lis way, whilst tue ain fell taster and hedver each passing tuoment. They bad now reached the coltage, at the doo the previous night, for Bryan's uppearance. She was just commencing with - ' Why, then
Ith Mabel into the house
"Wisla, Bryan, wher; that you have with ou ? cried Cauth, following them in, but no maniac, looking ghosty theough the long, damp resses that huag over it in wild disorder, than' lipld palor orerspread her own visage, and she
shook like an aspen leaf. Meanwhile Bryan had seated the miserable creature in the crimney corner, and, although the hre was blazing
brighty, he threw on some additional turf, whitict biter'act not beng agreeable to Canth, served Noiv, then, what did you do. that nid slarply enough, constdering that the tar ras anquestionably Bryat's orvn, 'wasn't the Fire good enough ; one 'd

 hese dedg'she has on ? S Stit's most drad mith
 arint reached hier eninaciàed frame
the wet gardeats that cluag arituad fér
 trer face; ; do you think l'm a Thurk or a hay then that womunt - buere did yoa com 'On the Rock above, an' sure 11 was the
blessings 0 ' the world that I happened to be
 care of thein theraing. Sue how God takes Praise and glory to His name-He does!' necessary 10 easy matter for Cauth to get the could not persuade her to teare the fire, and al wall bran our of sight belmad the jamb
 the di-robement, and she resisted with ant
 strain "f Caulh's arm, 'here's nerneed for yo
to strip me, sure-can't you lang me with in
clothes on ?
Caulh tried to exposimate, but her vore fail her frame. The senseless purder of ofsed throug was eitler striking some clord in her own hemart
or excing her compassion to an lutolerable de
sree. She silently renewed lier efiorts, how ceeded, owing manaly to thurr tatlered condition
:Hut, cut ! gou bould jade, ism't it ashamed you ought to be to sitry a daceat girl hatat way?
Be of with you, now-not a lack more youll robber, all out ?'
 features, as, tooking down at the red druggr
petticonat whel Cinth has pur on, sle silhi

Thure now, you spe, I'm Petticoal Loose - I tould you so, but you woulda't bedlese one-

 bigeling laugh to Canlh who had dropped at
 hung me onst - that T mayn't sur, but she did!" lay o' Iudgnent.'

- The Lurd saze us! muthered Couth. the death o ${ }^{2}$ me this night, if I stay in the one
house with her! Any wis, I must get the supTty sapper was yol accordingly-tea and
aten bread for Mabel, purruge and Bryan, in which Cauth made a show of joniag ing to ber-Mabel, on the conirary, swallowed lat, then a luxury hitile conmon amongst counpreople in any patt of Ireland.
quid in her cup, 'I like tay-I sooking at the Hall-then, as if the name brought a thought oo her snind, she turned to Brgan with quite a now-you know Jerry ?-he's not hung yet-
but ould Mr. Esmond says liell hang ham, and Than Murtsa, and everybody-an' then 'oa't
they bang him-maybe they 'on't-no, nocy don't hang the quality-it's shoot them whisper that froze the blood in the reing of hose who heard her. 'Youn needu't look at me so, honest man, for it's truth I tell you - theg do 'Whisht! whish! ! Mabel!' said Bryan in a ars, sometimes. alarm, kouwing that walls hare
yaid jou liked tayBut another cup, Cauth!' But. Mabel would persist in the obnoxious Chadwrek-didn't they shoot him-didn't they pulling Bryan's head close to ber-'he said it was him-yon know who I mane- here, don't
say a word-for your life-but there was blodd ing you hever seat as triere was anter it ha, tia

 yalla haif?

