

The True Witness.

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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
MAY—1867.

Friday, 10—St. Antonio, B. O.
Saturday, 11—St. Mark, Ev.
Sunday, 12—Third after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph.
Monday, 13—St. Anselm, B. D.
Tuesday, 14—St. Fidele de S. M.
Wednesday, 15—St. Pius V. P. C.
Thursday, 16—St. Ubalde, B. O.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

Office of the Roman Loan, at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
11 Nassau street, corner of Pine, N. Y.
March 19, 1867.

The coupon of interest of this loan due on the 1st of April, 1867, will be paid as follows:—
New York, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Philadelphia, at the banking house of Drexel & Co.
Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Tormey & Co.
New Orleans, at the Southern Bank.
St. Louis, at the banking house of Tesson, Son & Co.
Louisville, at the banking house of Tucker & Co.
Cincinnati, at the banking house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. and Hermann Garaghty & Co.
Boston, by Patrick Donahoe.
Providence, R. I., by George A. Leete, Esq.
MONTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal.
QUEBEC, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal.
Havana, Cuba, J. C. Burnham & Co.
Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.
AGENT FOR CANADA:
ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal.
The interest on the Bonds of this loan will hereafter be paid \$2 50 and 62 cents.
ALFRED LAROCQUE.
Montreal, 16th April, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though a Conference, in order to settle peaceably, if possible, the Luxembourg question, and to mediate between France and Prussia, is actually taking place in London, the men of money who make up what are called the "financial circles," and whose means of information on political subjects are generally pretty good, do not appear to be very sanguine as to the results. The Conference was to meet with no settled plan of its own to put in place of the pretensions of the contending parties. M. Moustier, the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated confidently, however, in the *Corps Legislatif* that a basis had been discovered on which negotiations might be safely constructed.

The Derby Ministry met with a defeat in the House of Commons on the evening of the 2nd inst., and accepted the amendments carried by their opponents. There was to be another monster meeting in Hyde Park on the evening of the 6th inst., and in anticipation of riots, special constables were being sworn in.

The Commission in Dublin for the trial of the Fenian insurgents has sentenced two of the prisoners to death. We doubt if this severe sentence, though in harmony with the legislation of all civilized communities, will be carried out. The Queen is believed to entertain strong personal feelings against the infliction of capital punishment upon any political offenders; and though in the North of Ireland, cruel and savage bigots may dream of renewing the atrocities of '98, the people of England, generally, repudiate the bloodthirsty sentiments of the Orange fanatics, and are in favor of mild measures. Besides, we must bear in mind that, though the avowed principles of Fenianism are worthy of all condemnation, since they are at bottom the principles of Continental Communists, and of the Revolution, the men in Ireland who have embraced these principles, and fought for them, are in many respects entitled to our pity, though not to our sympathy. They have shown themselves rash, and devoid of all prudence; but during the short rising they did not approve themselves cruel or bloodthirsty, they were not guilty of any wanton act of outrage on person or property. Looking upon them as mistaken, misguided men, and as political offenders, we must admit that, in so far as they have conducted themselves in Ireland, their conduct has been that of brave men, who believed that they were fighting in a good cause, and who did not disgrace that cause by any cold-blooded effusion of blood. They fought, and they must stand the consequences of their

rashness, of their obstinate resistance to the warnings and command of their Church; but in their favor, and as an argument for mercy towards them, it may be pleaded that, as they abstained from all wanton violence, so it would be inexpedient to hang them, even though it be necessary that the Government should show to the world its determination to assert its authority and to protect the persons and the property of its peaceful and loyal subjects. The Government will have no difficulty in obtaining conviction, for in all the Irish papers it is asserted that the Fenians are offering themselves in crowds as Crown witnesses, or informers, against their comrades. Many perhaps have from the first been spies, who obtained admittance into the Fenian ranks with a determination to sell the secrets of the Society to the authorities at the first favorable opportunity.

By latest telegrams we learn that the dreaded Reform meeting in Hyde Park passed over without any violence. Prussia, though accepting the Peace Conference, complains that France is still making military preparations.

In the United States a motion has been made to bring up Jeff. Davis on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The Washington authorities will either have to release the man whom they have so long illegally detained a prisoner, or to bring him to trial. If they adopt the latter course, they can scarce expect a favorable result since their tool, the scoundrel Conover, has been convicted of perjury, and can hardly again be made available to swear away, at the bidding of Northern Liberals, the lives of innocent men.

