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CATHOLIC. CHRONICLE
VOL. XV.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.
No. 2 ?

JUSTICE AND MERCY

## tabrabst of ALu-EALows,

 But there was one who seemed to feel an inthative fear of this slranger cousn, a dread of stunctive fear of this slragger cousnn, a dread of
meeting with her, and whose soul was filled with one wish, which was that she had never been heard of'; and that, as all intercourse had been
dropped between the two families lor well nigh dropped between the two families for well nig This person was none other than Inez de Lara any latent feeling of vanity or fear that she should be eclipsed by another crossing her path, for
Inez had considerable pretensuns to personal Inez had considerable pretensunn to personal
charms ; then, as to wealth, she herself possessed it in abundance, whilst the poor cousin was in slighted in so anomalous a position, as a mere
petituoner for charity from those she bad nerer seen. ${ }_{\text {With }}$ inward satisfaction, then, did Inez hear Lady Harcourt read aloud a passage from toe grateful answer she had received from Flora
deferring her vist to the Elms, at least for the
present. be as well, prrbaps, to mention here a few cricumstances relative to the postion which allied to her parents by the ties of relationshp,
though distant, it is true, as well as by the boods of friendship.
Struct with the beauty of Elinor Mortimer,
the Spanish grandee, wio the senior Sir God. the Spanish grandee, who the senior Sir Good the Peninsular war, made her an ofter of hi
hand. She accompanied him to Soottand, bore had attaned her thirteenth year.
Lara ; and $\begin{aligned} & \text { bhen } \\ & \text { we say proud, we mean it } \\ & \text { at }\end{aligned}$ he strictest sense of the worut for she was ful every word and action; proud of her wealth proud of her talents, proud of ber perishable giff
of beauty which she knew full well she possessed.
The
character of Inez was aa overveening love of her parents. She felt keenly the deatro of hee the news of her father's death was conveyed to
her, whilss she was still a pupil in the convent school, her state of mind was such that
tume she refused all offers ot coosolation.
By. (he will of her father Donaa Inez was th be sent to England, under the eare of a trusty
old duenna, and there remain, under the Join
ouriensur of Sir Godfer Harcourt and her kisman Sir Robert Mortimer, untll she attaine her majority.
But Donna
trangers in a strange land, and much as her oung soul idolized Mammon, she would freely thereby altered the fenor of her deceased father's Again, Inez had pictared to herself, as the time drew near for her emancipation fite fate father' to the quiet country village and the glooms old
mansion in which she
was
now located.
Ravensbourne, too, was not without its hor
 ormer baronet, Sir Gur. Certainly the air of loom which pervaded this apartment might have wakened unpleasant ideas in a persou of nervoun lemperament, the light was subdued, the wina ling of the room, which was spacious but lowsame.
The fears of Inez were awakened and communicited to tor friends at the Elims, who,
escherng all bellet in spectral appenrances, andy $\underset{\text { © But what say you, Sir Rabert,' sadd Ine } z,}{\text { to the strange sight which my grandmother, } 1}$ ee rery day of her death averred that ste ba intuessed on the nglut of Sir Guy's death ?-
Whe can fall to entertain the horrid dosbt but that; dying in the act of mortal sin, my own dear relation was really hurried from tme to a miser-
able eternity? and If my grandmother really yid ee that spectral form, and hear those sad de tical room in which that intimation was made be not still haunted by bis presence
ert, 'shich it is not in my power to answer tis merely an idie rumor concerning the library be former Lidy Mortimer mitnessed, I would