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MPRIL 10, 1863

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|  | sufficient force, began the attack, and in a short time the battie became general in every direction are |  |  |  |
| d:poty"and that he was only waiting for: |  | a woman, abo |  |  |
|  | Lisal. The |  |  |  |
| himinderem bil | cess, for me for |  |  |  |
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| crown, and thathe pris |  |  |  |  |
| he Me. Fitzerald declined to do so. |  |  |  |  |
| soner Tor trial to the nest Commidesid. | taze the neeessary dia |  |  |  |
| Inf. Fitzgerald said the prisoner, and requegted the |  |  |  |  |
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| new era in the po |  | street, Hampster:d-rond; King-street, HRammersmith; |  |  |
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|  |  |  | Poland has nerer been fortuanto ia her opportuni- |  |
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| may that Lisbura is not quitit the tirst instance. |  |  | : five |  |
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| ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {Re }}$ Propestants $n f$ the County voted for the Liberal |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | persons congregatec in Afew of the sureets. The body of another of the sufferers 1 lying dead is |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {cognised }}$ Servante of the Grent Lriberal parli, Aiberals |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | nor the institutions of the country were considered free trom danger. In the last fow days a thought |  |  |
|  | mast lneel down at those times, or else she must give over coming to the school. Sho nasmered that |  |  |  |
|  | she would obey bim in all things (as far as school was concerned) but not to ask ber to join in religious |  |  |  |
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## THE TRULWMHNESSAND CAMHOLIC CHRONICEE $\rightarrow$ APRIL I0, 1863 .

## The Trut Celitiness.

CATHOLICOVARONCLE, 19 PRIMTBD $A$ ND" PUBLISBED BVERY:PRDA A No. 223 , Yorre Dame Birret, by . . OLERK, ELation


YONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863 NEWS OF THE WERE.
The progress of the insurrection in Poland enntinves to be the :liest topic of interest in the
European journals. Hitherio the fortune of war has been in the sule of the insurgenis, and in sereral encounters wind have gained brillant, if not important vicorrea. The issurrection may now be said to prenely able man, in the person of General Langiensicz, who las ween uated, and who har ionn,
ally accepted the ofice of, Dictator. 'The Times' corr-spouddent refiresents tie insurrectionary
movement to te almost entrely confined to the Sacchzz, or landed pentry of the middie class-"This numerous class mhich, according to Sclain the country, is the real soul and orlgin of the daring, enterprise." 'The majority of the wealth-
ier ier prartion of the ligh nobilty, with the lagge
ereents of 1831 yet fresh in their uemories, rather tand aloof; the peasaniry do not seem to take
such auch iuterest on either side, and, for a considertion, are equalf the Russins, or to assist their
to the tais of the sir couuatrymen
pendance.
The Catholic clergy, howerer, whinse induence bealf of the natioual cause. Under therr guddance, the contest is assuming almost the as-
pect of a holy war, and the Poles are figbting against the enemies not of the country alone, but of their Churcb. Sclismatic Russa is no doub day, and the Poles are therefore justly entitled $t$ day, and ssupapathies of tue Catholce world; whists, the feeling of the Protestant public of England would be far more warnly expressed in betalf of
the Poles, were the latter endearoring to subrert legitumalt Catholic Gosernment, and if their politcill progranime fopist clergy aud the confiscation of monasic property. The relative positions of tioe Ca tholic Polisb insurgents as lowards sclismatic
Rusua, and that of the Neapoltan logalists as lowards the atti-Catholct Goveronent of Piedmont, are almost identical, and as the cause for
which the Poles are fighting-the ceuse of na-
 Naples are engaged as aganss the forelgn mer-
cenarise of Vietor Eimmanuel, sa it cannoo be be cenarips of Vitior Primanuel, so an canoor be
expected that the Proteslants of England who indignantly denounce the cause of the Catholic the Cathoitic Poles. The Czar has as tittle right to rule in Poland as has Victor Emmanuel to rule in the Kingomom of Naples; lie "bat
gands" of the latter hare as good a right to take up arass agaust the alten goverament lately bagonets, as have the Poles to revolt against the more ancient tyranan of the Muscorite; and in has sioposed upon the south of Poland, and which has provoked the present oulbreak, may juslly be tued up to the execration of mee nhe a similar measure appled by Victor Emmanuel to the youth of Naples should
 of Protestants, generally, towards the Poisst in-
surgents are well illusirated in the subjoined pas sing from the Special Correspondence of the
Montreal Witness of the 6th iost. The writer