The members of the Canadian Ministry may soon be expected back in this country. Then will come the tug of war.

DIocese of HAMILTON.—The Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, accompanied by his Secretary—the Rev. Mr. Heenan—is now on his way to the Holy City, to take part in the celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, first Bishop of Rome. Before his departure His Lordship was waited on by a deputation from his diocessans, and was presented with a purse of \$400 from the congregation of St. Mary's Church; the Rev. Mr. Heenan was likewise presented with a purse of \$150 from the ladies of the same congregation. During the absence of the Bishop the affairs of the Diocese of Hamilton will be managed by the Very Reverend Vicar General Gordon. We publish the Address and reply in another column.

The Bishop of Ottawa is about to proceed to Rome.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF RIMOUSKI.—On Wednesday, the first of May, the Right Rev. Mgr. Langevin was consecrated as first Bishop of this newly erected diocese, in the Cathedral of Quebec.

The Prelates officiating were—His Lordship of Tloa, Administrator of the Arch-Diocese of Quebec, assisted by Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers. All the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Quebec were in attendance, and the church was very densely crowded. Besides the above mentioned Prelates, there were present as representing the Episcopate of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, their Lordships the Bishops of Toronto, Ottawa, and St. Hyacinthe; the Sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the last named Prelate, and was greatly admired for its eloquence and the spirit of true devotion with which it was inspired.

The religious services of the day being completed, the Bishops and Clergy present at the Consecration assisted at a banquet laid out in the Seminary of Quebec; after which addresses to the newly consecrated Bishop were presented from the Pupils of the *Petit Seminaire* of Quebec, from the *Institut Canadien*, and from the Society of Colonisation; to all of these His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski returned appropriate replies.

The Rev. M. Edmond Langevin, Secretary of the Arch-diocese of Quebec, has been appointed Vicar General. The Rev. M. Langevin, V. G., will accompany Mgr. Langevin to the Diocese of Rimouski.

We learn with regret, from the Quebec correspondent of the *Minerve*, that Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, was attacked with indisposition at Quebec. The Reverend Prelate had overworked himself, especially during Lent, by his incessant labors in the Pulpit, and the Confessional, and his self-imposed fatigues in the administration of his large and important diocese.

ST. JOSEPH.—On Sunday evening next, at 4 P.M., will take place the blessing of the bell for the Chapel attached to the St. Joseph's Asylum in Cemetery Street, under the charge of the Grey Nuns.

Subscribers changing their residences are requested to send notice to this office, in order that their papers may be properly delivered.

CONCERT.—We would remind our Montreal friends of the Concert to come off this (Thursday) evening, in the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street, and of which the particulars will be found in the advertisement on our fifth page. It will be remembered too that the proceeds will be for the benefit of the St. Ann's Band, which has so many claims upon the Irish public.

WHAT THE PROTESTANT BISHOPS TAKE FROM IRELAND.—The London *Times* publishes a statement of the assets left by each of the undermentioned Government Bishops of the Church as by Law Established in Ireland, since 1822. This sum, the *Times* adds, does not include any real property the deceased may have purchased with the proceeds of his ecclesiastical income; neither does it include any settlements that he may have made on any members of his family—and Protestant Bishops generally have very large families, sons, daughters, and nephews, for whom they, as a rule, provide very handsomely; neither does it include any stock that the Reverend Father in God may have possessed—but which, says the *Times* significantly, 'he may have transferred to avoid legacy duty, or possibly to avoid the fame of having died too rich for the Bishop of a poor Church.'—*Times*.

Well! after all these formidable deductions, here is the statement of the assets of these Protestant Apostolic men:—

Name.	See.	Assets.
Broderick.....	Cashel.....	£80,000
Trench.....	Tuam.....	73,846
Alexander.....	Meath.....	73,000
J. G. Beresford.....	Armagh.....	70,000
Tottenham Loftus.....	Glogher.....	60,000
Lawrence.....	Cashel.....	55,000
Bisset.....	Rathoe.....	46,000
Mages.....	Dublin.....	45,000
Griffin.....	Limerick.....	45,000
Whalley.....	Dublin.....	40,000
Leslie.....	Kilmore.....	40,000
Burton.....	Killaloe.....	40,000
Beresford.....	Kilmore.....	36,000
Knox.....	Derry.....	27,692
Plunket.....	Tuam.....	26,331
Stewart.....	Armagh.....	25,000
Singer.....	Meath.....	25,000
O'Beirne.....	Meath.....	20,000
Kyle.....	Cork.....	20,000
Stopford.....	Meath.....	14,000