descrption of Intolerance, and causes them to
extend to their fellow-men that for which they hare so long contended in their own countrythis respect the Irish settlers in Maryland stan Torth in pleasisg contrast to the bigoted and fan as well as the former bad suffered persecution for welcomed to their colony all good men of ever denemination, and allowed them not merelp to and eniop equal rights part themelves, bliaded by their Puritanncal fanaticism, hiey ree-enacted hal caused them epes towards the Trish settlement in Pensillrania, another pleasing
spectacle presents itself to our vies ; for not onl do our neople cope with ther neies, ror ing tie material interests of the country, but we Irshman, gorerang the colony with marke abilty; and not salusfied mith the ordinary means for the ameloration of his people, he, with 22
nobilty of purpose tor which he deserves the lighest ommendation, bestowed on the people of days was a boon as precious as it mas rare.It would hardly be possible to follow the progress or where did they not penetrate? ?-and, in spite
 over, everywiere-many of them no doubt leading minds who mpressed the mark of their We mill now pass to that memorable period in Ae mill now pass to that memorable periou in rican Colonies passed drom the control of the and idepentent States. Unitil this time, al-
and though the Irish mere a powerful elementent in the country, yet they had not caused their influence
to be felt in such an eminent degree. At this of staunch stability should be at the helm, we find that the Irrsh did not strink from the per-
formance of their arduous duties. No douot it must appear in the light of a bard and uppalat-
able task for men who bad emigrated to a foreiga country and toiled and labzed to secure reluge and a home, to risk the fruits of their efforts and privations; but those things were not
consudered for a moment ; they felt that therr rights as well as the libertes of their fellowor they bad to succumb. The blow mas struck, and America found her Trish adopoted dhildren at the commons struggle for freedon and indepen-
dence. Who has oot heard beard of John Rutledge of South Carolina ? -Who has not read of Maryland? These men had something to lose in tlat great struggle. Carroll was a rich pro-
prietor ; he mas no mere political adrenturer, withoul a stake in the community; but the vorce of his adopted country called bim, and he anIrish nature, when, with five of his fellow-countrymen, he signed boldy and tearlessiy the do-
cumeat by which the Brtish Colonies declared themselves free and independent. (Great ap plause.) Thus we hind the Irish doing their dut
 ance of what they considered to be their duty to their adopted country, but with a determination
of which we may well feel proud. They went land, in the Council of State, and in erery de partment of the public service, they showed which they were the scions. When we look back to that glorious struggle, when we contem plate the worthy stand taken by our fellow-coun trymen in that eveniful period of American his tory-is it not a subject of regret thal at this
day, not yet a century distant fom the time when the Irrsh emugrants and their children acted so nobly, a sad, a cruel and calamitous: war for the destruction of that goverament, for the estab inshment of which the best blood in the couatry ladies ad geatemen in this anort lecture expers any of my private opinions on the subject of the unfortuate contest now going on between the iwo sections of that once happy: and prosperous coun
try. Unlortunately, the brave sons of poor old Erin fina cach other in the rarious armies of the contending parties. But I will unhestatıngly state that while I admire the bravery stheicou rage, tie self-sacrifice of the Confederate fsol-
diers, I Iam proud and happy to see ourfellow. countrymen :acting os bravely sand, valiantly, in
countrys and shedding their blood freely for th estabisishment ot universal freedom on Arrencan Soll (cheers) I vill not speak of the valant heroes
of the gallani Sisty-Ninta Regiment, whose bloo of the gallant Sixty-Ninth Regiment, whose bloo
was shed to water the roots of the liberty tree n. America, But, drawing a veil orer the sa añd bapopiness may ere long restored on the Con
 ferent point the progress of our race on thi ness their great efforts in steadity implantin of we cast a glance at their influence on the art and sclences, on literature, on agriculture, on the that, in so short a turee, our people should har
accomplished so mucb. Who has not heard o the celebrated Fulton, who first launched a boa
propelled by steam? And, ladies and gentiemen, Fulton who has tbus done so much for mo dern progress for commerce, I may add for civil
Isation, was he not the son of a poor Trish emi grant, who carried with him from hiss native aon, whose name is now pronounced as one of the
greatest benefactors of the human race (cheers.) Who will now venture to assert that the Irish race hare not done any thing fo: the cause o
progress in America? It is well that our people passes that we do oot find some ignorant snob to passes in contemptuous terms of so $\begin{aligned} & \text { Faluable } \\ & \text { speat } \\ & \text { portion of the Irish settlers in America ; and }\end{aligned}$ portion of the Irish settlers in America; and they venture a word of praise, it is to say tha
we have built the railways and dug the canals o
the country. Yes; and we may add too tha 2oe make the laws and presule over the Courts
we govern the country-we do credit to the we govern the country-we do credit to the
Bar-we autorn the medical profession-we in rent your steamboats-we contribute to your
commere in all your great cities-and last, but
greatest source of weallh to any community.
[Loudchers.] We car point to such men as
ihe late Chief Justice Taney, of the United States; to the late Mr. Emmet, the greatest
forensic pleader that ever spoke at the American bar ; and eren at the present time, can we not
boast of such men as the Honorable Cbarles O'Connor, of New York, the leading star of the
Courts of the United States. In Canada we hare nad two eminent names for one of any other na-
tionality - the Blakes,Sullivans, Baldwins, Hinclss, and in our own Provincial Parlament, who can approach the eloquence of our representa-
tire the Honorable Mr. M1.Gee. Laduss
and gentlemen, I bave spoken of men not orer and gentlemen, I bave spoken of men not orer
long since dead and forgotten; but $I$ have point-
ed to men of the present dap in order that re ed to men of the present day in order that re
may feel proud to think that Irish talent is not
. degenerating, but that to day, as well as in days zone by, we have no reason to feel ashamed of have mentioned a number of men who bave be-
come distinguished in the land; but there is one come distinguished in the land; but there is one
man pre-eminent abore all others-one great passed by any one man in America-one great
genius who will leave his mark in the age in which he lived, and the memory of whose eminent serrices will never be forgotten-one who
struggled in Clurch and State, and did more in
both lor the benefit of the country and his own people ow particular, than any other
man, I care not whom he may be, -a great man, a good man, a noble patrrot, an ardent lover of
Ireland and America: but alas! he has gone to receive, we trust, the rewerd of bis holy and use-
ful career; and we can only now venerate the our bearts the fond mermory of the late lamented Archbishop Fughes. There is one noble tratt to say tras ably developed a few erenings ago by
tho learaed gentleman who inaugurated this course, and that is the conserratism of the Irish matter where they may have cast their lot, let it
be in the wilds of Australia, in the large citues of the United States, or even in the backwoods of they instil into the bearts of their children is a neyer dying lore of that dear old land. They.
teach them the history of her former glories they speak of her sorrows and aflictions; and
with that hope which ever inspires them, they tell them of the bright and glorious daps to
come, when Ireland, untrammelled, will again assume ber place amongst the nations of the earth; in every town and hamlet they organise themselves into national associations, bearing the
name of the Great St. Patrick, and good and patrotic men keep alive the spirit of true nation-
ality- (cieers) I may here mention a small incident: which, I assure you, touched me rery much when it came under my notice. Abo
two years ago, 1 had the pleasure of calling o
an old and sncere college friend of mine, who having chosen the Prieschood for his profession, 1.may say, uncultivated country to admunister the high duties of his office to the pnor people who - Woods immediately in rear of the future capital orf Canada-(laughter); and when I had arrived
at Glouncester- (this) is the name by which the parish is dignifieu)-I met my friend; and af-
ter we had spoken for some time of days gone
by, when we were at college togethier, he, look me through his neat littie cuttage, and then
:hhowed me the beautiful church he Fas just then
erecting un that widerness, when my attention erecting nithat wilderness, when my attention -asked iny: reverend friend what the buildugg ras, Be Izassure you Ifelt proud of the man when (chieers); and here; although we are: not Humer place, I assemble our people together, and then torgettng our toils and our labors in this far dis-
tant land, we thiak of poor old Ireland