 infuene of the Ca thatic Church. It is not be-
cuuse the Protestant Great Brito Ioves liberty, buth becauise the bates P.operfy, that be adrocates the rule of anti-Catholit Piedmont orer the
Italian penisula a and it is because hatred of the Church of Clirist is a muxch stroniger passion with him than is his love of liberty and national independence, hat he espouses the tause of the Ja-
cobins of italy against the Neapolitan "brig. ands," and at the saime time smiles almost benigaantly at the efforts of the Russian. Cossacks o extinguish the fire of Polishl paarioits an
rents of blood. In this respect the present for eign policy of England bears a close reseublisnc As the lanter stigmalised the Catholic lo falisis of La Vendee who then took up arms for their
King and their relligion, as "brigands"" so by
ine sane opprobrious epithet English" ite sane opprobrious epithet English Protest-
antism essags to strgalise the gallant Catholic atrots of Naples now fighting for their right ful King Francis II, and endeavoriog to throw
of the hated alien yoke of antu-Cationic Piedmont. Of course the same motives which
prompt the Catholic to sympathise with Neapoitan "brizands," enfo
issurgeats of Poland.
Where the Protestant prejudices of the Great Briton are not aroused-Liis natural conservatire
and logal prinotples assert their ascendency : and Wius it is that there exists amonyst the more in Great Britan a strong feeling in favor of the Confederates and against Yankee Jacobinism. being waged for negro freedom on the on band, and for the perpetuation of negro slavery, on the other, is scouted by them, as a palpable yuruy, as a lalsetioou too gross for acceptance test as it really is-as a struggle betwint "State Rights," and the "Republic One and Indırısible," of the Jacobins; and that natural love of justice,
those loyal and conservative instincts which, in spite of their Protestantism still characterise the people of England, of course prompt them to side teeling in feeling in England is well known to the Yankees, and the latter are bitter aganst the Britsh government accordingly. Unmindful of tions of war from England darigg the present contest then have their oppouents, they bave the
olly or rather inpudence to reproach the Britisl folly or rather inpudence to reproach the British
gorernment for that it ddd not unconstitutionally, because without legal proof, interfere to prevent
the sailing from its ports of the Confederate man of war Alabama; and in the reply of Lord Russell to remonstrancis addressed to bum, to the effect
that vessels are even now filting out in British ports which popular rumor asserts to be destined for the naval service of the Confederate States-
these uareasonable Yankees pretend to discorer act of hostility towards themselves. Lor Russell tells the remonstrants that, as England is a free country, its Courts of Lavr cannot lake action in the premises upon mere rumors, however
widely spread, but only upon legal proofs dulp laid belore them, and properiy attested upor oath. The onus probandi rests mith the accuser anu it is therefore ior the Xankee government
prope that the arinaments by thenc complained of hare an illegal deatinatiou, and not for the persons filting out those ships to prove their innocence. This has given rise to an angry correspondence, which may yet derelop iato still more angry
dideed the Washington Cabinet seems to be Joing its best to get
We were startled on Monday by the repor hat Charleston had been captured, but by the and it may yet be boped that the gallant Southerners will be able to mantain their independence,
and purge their soil ot jts Yankee invaders. Excittag aeros must however be expected-as the long talked of atlack on Cbarleston cannot
much longer delayed, if it is ever to come of a all. In other quarters no important events hare
taken place during the past meel. Vicksburgh has not yet fallen.

The fot and the Kettle. - a more amusing scene than that furoished by the squabble betwixt the Yankee Gorernment, und the Mor not easy to concetve ; and much as we abominate Mormonism and its pecullar donestic arrange ments, it is impossble for us to award our sym-
pathies to the Yankees who are now loudly condeinniog these pecular arrengements as an infracor of the moral code of Christianity, and en Law-makers, says the proverb, should not aw-breakers ; and in our Courts of Law we ex pect that the plainuff shail appear with clean
hands. But in the case of the United States ver. the Mormons, the plaintifts are, in so far as
the Christian law of marriage is concerned, quite the Cbristan law of marriage is concerned, quite
as culpable as are the defendants. The latter