In all, upwards of £860,000, or very nearly Four Million, Two Hundred Thousand dollars! It would, we suppose, be considered impertinent on the part of the Irish Catholics, that is to say of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland—were they to ask for the sight of the other side of the account—that which shows the amount of services rendered to them, the Irish people, in return for so many millions of dollars abstracted from their pockets!

Any how, it would seem as if the Irish Catholics might well complain of the Protestant Establishment, which fattens upon the generous endowments of their fathers to the Catholic Church, for Catholic purposes—as of something more than a "sentimental grievance." It seems to us to be a solid substantial thing enough—a financial grievance in fact, capable of being set down in dollars and cents, as above. Moreover, it must be remembered that the above given array of figures, financially formidable though it be, contains but a small, a very small fraction indeed, of the financial grievances. It does not show, for instance, the large sums extorted out of the pockets of the Catholic people of Ireland, but spent upon their own creature comforts, on their sumptuous establishments, on their wives and children, during their several lifetimes by our Irish Protestant Bishops; it shows us only the assets left at death, by twenty only of the said well paid gentlemen; and it says nothing about the enormous sums spent, and accumulated for the benefit of their heirs, by all the other dignitaries of the Protestant Establishment—by its Deans and Parsons whose name is Legion; and who, like locusts have long devoured the substance of the people of Ireland, and have grown rich upon the spoils of the Catholic Church.

And it must also be remembered that, of the Millions of dollars of assets left by the Protestant Bishops, as the proceeds of their several accumulations and boardings during their tenure of office, the whole amount at their death became secularised; and was diverted from one of the legitimate purposes of ecclesiastical property—to wit, the defraying the expenses of Christian worship, the sustenance of Colleges, Seminaries, Educational and Charitable institutions—to purposes altogether alien to the intentions of the original donors of the Church property of Ireland. But not only would it be impossible for a Catholic Bishop to accumulate such sums, but in the case of the latter, his property—he having no family to maintain—would at his death for the most part revert to the Church from whence it came, and go to the founding and endowment of the many necessary institutions of which, in Ireland especially, the Church stands in need. It would have gone to build and endow Catholic Universities for Ireland, or for some other analogous purposes, of which the people of Ireland would have reaped the benefit. As it is, these savings of the Bishops, or rather these abstractions from the revenues of the Church, have been devoted to the exclusive benefit of little Beresfords, and little Plunketts, and other members, male and female, of the deceased Bishops' families. This again constitutes, not a mere "sentimental," but

a very solid financial "grievance" to the Catholic people of Ireland, for whose exclusive use and behoof the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland were originally designed.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN THE LEVANT.—Our Protestant friends do not seem to have been very lucky with their missions lately, though these have been conducted with a great outlay of cash, and many a loud flourish of trumpets.—One in particular, a Yankee mission, at the head of which was a certain Reverend Mr. Adams, and which combined a plan of colonisation, with another for the evangelisation of the Jews, Turks and Eastern Christians, has eventuated as our Yankee friends would say, in a most ludicrously deplorable catastrophe. The Orientals would not be converted for any price; the party that accompanied the reverend missionary have been pretty nigh ruined; and the evangelical man himself has taken to drink, and other weaknesses unbecoming a minister of the Holy Protestant Faith. The Vice-Consul at Jaffa gives the following particulars, in which he lays the chief blame on the Rev. Mr. Adams:—

As to Adams, it is most trying that this drunken, blasphemous, heartless impostor should be allowed to call himself a minister of the Gospel. This man has led more than 150 of his fellow creatures to misery and death, in having deluded them to leave their homes, and to risk their families' lives and happiness, and he has cheated them, some out of all, some out of still more of their property. He and his wife, who is still more depraved, never attempt to alleviate the misery they have caused.

The dissatisfied party, consisting of about 52 persons, are now preparing to return to the United States; but to accomplish this they must wait till all their accounts are settled with Adams, and they have received the title deeds for and bought. Some of the people are without the means of defraying the expenses of their journey home.