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 pleasiog and beautital, of a certaia class of her
Irish compatriots and tellow-exiles in America-
need I mention the name of Mrs. Sadlier. Who has read her works, and closed the book without
feeling that the lady whose brilliant pea had sketch-
ed those pages was an honor to her jex (applawse) ed those pages Was an honor to her sex (applause,
and still another illustration of that Irish talent of which we have. already sueh abundant proo
But, Jadies and gentlemeu, it is not neessary in
order to prore the existence of talent amongs our Irish ladies to point to personages hike Mrs.
Sadier whose this Coottuent. We hare in our mudst serer
ladtes whose brilliant productions are familar to
you all You all-ladies whose talents are perhaps not in-
ferior to those of Mrs. Sadlier, but who hare
not courted equal popularity. We liare Mrs.
Leproton, the daughter of our respected fellowcitizen Mr. Mre Mullins, whose graceful and charm-
ing style is so much addured, ing style is so much adinired, and who has only a
short time since written another beautiful story
which ought to be read by all who take an mp-
terest in Irish Canadian hiterature-Antoniette de Mirecourt-[applause]. There is still ar
other brilliant and calented foung lady in our poems of rare excellencen-a houng lady whose
worthy father was one of the first ioneers of the St. Patrich's Soclety of Montreal. I only re-
gret that her modesty will not permit me to
weation her name ; but I will read for pou one her poems, which is more particularly adapte ceristiss

## The moonbeans softly siambered On Judean's anciont hhl, And, roand Setinlehem's quiet ralleys



Around the started matchers
There shone a golden liga; ;
And surraid of seetest mual
And a brain or sweetest muic,-
A juyous, , , bearenty song,
C

## 

 That night, on Petrlebemit's path were broaghBy angels from on high.


## 




And oud hosamanas ing

had, by its light, our
Montreal, Dec. 25, 1884


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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

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Nome










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2}












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$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { aforementionsd, was a valid, a porfect, and duly } \\ & \text { aceeptod marriage, accordiug to the laws of Scot- } \\ & \text { lend? }\end{aligned}\right.$
















 nion arraies ! Boston papers tell us of a recent meeting of
Fenians beld tbere in a puthic linll wieu rolunteera

 unthorities at Washington or at Boaton or any other the
Snte capital to repress this organisation of














 When the prisoners arrived on tho gronad thos
were warched to the places aised for the exacution,
lhere being dix upright pine posts in the ground witio





 and stolid upon his seat, add throughout Wan as im



 Aiter he had been tied to tha ake, and Ohaphnin
Mclitin lag prayed with bim, he said Ladiressing the








 re joing to die, Farewell.'
Minniken replied. Faremell; We will meet in a
bettor world.' Gates responded: 'Farowell to all te bopg.'
Nothing further was said, and the command to
make read was iven. There was a momentary
uspense, and then a further command. One, two





 men are exsmples of a class of mi sesterutas who ex
ort enormous sums by yractising the most infarnous

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.- JANUARY 6, 1865

## 4

## The Crue gelitutes <br> attrouc cimonicus.

PRITTBD AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY Notre Dame
GILIES.
Q. E. CLERE, Editor,

ecolesiastioal caliendar.


The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as foll.

## 

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The debates in the Piedmontese Parliament on the transfer of the seat of goverament from Turin to Florence, and on the subject of the Franco Piedmontese Conrention generally, hare been gare his assent to the Bill for giving effect to the rropisions of the said Conrention. A Liberal ploa vereign Pontuff, and the King of Naples, has been discovered at Rome, and bappily frustrated. The ostensible agents in this scheme for liberahsinin vangelling laiy are turee brothers wh profess to follow the trade of shoemakers, and for the last three months they hare been residing. One of their correspondents, bowever, a youn Antonelli, and the arrest of the conspirators was ollowed by the discovery of a number of letters nnd other documents which reveal the raminica their names as Bassi and pretend to be from Fer ara: it is asserted, howe ere, that their real naine Zuilani and that they are natives of Rarenna No doubt the scoundrels will meet with the of the European Liberal party, and more especially Mazzini the Apostle of the Dagger, still crimes merit; the world has bas at all ereats before it another specimen of the results
beralism. The Gazelte de France is bority tor the abore details, in which no on coquainted wilb the principles of the Rerolutionbis surprise.
The European political news is in otaer re spects devord of interest. It seems that the long vexed Yelverton case is now brought to a close by a deciso of the Scotcl Courts adreme not be able to approve; but that she is to al intents and purposes the wife of Major Yelverbeyond the possibility of doubt. The mean spirted wretch her busband escapes conriction indeed for bigamy, but only in virtue of a remnaat of the infamous Penal Laws which Protestantism imposed on Ireland, for no such Statute is much longer to disgrace the Statute Book the first named country. The law of which Major Yelverton availed bimself to get rid of his wife mas passed by an Lrish Prolestant Par that any marriage solemnized by a Calholio priest, between parties of whom both are no Catwors molve months imeditely inc for the tweive months, immediately preced soch au example of the dangerous consequences f making marriage-(we do not say the civi civil legislation, we do trust that our friends in Lower Canada will pause before they deliberately nd formally recognise in the central legislatur of the proposed new Union, the right
ing upon. "Marriage and Divorce."
The past weet bas bern maked by no very mportant military operations, but the situation the Mos maintaniog the struggle with their invaders.They are overmatched ; and in spite of their heroism, and the goodness of their cause must it
is to be feared, succumb to the brute force of the