#### Abstract

F herropponent, the Mormons can retort by


 tu quogue ; and to the accusation ol practis of divoBetwixt divorce and open polygamy there ot morally a laar breadth's difference. Bot re equally destructive of the fundamental prin uple of Curistian marrage-which is, essen
ially, that of "one with one, and for ever antil death do them parth." Death only and sever a Christian marriage; and sexual unious which, upon any pretence whatsoever, may be dissolved whilst the parties thereunto are still
both alive, are not marriages, in the Christian ense of the word, but simply legalised concu moral value cannot be affected by any legislative enantments, for they are repuguant to the posiive lasy of God, as rerealed through Caristbhit more worthy of our respect, than are lit exual unions which ohtain amongst the Mor mons, and which the statutes of Joe Smith and
Briglam Young sanction amongst the member of the Protestant sect known as "Latter Day Saints." The Government of the United States caunot therefore plead the law of Christian
morality in its favor, and as against the people of Utali; because it bas vinlated and set a waught that law, and because it also is equally a transgressor, and openly sanctions a practice amongst $\cdot$ its cilizens which is subversive of the
rery basis of Cbristian morality, and Cbristian sociely. In that it authorises divorce, the Government of the United States is ant1-Caristian, its favor against the Mormons. The pot has no right to reproach the kettle with the black-

## ess of its nether extremities.

But if the Federal Government has by its own C, wapacitated itself for pleading the lave o Christianty, as against the polygamy of the Mormons, what other plea can it urge? What
right bas it to interfere with the donestic arrangements and sexual unions of the people o Utah? Those unions are either regulated by
posture and immutable Christian law, or they are simply civil contracts. That thep are the former, the Federal Gorernment cannot pro tend; for by its own acts it has done away with
the essential principle of "one with one and far ever," and cannot therefore assert the other unth one." It must therefore fall back upon the "civil contract" principle; and can have
the right to interfere with the domestic arrangements of the Mormons only upon the grounds that those arrangements riolate that principle case?

The essence of all " cıril contracts" is that the terms thereof be arranged by the mutual and intellhgent consent of the contracting parties; and that the business of the civil magistrate is, not to lictaie or prescribe those terms, but,
simpiy to enforce them. It is thus with civil contracts for the sale and delvery poric potash, Hour, ate all civil contracts ; and if the
mate subjects of mate subjects of civil contracts; and if the
unions of the sexes be also the proper subject of sucb contracts, then it followe, as a stitictly logical consequence, that the terns of those
sexual unions should be regulated by the mutual consent of the contracting parties, as in the case of flour, molasses, pork, and raw-hides -.due re-
gurd of course being hal to the rights of others, gard of course being hat to the rights of others,
or third parties, who directly or indirectly may be attected by, or interested in the results of the sexual unions aforesaid. If bis be so-and upon the theory of marriage which obtains in the United States it must be so-men and women
have, as against the State, the right to arrange the terms or conditions of therr sexual unions as they please. They have the right to contract, or
mutually to agree, to colabit durıng a specified number of years, or during mulual good behavior. They have also the right to determine not ouly the number of years during which the but the number of persons to whom it shall apply after their having freely consented to be women contract to cohabit with one man, and to make part of his household, they have as much righit, as against the State, to do so, as they
would lave to contract sererally for the delivery of so much prime mess pork, or so many bushels of wheat. Sexual unions entered into upon such conditions, and upon such terms, would of course be inconnpatible with Christian morality; but not one whit more so than are all sexual unions which upon any pretence whatsoever can be dissolved whilst the parties thereunto have
not been separated by death; that is to say, by God, Who alone can put asuader those whom He ba
mony.
The

The present sitruggle betwixt the Mormons | the Ministry have by their support of it, put |
| :--- |