## North, even as Poland ha gigate strentht of Rusia

The case of the St. Alban raiders is still pend ing before our Courts. Their counsel have udge Coursol in their favor, set the prisoner t liberty.
There have been riots at Chateau Richer arising out of a resistance to the ballot for the
militua, ordered by the goverument. The oficers whose duty it was to take the ballot, wer met by men armed wilb pistols who declared tha no ballot should take place, and were in conse-
quance compolled to withdraiw, their duty unper cormed. We learn that a force has been sent to Chateau Rıcher under the command of Col ringleaders of the riot hare been arrested.

The Montreal Witness on Celibacy -To some it is giren to find longues in ruanng brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every
thing ; on the Montreal Witness has been con ferred the fatal gift of detecting the blight of Romanism in every object that ke beholds. Poor man! the Papacy is a ghost which baunts him almays and everymhere-at his lying down, and
at bis rising up, and as he sits at meat. It is the one bitter drop whicb ever surging up, poisons the one bitter d dop dhin of his delights, and renders bim a bur-
the then to himself, and a bore and a laughing stock his readers.
presence of Popery, or the jufluence of Romisu principles, one would have thought that the Militia Bill of the Prorince was one of the mos eyed contemporary finds even theren the "Marls of the Beas""-Rev. xiii, 17,-and for th Protestants of Lower Canada a case of hardship,
and most grierous persecution. How comes and most gr
his to pass?
In this rise. The Milltia Bill creates three classes of Britsh subjects, from whom the milltia are to be taken. 1st. The service men ranging
from those 18 years old,to those over 45 ; and this from those 18 years old to those orer 45 ; and this
first class again is subdipided nto the unmarried ad the married-the latter being the class from Which the first balloting must take place. Now
the bardsbip and the grierous rfrong to the Proestants of Lower Canada consists is this: that the Romish section of the population are adicted to the enormity of early marriages : that in conFrench Canadian Romanists than Protestants are married, and that therefore an uadue proortion of the former are exempt from the opera our contemporary discourses eloquently upon the normity of early marriages, and the excellenc adopted from any religious or supernatural motires:
"T
equall "The bardahip"-that of the ballot-" is rers un-
equally distribnted be ween racee and religiona. -
What class is it marries 30 early nad so generally as
 donb
Frend
prude
the h
h


Seeing how constantif, when the voluntary cellbacy of Romish priests and nuns is in ques tion, our evangelical friends appeal to the tex mdiraage is honorable in all," the condemna ion implied in the above extract upou the Ca For marrying Canadlans for marryiag young, and strange, as does also the implied approbation of celibacy amongst English Protestants. article of faith, we say, amongst Prolestants, that purity, if embraced voluntarily from religiou and supernatural motives, and after a long, careful and dilgent course of self-examination; bu are determined in their chonce of a state of life not by religious and supernatural motives, but by pecuviary and natural molizes, were necessarily impure and unchaste, we suspect that we should be exposed to a volley of pretty hearty abuse from the "only daily religious" in the world, written in most choice Englsh, such as a M
or 2 Mrs. Gamp would delight in.
According to the primeiples land
erangelical Protestants it is impossible that Rom Shasts can be otherwise than mmaral. To live St. Paul hred, add as be himself tells us, tha be would that all men would live; to live chastels
and unmarried, in short, is according to the genrally received code of Protestant ethics mor ally impossible even roith the grace of God, and
with the belp of the Sacraments; even with the with the belp of the Sacraments; even wits and
ald and accompaniment of mortifications, and vigils, and fastugs, and macerations of the flesh. But if without any of these things, wilhout re-
tirement from the world and its seductions irement from the world and its seductions
ithout any supernatural motives, such as those acluded in the desire to lead a life in some degres resembling however remotely, the life led by ur Lord upon earth, by His Blessed Mother and by St. Paul, the Protestant refran from
marriage, not in order that he may be more fre
to serve God and to spend himself for bis fellow-
creatures, but that be may be able to bave his bouse, his furniture, his gown and everything about him handsome and respectable-then in such a case to doubt the compatibility of chastiy Celibacy, the voluntary celibacy of the Levite, who saeeling before the Altar of the Luring God sacrifices to Him all his desires, all bis earthig affections, and all his material enjorments,
is impure, an accursed thing, the note of the great apostacy spolen of by St. Paul in bis leter to 'Timothy, 17. 3. But the celibacy of the cautious money-making, English Protestant who not for the lore of God but for the love of
Mammon, refuses to marry, is a sign of his orhodoxy, as well as of bis moral superiority over the early marrying Catholic Canadian, and of hus rehgious proficiency.
The Catholic French Canadians may howere Cosple themselves by this reflection, that they do commit the enormity of early marriages marry," encourages marriages amongst all those whose vocation is not clearly declared to be towards the higher or celibate hife-they 10 this respect do but the more closely resemble their fel men, Catholics of Ireland, the purity of rhose young vellous in the ejes of all non-Catholics, and would be deemed nocredible were they not recorded by the rery best of witnesses, that is to say by Protestants. Any people might be proud of such a resemblance with the Catholic Irisb of their women are a model to the world, and he glory of the Catbolic Cburch.

A Hungry Mutton.-Oues Esuriens wnites the Times to make known a want keenly and enerally felt amongst Protestants of the Church England in these troablous tines. Our poor one; his State-provided shepherds bare no egard for the poor creature's sufferiags. Thus " I , Sir, sm an hangry ,
"I, Sir, sm a hangry sheep, and my apiritual pas"
tora and mastera do not feed me. I go Sundsy after

## Sunday to learn and of the thougand pal and am not guided.


 Tith any assurance of comfort! But the probebibility
is that he, poor man, Knows

In spite of the "open In spite of the "open bible," and such food a can aford to the hungry, such light as it can
theo on the dark ralley of death in which they bave gone astray, there are many oves esurientes in Protestant pastures; many who, like the writer
in the Times, feel their need of a teacher, and in the Times, feel their need of a teacher, and are lind leaders of the blind, who amongst Protestantf, impudently arrogate to themselres the title of shepherds and deputy shepherds of souls. -
Of what good to apply to these men for light and instruction and for food? Who gave them authority to teach? or when dad the Lord commission them to feed His sbeep?
The complaint of Ovis Essuriens is the formal condemnation of Protestantism. Neither " open bible" nor private judgment can clear away the spritual darimess, solve the doubts, or cure the disease with which the poor huagry wanderng sheep is troubled; and hesides, if the bible were be no need of teachers, of pastors, of clergymen or ministers of any kind. Every man should and would be his own manster; e reit man
could, and would in duty be bound to, go to the well of truth, and draw for himself without the istence of Protestant clergymen, ministers, preachers or expounders of the bible, is a standProtest against Protestantism, and gires the Igion of Protestants. A Protestant pulpit is a piece of wanton impertinence.
And this Protestants, such as our hungry a spip of a spirtual teacher to enlighten them, a spiritual
doctor to heal therr diseases, a spriilual pastor to lead thern into safe pastures, where the herbs are
not poisonous, and to show them at nightfall not poisonous,
which amongst the thousand paths around, is the one that leads to the true fold where no wolf
can break in and destroy-is to them necessary and must be had if they would not perish. But
God has given to man all that is necessary for Galration; therefore such a teacher, doctor, and shepinerd as our poor esuriens ovis is bleating after is to be found somewhere. But be is not to be found in Protestant pastures; and therefore it is clear he must be looked for somewhere else.
Blessed indeed, in the words of Our Lord, Bhesep that bungers, if bis Dunger, and the recognised impossisilhy of allaying that bunger
anidst the arid rocks, and bleak barren pastures of heresy, lead him to the rich, and ever verdant meadows of the Catholic Church. Such we have every reason to expect will be one of the
consequences of the now recognised worthlessness of Protestantism for all purposes of teachng and guiding, of consoling the weary, and feeding and guiding, of consol
those that are buogry.

Freedom or Education.- By publishing the manifesto of the Protestant Educational Asthe soundness of the principle on which it is based-to wit, that the State has no right to force a'man to pay for the support of a school or system of edacalion to whica he is apposed- w mit ourselves as to the details of the scheme which the manifosto adrocates. We think that if carried out it would operate very disadrantais not probable that the sum given by the State or educational purposes will be raised, and that is that sum Protestants can onlf cham a share in proportion to their numbers; whilst out of that share they would bave to provide for the entire department. The result would be to double the number of gorernment officials salaried out of the funds set apart by the legislature for educational purposes-those funds at the same time remaining the same. Such an arrangement would rie think never give satisfaction to either party
Again we thank that our Protestant friends sin rities have no right to coerce, or dispose of the mones of minorities contrary to the piews of the latter-in that clause of the manifesto wherein is proposed that corporate bodies bolding property in any scaoo! alstrict should have the power
determaning " though their governing Boards" to what school their taxes lor school purposes should be made over. The corporate body may consist of both Catholics and Protestants to whom its property would conjontly belong ; but the Goverang Board would represent only a majority of that body: bow then could it bave the right
appropriate money raised from Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately to the exclusive sup port of either Protestant or Catholic schools?
We pornt out what seem to us to be some
We pont out what seem to us to be some of he scheme proposed by our Protestant fellow citzzens, not from any hostle spirit, but because practicable measure, applicable to both section of the Prornce, brought forward, and carried into execution. For in dealing writh the school
question in Lower Canada we must not forget that the same question exists for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada; and that it is our duty adrantage or facility in the matter of educatio that a sense of duty, and the love of fair play may prompt us to concede to our non-Catiolic fellow-citizens in trower Canada. It is for this
reasou that we press for a candud answer to this question, which we audress to the Protestant Educational Association of Lower Canada:-
 or their section
you in your man
Canada where