Wr. Scotts Beral constituents. They supported Mr. Scott's Bill, not from a sense of ats justice out fromsprty motives; and because by acting otherwise thes would have imperilled ther Minsterial existencej;and placed their quarterls silaries in extreme jeopardy', and there can be therefore, no doubt that they would be well pleased to see the Bill so mutilated; or emas culated in its passage through the Legislative Assembly, as to silence the indignant clamors of the Reform or Clear-Grit press of Upper Canada against ther tergiversation, and aban donment of ancleat principles.
For these reasons it may reasonably be feare that many Upper Canadans who voted for Mr. Scolt's Bill in the Lower House would be well plessed to see it rejected by, or at all eremts they would save their credit with their respectiv constituents, and at the same time be atbe claim eredit from Cathohes for their hberalny would gladly bave it in their power to say "W voted for your Bill and carried it trumpluanly through the Legislative Assembly;" and at the same time to be able to say to the reproacties of their Protestant constrtuents in the West ... "bu:
we took good care that a :neasure so distasteful to oou should be rejected by, or destroyed the Legislatire Council."
This is the danger that we fear for Mr. Scolt's Separate School Bill. No doubt if the Ministry exert thenselves in its favor, they can carry it
through the Legislatire Council as easily as they carried it through the other House-but the question presents itself, mill they so exert them. selves. : will not the Lower Casadian section of the Muistry yield to the importumitirs, and exiwilling to give M. Sicotue credit for the howesty of his intentions: and certainly we liare no caus to complana of his coaduct butherto on the sichool question. But we raay be permmed to doubt if whel may be brought to bear upos ham from tha section of the Ministry which nore, particularly epresents Upper Canada; and whose member therefore bave not only no interest in pushing Mr Scotr's bill to a saccesstul issue, but eyes are, and must be creally interested curng its defeat, by indirect if nol by liree means.
For
For these reasons, witiout any design of in Separate School Bill-if not negatired by the Legsilative Council, will yet, whilst vader discu shall'deprive of it that whin makes it most of ensive in the eyes of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada, and for the same reason mos
precious in these of the Catiolice minority of the same section of the Prorince. Without expusery colleagues of Lower Canada, or of comuyg to an rupture with their Ca Upper Canada member Legislative A.sen bjy and of the Ministry may thus hope to regain Upper Canada, whose afiections their recen vote on the School Question hare much tended to ill-founded: but it is well thal Catholics should be on their guard, and slould watch narroniy the is about to recommence. In a matier of so muc importance, it is impossible to take too many pre verb says, to be forearmed.

Vicious Legislation.-A Mr. Burwill has brought forward a Bill in the Legislatire A sembly for making Justices of the Peace elvelwe
It is to be hoped that the proposal wedl he re jected, for we know of no means better calculated to bring the administration of justice int making the nagistracy efecure. Appontments by the Crown may be, and often are bau; a elected inagistracy must necessarily be so, and
the Bencli under the system proposed by Mr. the Bencla under the system proposed by un Burwill would but offer a seat to the most uo-
worthy. Magistrates would be elected exclu sively upon political grounds, whilst now, and under the actual arrangement, such is only oczon whe the the e selected to perform those functions which for their honest discharge, require, above all thngs, an entire freedom from all political bias on the part of those to whom they are entrusted. To the taxing, and law-making portion of the Statemachine, the elective principle may be applied writh advantage to the community; but to the Jaw-admnistering department, the application of the same principle would be attended with the most disastrous consequences. We wrould Peace confided to the most corrupt of Minastries than to a large body of electors, howerer intelligent and well disposed in the main. The mem-
bers of the former being few in number must always feel a certain personal responsiber must for
amongt the members of a large constituengy, AMinister may be called to account in Parlia-
 bf "hat means oould a constituency be called to for a bad election?
The elective system as applied to the Execu tise brach of Government is the persons of Magistrates and Judges is one of the greates biots on the Constitution of the United Slates -ope therefore from which, warmed by example stitutions in Canada free. Our actual system bas, no doubt, its defects; it does not almays ensure the appointment of the most competent to the Uauted States is cunnagly derised for th suring, under all circumstances, that the admilest, and the most meompetent.

Military Bhehops amongst the Fede-rats.- The Yankees are so entirely taken uf with the one grand scbeme of giving liberty to the negro- Detron, the purest affection-that thes are indifferent to the slavery of their whit fellow-citzens. The sang the latter now servilety crouch has no parallel at
the present day in ang. professedly civilised community ; and even the misitary rulers of unhappy Naples woul 1 t bigh handed acts of tyranny as are daily perpe
trated in the Northern Stateg, and by the a rity of the Yankee Sancio Panza who sits en thronel at Wasbington. Of these acts we find oult., to which we take the liberty of directing the attention of our readers.
A certain B. F. Smith, who signs binnsel Cad. Conng Post at a place ealled Marlinsburg took it into his bead that Sancho Panza Luncoin had nvested him with the authority of a Bishop, the plentude of this sprritual and ecclesiastical autborily be took it upon bin to issue a General ant Clergy, couched in the following terms:"Thomas A. Becker: - Rer. Sir -The Colone





To ths Order, the Rer. Mr. Becker, who a Catholic Priest, reas not in the babit of laking roment officials, pard no attention; and contented himself on the Sunday following by cele brating the Sacred Office in the usual manne the divinity of Cæsar Sancho Panza, the con tumacious priest was mmediately arrested, in virtue of another manda
Biahop of the district:-
 B. F. Syirg, Col. Com'g Post.
saccordingly arrested, but sub The priest was accordingly arrested, but sub
sequently released on the conditions that bis church should be closed, and that he would no
take up arms, \&c., until bis casc had been ad juricated. As the rictum in this instance is only the Colonel-Bishop will be sanctioned by bis im wedate superiors. The case is howerer interest ing, as it shows how completely all liberty, an
all personal freedom, have been trampled unde the swinish hoofs of the armed dermocracy of the Northern States. Not only do the ruiers asser property of their subjects, but they now pretend to dictate how and in what terms the latter shal erea for Yankees to fall.

Cirk american War and the Shevery Question.-That the ciril war at present ragug amongst the people of what were once the United
States, should provoke from the bystanders commeats of the most contrautctory description, not perbaps a subject of surprise. It bas been nind chat, it the passıons and material interests ol
the luman race were invoked; partues would be found to contest the conclasions of the propo aitions of Euclid. It is not surprising, then, tha the North has its partisans amongst the bystand
ers, as well as the South; but it is rather strange that the cause of the North should be, at any time, confounded with that of philanthrops,-stil seem to confound it with the cause of liberts and of Constututional lam.
That the war is not waged to free ste slave
ginning of the :truggle; both Houses of Congress,
by a sotemn resolution, declared that the sole bject of the war was to restore the Constitution of the United States in its iutegritp, with al compelling the rendition to their masters of the Not only las the Federal Government, from he first, disclaimed the principle of abolttion, but has steadily refused to carry it into effect under its control. The President, in his procla mation, avowed the measure to be one of miltary fight of a calamity to be inflicted on the foe; as a foul measure of crushing out the enemyapologises to civilisatian for its use, as he would siders it a horrible gecessity of the dificulty in which the finds himself iov olved.
To provoke servile kisturrection is the South for slavery than is the Slate of more responsible for slavery than is the Slate of Massachusetts,
the hol-bed of abolition -io set on foot the wholesale massacre of chil dren, and the violation mean, if it meant anything-would be a necessety
so horible, that one migbt 'easonably doubt whe So horitibe, that one migtt 'easonably doubt whe her the position of which it should be a necess
sity could be tenable at all. But, in truth, the stood by the States themsel ves as a slam-as a prece of boncombe, as a gre iss impudent iapos-
ure, which could only becom e current at istance from home. The President himsel compared it to a "Pope's Bull against the
comet;" and the organs of the administration re at this moment, occupied in showing that, in Horace Freely declares, chat s rere the Southern
States to lay down their arms to o-morrow, erery ave now within their borders would remand chains; and as for those who ha re effected ther stape in the palmiest days of stavery, the Con alrays been a dead letter, and the: Fugitive Slave Law bas been so utterly moperative that there is
not a planter in the South who ciared for ths ex istence, except in so far as to arirmed a pi inciple.
It has alrays cost more to re-claim a lugitive has alrays cos
whe was worth.
The proclamation of Lincoln is a slam.. To min the negroes of the South for their own eastble; and were it feasible, it would we
ludeous crime-a crine agaiost which the w bole ivilized world would exclamm,-a crume of wh. ${ }^{\text {cech }}$ e are satisfied, Mr. Lincoin himself would he desolate the homesteads of the South, but whic :
vould infallibly lead to the extermination of th egro race in the Southern States; a consummawith delight, as the solution of a diffeulty from the cutting of a knot which they despair of being the cutting of
able to unite.
The negro is loathed at the North. It is an
insult to common sense to suppose that this war s, in any sense, carried on to assert his rights. The idea of establishing a vast consolidated Em-
pire which shall rival that of beathen Rome- of enriching the manufacturing interest at the ex-
pense of that of agriculture-of establisting tite supremacy of New England, and propagating
New England udeas-of avenging upon the chivalrous Southern planter the contempt which the
ordid, buckstering Yankee has met with hands-these ideas are at the bottom of the war but the sidea of hberty, of the rights of man, hatred of falsehood, of oppression, or of urong,
hare nothing whatever to do with the contemplated subjugation of the South. It is 2 war of cial interests against those of the farmer and the landed proprietor, if you will ; but it is not a war
to free the slave; and no honest, disinterested and keeu-sighted spectator can believe tbat it is