Protestant Missionary Enterpaise.We learn from the London Missionary MagaDine quoted by the Montreal Echo of the 15th living in Pekin and that they bave made four lire onverts. Of these three are sad to be Manchus, and to hold some kind of offices in the
household of the Prince of Corea. The converson of the fourth, and the motres which incited bum to submit to baptism and to keep Sabbalb are thus detailed:-


We bave here the full explanation of all the made by Protestant Missionaries whether from amongst the heatten or from amongst Catholics. It is the "manna," or the "manna" in prospect
hat does it ; tis it is that opens the eges and softens the beart of pagans and of Papists. The Jews had a jolly time of it, argues the one, if all had for the picking up. Protestants bape a joily of it argues the other, siace somehow or vorld thai Papists, and if I join ther I am as good as provided for for life. It is the mateleads the Pagan to seek baptism and to keep the Sabbath, and prompts the hungry Romanist to fice the interests of his soul to the importunato cravings of his belly.

Emigration from the Nomthern States. - ne remarkable effect of the civil war, is the States to Mexico, as offerng the more eligible home for Papists. 'The Puritan or Jacobina lement is all powerful in the Northern States t present'; and the war party make no secret that their intent is to turn therr arms against the Church, so soon as their expected trumph over the South-which represents the Conservative element on th
complished.
This fact which has been plain as the sun at arty prejudices, is beg by poltuical passion and party prejudices, is begroning to assert itself even wherto bave been the warmest supporters of the Nortbern States in the long and bloody war Thich the latter therr South era neighbors. 'That by so doing Catholics 10 the sald Northern States were but preparing a rollies would not fall to apply at the earliest opportunity we bare long foretold, and to-day the New York Tablet is becoming conviaced of the ruth of our predictions. "It," says our conion 10 y Uatted States they certainly need not thats the lanatics of the Neut Yorli Tribune" But the New York Tribune merely reflects the preralling sentiments of the war pariy in the Northern lates. It Hatters the passions of the mob for the sake of popularity; and at koows that the in which Yankee Jacobins with an intuition which never deceires, recognise an enemy with whom compromise is impossible, and whose existence ts avowed princyples. In anticipation of the their ag great persecution annouaced planly througb the New York Tribune and the Puritan press of the States, Catholics are wise in fleeing from land in which they can no longer hope to find either crivil or religrous liberty
The New York Freeman with more modera ion than the majority of the journals of the
Vorthein States, thus puts the case of the Northein States, thus puts the case of the raiders:-

## 








This we beliere to be a farr exposition of the gulty of a serious offence aganast the Northern States, were it to encourage, connive at, or not aiding expeditions from Canada upon the neighboring republic ; but in giving "right of aspStates [so long as those fugitive belligerents do not abuse the asylum so granted」 Canada is uilty of no wrong towards its neiglibor.

Government at Washugton act, were the ex tradition of these Irish rebels as felons guilty of robbery, to be demanded of it by the Britisi Treaty
But if both the British and the Washungton Gosurgents as belligerents-as they have both jusurgents as beligerents-as they done-na the case of the Confederate Slates a demand for extradition, unon the grounds of felony; of such Irish insurgents be recenved and enterta

These are questions to wbich we should be glad to recenve an answer from our talented Freenaan.

The Union scheme proposed by the Quebec delegates does not seem to find many ardent supporters outside of the ranks of those who have a ready meationed eren the delegates from Prince lavor of the is anything but popular

A: Halifax there have been meetings on the subject, and as we learn from our exchanges attended with much excitement, especially on the called by the Mayor, and whice the friends of Dr. Tupper had packed, or attempted to pack ing a hearng for the arguments a from obtamsation. The great majority of those present are assured by the Halfax Citizen, were op posed to the Quebec scheme; but the "roughs" $i^{n}$ the sersice of Dr. Mup sucb a row, that Mr. Uniacke and his friends attempted in vain to make themselves heard. At last the latter left the meeting in disgust, and th
The following, on the same subject, is from the Patriat, of St. Jotn's, Nerfoundland:"This Colony, so far as we can read her intended
position in the Uuion, has everything to lose, und posthing whatever to gisin, by girigg up her geparate
notd indepandent exiatance. We sbould be very reInctant indeed to resign the protecting xegis of
Gratt Britain to form part of a Federation, in which
we should be onls congieuous for our selfimposed
 in well expressed
article and Canadian
foregoourd. - Pultiot.

Letters have been receivell in town from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, under date Paris, 5 th Dec. His Lordstip was in good health. Delays had occurred which bed prerented him from carrying out his origmal inten-
ton of assisting at Rome at the Feast of the tion of assistung at Rome
Immaculate Conception.
Singular Claim for Conpensation. The London Times reports some strange claims for compensation by the sufferers from the late inundation at Sbeffield, upon the pretence of grocer, who complains that by the inunuation all his customers were swept aray, and have since part of the town; in cousequence bis bnsioess has been destroyed. Another, a rat-catcher, drowned all the rats in the district that he was accustomed to operate in." Buttithe claim of a hus stated in the Times:
${ }^{\text {b }}$ ', A surgenn geut in a claim for damages canged ladies whom he woold otherwise have had to attend
at their confinembits."- Times. Neither of the rat-catcher nor of the surgeon were the claims admitted, but the Times adds thioned."