Religious Proression.-On Friday, 20th ession in the Chapel of the Grey Nunnery:M. C. Brown, Caroline Belanger, Marie Celina
Labelle and Marie Louise Bareur.

The amount of collections taken up for the poor, on Easter Sunday, at St. Patrick's, St.
Ann's, and St. Bridget's clurches, was $\$ 349,60$

The British Mail by Cunard steamer from on Tuesday, instead of Monday as formerly This change is due to the mail being sent in futhe Grand Trunt.

Mr. Pinsonnault has been elected for Laprarrie
eating Mr. St. Marie, the Rouge candidate, by tmajorty of 278 .
The Hon. Ferguson Blarr, the new Receiver The constituency of Essex for the representaion of which Col. Rankın was unseated a fers ohn O'Conuor by a majority of 76

Mr . Oliver haz been returned as the represen
 THE GLOBE AND SEPARATE BOHOOLS. Oakrille, O. Tr.,Maroh 25th 1963. Sis-Having by chance glanced orer some igeves
of the Globe ewapapper sinoe the debsto on the Sepa-























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NOTICE
PARTIES ABOU'T TO FURNISH.
THE SUBSCR1BER, thankful tor the very liberal
patronage aforded to him during the inst iwelve



 to which he wiill have largo Workstope, where be
will be ensbled 6 atidend to the largeert orderg wibl
which be maj be favored. The nem Store will be



 Bosion and New York prices

A large asoortment of BLAOK WALNUT FURN
TORE, manufactured expregsly to bis order in


 be clearep out at Cost up to the loth of Aprill ; mad
to avoid selligg at tuction, he will offer the above
inducementa to parties in want of Goods in his line




In prosenting to yon this Annual Report, the
 dicial licorporation last year, the Managing
Directors are happy to say tuat they nas, coon-
 berowith submitted, will ahew it to you
It mas to be expected that the special Act
under which the Bank










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 Montrenl, Th April, LAB3.
 Amount due to depositora $. . . . . . . . \$ 895,99532$
Amonnt duut to Minors and others on


$\frac{98,600}{611}$
This sum is invested as follows
City of Montrent, Provicial
Bonds, Chanpuiain and st. Lew.
Evaw







Frown soo to $1,200 . .$.
Froun 1,200 to $1,600$.
From 1,600 and npward
The following resolutiuna were the
Hoved by Francis :llurke


Hoved by Francis Mullizs, Esq, , aeconded by-
Wm. Britow, Esq,

 Messrs. Mulling and Pare buviug consbated
to as as Scruticeers, tbe Alections were then
proceceded proceded with, when tbe following yever lemen
Ferre declared as being ananimously electec, as
followa :Hor Managing Directors fir the termo of offce:
required by lam: -lyegre. Wma. Workman, $A$.
M. Deligle, and A. LaRocque. For Anditord for the currest gear:-Heass,
Benj. Holmes and Wri. Bristow, As Honorary Directors, in the placc of tro.
members decesead :-Mestre. E. Hudon and. 25umy

Tto new Roard havag immajiately assembled, Mr, LaRoogio was elected President and Mr.
(rubolland Vico-Preaidont, for tha