To Correspondents.-M. D. writes to us to contradict a statement that appeared in our Jorthinaves to be Rer. Mr. Lavalle, had been deprived of his priesuly faculties for abetting Feniansm. This prestly ach. D. denies ; and with the prbbication of this bis denial, he must permit us to let the matter drop, as we do not intend to revive an ancient, and we hope an extinct quarrel-one tor upon which the authorittes of the Clurch bav simple laymen, to meddle. M. D. will accep this as our reason for cot laserting his lette and for refusing to uiscuss in the merits of the melancholy business to which he alludes.

The Committee of the St. Patríck's Society beg to acknowledge mith many thanks the recesp
of $\$ 30$, [Thirty dollars] from the Hon. Thos Ryan towards the charitable fuod of the Societ

The Cominard of the Service Yölun reens.-His Excellency Lieut. General Sir W F. Willams, Commander of the Forces, ba been named Comm ander of the three auminustr
ve Batialions of Volunteers now on actual se tive.

Midnight Mass at the Grand Seminait. Chureh moore of no practice of the Catholic that of usberıng in the Great Festival of Cbrist mas by the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of Mass. There is something peculiarly impres at which men and angels assist, and in assisting romble nith holy fear-when offered in the nature is at rest, when not the hour, when ald save the occessonal howling of the winter brease breaks in to disturb the sweet tranquility in which all creation is of $H_{m}$ Whos bint et blem of the coming of Him Whose birth gave
the world that peace and consolation for which mankiud for forty centuries bad sighed in vann. Such was the idea that strucic us as we en tered the chapel of the Grand Seminary to assist Christmas Day. The interior of the magoificen edifice was ou that occasion more than usuall charming, ìaving been most brilliantly lighted up mith countless lamps, so beautifully arranged o $e^{\text {ach side }}$ of the building that, whlst bathing the thale full rays fell solily aud pleasantir upon the pision
of the bebolders. In the middle of the large and spacious sanctuary was erected a platform on Which wa 5 layd a glass frame, contaning war image of the "Yolant J esus,"-the whole ood taste could sugges
Solemn High Mass was celebrated on the oc casion, by the Rev. M. Lenorr, President of the Laboreau, as Deacon, and the Rer. M. Allard

## Sub-deacon

The splendid restments used on the occasion were, we were told, the gift of the Rev. Mr Barbarin, Priest, S.S., whose generosity is a Cbady so well known to our fellow-citizens. The Cborr rass, as usual, divided into tiro parts, one
of which was composed of the Ecclesiastics of of Which was composed of the Ecclesiastics of
the Grand Seminary and a number of Priests, all the Grand Seminary and a number of Priests, al
led by the Rer. M. Larup, Acting Director of that Inst:tution; the other was composed of the students of the Moutral Coilege, under the
direction of the Rer. Mr. Lefebvie. The in sirection of the Puer. Mr. Lefebve. The
strumental music, consisting of a number of win and string instrumen ts, aecompanied by a powerful organ, was likewise under the exc ellent lead-
ership of the Rer. M. Lefebrre, of the College The organ, whaci is destined for the use of the Grand Seminary, is quite new, baving only lately been pucchased at Mr. Warren's celebrated
Organ Manufactory, Montreal, and is the one that took the first prize at the Provincial Exhib tion beld in this city last summer. The must at this solemn and imposing ceremony was, of course, exquisite, and such as can rarely be
heard outside of our beautiful Church. The ex raordinary proticency which the students of the Montreal College hare attained in ths "Hearenborn art of music," reflects the highest credit must be highly salisfactory to the reverend gen lemen who conducts that escellent institution.

The numerous friends of the Ref. Mr. Bayle Director of the Grand Seminary, will b appy to leara that sural Thers have been al ada 2 very short and pleasant royage across the Allantic, ad, a hat aiens, enjored exceile health. His many old Criens mathe Seminary St. Sulpice, Paris, the Parent House of the Sul ment, must have recired their renerable brothe with sentiments of unmirgled pleasure and satisfaction. He will not, probably, retura before Easter. In the meantime the Patrons and other well-wishers of the Grand Seminary will be lischarged by a gat the duties of Director are hes as the Rev. Mr. Larue, Professor of Mora Theology in that Instutation.

The fine parish church of St. Josepb de Beauce was totally destroged by fire on the af ernoon of Tuesday last. The fire caught in the but one of the reverend gentlemen was fortusate nough to save the greater portion of the sacred vessels in the building from the flames. The The buildiag was insured for two-thirds of ralue.-Herald, 3 rd inst.

Inportant Ru:\%R. - Rumora have been prevalent for some time of aa, iocrease to the mperial military force in Canada. It is now tated in military and our well-infor arcies that the Coldstream Guards and other regiments ordered to bold themselves in readiness to em
bark for Canada. The reason given is the same circles for this movement is the intention of the nauguration of Mr. Lincoln in March next to recognise hum as the President only of those
States for which he has been elected; thus off cally a firming the disunion of the formerly United States spoken of by Earl Russell in his letter to
 above named subject for the benefit of the "Young Men's Society." The subject is an interesting one, and Mr. Murphy is master of his
subject, so that we are assured that the Lecture will be not only interesting, but profitable to the gipen. Particulars in our next.