## OREIGNINTELTIGENCETE

PARIs, March 11 -The sian Gorerument: to -The jeiter or despatctest fro o which I allided yesterday, is not satisfantory thought ol the abstract justice of the demands
the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen no overtiures so long as they continue to be in
armed insurrection. OOherwise it is couched n decided, though not courterous Cerms. Councill me There are rarious and conflictug rumours as to What sieps the ir rench Emperor way thate whether Austria may not be induce rention whurlh may cease to be merely diplomatic,
It is nertain that the feeling in faror of Poland is vers -Leppobilumists, Republicans,and Bonapartistsshare anke; and a war in sech a cause would
more popular than any other. The Mexican e peduion is admitted thy every one, except perbap
the holders of Jecker scrip, to be a failure. It has danaged he plans ior glory to the Erench
bas, as jet, brought litle lould not be sorry to make people forget the thing altogether; b
whether ree would go the length of undertaking
second war against Russia is anolher question.
second war against his evening says:-
L, France of
Earl Russell has addressed a despatch to the Darl Russell has addressed a despatch to the
Powers who signed the 'Treaty of Viena, stating
that the present condution of Poland renders diplomatic interrention desirable to require from
Russis full and entire execution of the first artucle of the final act of the Treaty of Vieuna,
9,1815 . France cannot out percevve in the initiative taken by .he English Cabinet an
The same paper states that Sweden and Por-
tugai hare giren in their adhesion to the views of Earl Russell, that Austria shows a disposition to
adopt the same step, but that Prussia and Span have not yet returned an answer
Panis, Marclis 4, -The generosity which the
French public has shown to Poland since the
present insurrection broke out is not yet on the dechne, and as many persons sign the subscription
list opened in tino offices of the Paris jurnals as
there did a week ago. From the cobbler to the there did a week ago. From the cobler odiste,
tanier, the seamstress to the fashionable modist publistier, the pupil to the professur, the soldi
to the general oficier, all show an amount of ge
erosity that is only hmited by tie pecuniary r erosity that is only limited by the pecuniary
sources of each. But this desire, whicis a who
people shows, of seeing justice done to Poland not the most striking sign of the times calle
forth by hee Polish insurrection. Many of the
Russians residing Russians residing in Paris make no secret that
they are not less auxious than the French to see niary dufficulities under which the subjects of the
Czar now labour, it is probable that all who have followed the example of the French in sending
reliet to the wounded tasurgents would have sub scriberday and the day before. Indeed, nol
yesterday
feve of them apolooise fors, subscriptions, on the ground four francs were
of more ralue to thetn than fand
couple of jears atyo. 'Tlis Russian sympathy for

 ungnalitonal submission. The British Govern
memt, no, bas uot been idle, though whether i
has gone so dar at to denand the restorallon o
 ple beltold the sufferings of an unfortune pation.
With the opinions of the two Western Porvers
it it may be said that almost all the European Gor-
ernments agree. The jealouss of France ard
ber anbition is so strong in Germmany, and the recollection of recent defeats is so fresh in the
mind of the Viennese Court, that probably
nothung that might threatento disturb the trannothang that might threaten to disturb the tran-
quility of Europe will find faror in those quarters.
It is much to the credit of Gerimang, however that in these erents its deliberate judgment and
its real sympathy have been with the Poles.
Austria, which for the last ten years has been feud wilh the Czar, would, we are persuaded,
gladly see some lionorable and merciful settle-
ment of Polish affairs. Though a share spoil of the partitions, she has yet no interest in keepng haring, an euslaved province thrust for-
and ind like a wedge between herself and Prussia. A glance at the imap, of Europe must be enough
to make any senstite Viennese anxious. When tier guards are from his own fair city he cannot
be tn lis leairt sorry at anything which will tend to remore then two or three hundred miles fur
ther to the East.-Iimes. ther to the East- Zuns.
The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is rumored that negociations will be resumed wit
the Mexican government. After the capture o
Puebla, some military success is indispensable fo the bonor of the French army, and this once ob thined, the Emperor would have a fair excuse fo
withdrawing the troops and learing the Mexican to civilise their own way.
The language of some of the Paris papers on the rejoicings for the Prince of Wales's marriage
is bighly complinentary to England and credta-
ble to themselves. In the London correspondence of the Monzteur occurs this passage :grand spectacle, that of the concord, the joy,
the force, and the independence which are the consequences of one of the political, virtnes o
free people-mamely, siccere attachmenti" to



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