We would drect attention to Mr. Curran' Lecture on the Irish in America published on our first page.
death of a beloved teacher. Death is sad at all times;-sad, when it tears he yourg grll frow he happy wome-circle in the the mother part from her sleeping children; sad when it leaves the cradle empty, and bushes the merry laugh of infant prattler; but when it car erry the rirgin-spouse of Jesus to her Lord's emrace, its rery sadness becomes beautiful and consoliag. Thus we have thought, thus we bave said we stood, not mith tearless ege, beside the vely bier of a dear departed Teacher
Four years ago, a young girl, rich in accom iety and rirtue, knelt at the foot of the altar ad consecrated ber whole life to the service of
God and her neighbor, as an Ursuline: there she vorred to remain pare, humble, and obedien o the end of her days. In the midst of friends, warm and true, she bad heard the roice of Goo
calling ber to bigher perfection; she hestated not, but left all to obey. Without one pang
f regret, she renounced the illusire bopes of youth, for the purer joy of loring and serving
God as His consecrated spouse : and from Heaen abore Jesus watched, orer the little fower
which sweetly bloomed in the shade of the Clois-

After a fer jears of derotion and sacrifice consumption declared itself; gradually the assi-
duous Tleacher was forced to resign her seat in class to anolher. Even the care of the "little nes," whom she had lored with all a mother' declinng strenglt. It was a sad day for he gentle mistress was to leave them: so patient
ad she been in teachigg their little lessons, so gen she been in teaching their little lessons, so beautiful staries, in whicl: good childreo are alneir They loved her with all the rarmth of their young bearts, and when at times she still
came to pay th?m a visit it was indeed a day of
Mojoling. St. Ignatius had yet one earthly wish
Mother id earthly it could be deemed) that remained un-
satisfied.
A belored brother was waititg to conser bate
hinself to the Almighty, and often had she been beard to say ; "If I can but see my dear brotbe priest, I shall de contented. Ife will contrues now interrupt."
That day came and his first Mass mas offered It up the Conivent Chapel. A ray of happiness recerre her Maker from his hand. It re maded her, she said, of the joy she bad experi
noced when for the lirst time ber Sariour had ested on her bosom, and of that other blessed day when later, s
bis Divine service.
Her health, from that day, declined with apidty; her sufferings were notense, but no prayer to be released ever crossed her lips. 1
was a happiness to suffer for her Lord, sioce she ould no longer labor for Hurn.
Nor did the dying Nun forget those who sur head, when ber lips could no longer articulat ber thanks, spoke her gratitude, and showed tha he appreciated the services of her loving sisters.
At last, the strife of nature was at an end calmly she sank to her last
the arms of her Sariour.
Her sisters thought her dying, when she slept;
And now,
It was a solema spectacle to see ber laid ou with thapet, dressed in the habit of the Order the crucifix that she thad pressed to her dyna lips, tightly cl
parent bands.
All eartlyly beauty bad ranished from her pale,
emaciated face hut a sweet smile lingered on emaciated face, hut a sweet smile lingered on
her hips, and an expression of serenity rested on
hat countenance mhere death bad placod bis that countenance where death had placed bi
seal. The happiness which bad now become her portion, seemed to have left its impress on her
Truity it is a blessed thing to live under the banner of St. Ursule, and to imitate as closel as did our dear mother St . Ignatius, the examples
of those saiats who reign wiith her above. For p part 1 cannot say for ber soul " Requescat ace," but I say to her from this weary world

Wr Remittances unavoidably crowded out.

Birth.
In thig oity, oa the 29th alt., Mrs. Robert Suther
Land, of a daughter.
MONTREAL RETAIL MAREET PRJOES.

## Flour, con Oatmen), do ndian Mea

Beass,small white per min, Lard, do.
Potatoos, per bag
Oniona
do

Lagbs
Eggs, fresh, per dozen
Batter, freei per 16 ,


hontreal wholesale markets
 Extra, $\$ 4,55$ to $\$ 4, \$ 6 ;$ Superior
Bag Flour, $\$ 2,35$ to $\$ 2,38$. Oatmeal per bri of $200 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 4,75$ to $\$ 5,00$;
 demand, at $\$ 5,40$ to $\$ 5,50$,
Bunter- $\$$ tore packed in
small packages at $00 c$ Egg per dozo, ooc.
Lard per lo, fair demand at 00 c to 00 c .




T. PATRICK'S SOCIITY'

## PROHEMADE CONCERT,

WILL BE HELD IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th Jan, 1865 The Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation hape
kindly consented to ocoperate with the Societfy in



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E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingsten. THE above Institution, gitated in one of the moe completeiy organized. Able Tenchers have bean pro.
vided for the varion departmenta. The objoct oo Vided for the variong departmenta. The object o
tho Ingtitution is to imparta good and eolide edinca-
tion in the fullest semse of the word. The bealth morsle, and manners of the papila Fill be an objec
of constant attention. The Oonras of instrcotion
wi include
 languages.
Hoard and Taition
Board and Taition,
early in Advance.)
yearly in Ad vance.).
Use of Library ding stay, \$2.
The Annal Session commence
tember, and ends
tember; and ends on the First Tharsday of Julg.
July 218t, 1861 .

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