From September 24th to October 30th, Adams ordered 201 bottles of brandy, besides several barrels of wine and English pale ale, thereby spending about \$150 in gold, and he was seen so often intoxicated by the natives that they called him the drunken Messiah.

A more favorable view of these Yankee missions in the East is attempted by a Rev. Mr. Bliss, writing in the *Congregationalist*. The *Montreal Witness*, not likely to depreciate the result of these missions, and taking the text of the Rev. Mr. Bliss as his authority, thus sums up their result.

"Islamism as an element of the Turkish Government is losing its power, and as a religious system is also fast hastening to decay. Many things indicate that it may be speedily extinguished. The corrupt organizations of Oriental Christianity are also losing their hold upon the people. A movement has arisen among the Americans for a reformation of their national church, and discussions among the Greeks and Bulgarians forebode new strife and new divisions. Even the Jews are divided among themselves."

"What is the source of these movements?" asks the *Witness*; and he tells us that the Rev. Mr. Bliss boastfully attributes them—the "strife," and the "divisions,"—and that decay of all belief in the old religion which is fast going on amongst the Moslem population of the Turkish Empire—to the influence of Protestant missions; to the "evangelical truth" which for years has been spreading in Turkey, and making aggressions not only on Islamism, but on the ancient Christian organizations throughout the East. We are quite prepared to admit the reason assigned; for whatever may be our opinion of the efficacy of Protestantism to build up, it cannot be denied that it is very powerful to pull down and destroy; and that, wherever it goes, it may always be traced by the "strife" and the "divisions" which it brings with it, and which it leaves behind it.

The reader will not fail to be struck with the resemblance betwixt, or rather the perfect identity of, Protestant Missions in the Ottoman Empire, and Protestant Missions in Italy. Always "strife" and "divisions;" and the one thing that they accomplish is to shake the faith of those to whom they are addressed, without giving them anything positive in lieu thereof. In Italy their promoters boast of having caused the decay of Popery; in Turkey, of having accelerated the decay of Islamism; but neither in Italy nor in Turkey, do their warmest advocates pretend that they have given either to the Papist, or to the Moslem a new faith, or an improved code of morals.

The *Toronto Globe*, intent above all things on breaking up the present Ministry, and in getting a chance of office for Mr. George Brown, and the greedy half-starved pack of place-beggars who follow his lead, and yelp at his bidding—instantly that it is the immediate duty of the Liberal members of the Coalition to tender their resignations:—

"The true, consistent, patriotic course for the Liberal members of the Coalition to pursue, would still manifestly be to come out from the alliance—and to come out at the earliest possible moment. The Coalition of 1864 was not accepted by the Reform party as in itself either a public or a party advantage; on the contrary, it was recognized, and publicly declared by all the leaders of the Reform party to be, in itself, an evil—a demoralizing resort, that circumstances unfortunately compelled them to accept as the only means of carrying a great constitutional reform. The Coalition was most reluctantly accepted by the Reform party, with the full knowledge of all the evils that might possibly result from it. It was only accepted on the distinct understanding and determination that the specific measure of constitutional reform should be the one sole basis of the compact—that both parties should meanwhile retain their peculiar political principles and separate identity—that the work of the Coalition should be completed within a specific period of time—and that the moment the new Constitution was secured, the Coalition would end and parties revert to their natural position."—*Globe* 2nd instant.

A STINKING COURT-HOUSE.—Our Palace of Justice is little better than Typhus Fever generator, menacing Judge, Jurors, and Witnesses with death from its pestiferous atmosphere. One of the jurors on a late trial for murder had to withdraw ill, and shortly after died, poisoned in fact. We copy from our city papers:—

DEATH OF A JUROR.—It may be remembered that on the trial of Wilson for murder a juror became so unwell that the attendance of two medical gentlemen had to be immediately summoned to his relief. In their opinion, the juror's life was in danger if compelled to sit in Court until the termination of that trial. He was consequently permitted by the Court to retire; and another juror was empanelled. With reference to the incident before the adjournment of the Court to-day.

Mr. Devlin, addressing his Honor, said: I wish to draw the attention of the Court to a matter of the utmost importance, and one which not only affects your Honor and the professional gentlemen compelled to be present, but the unfortunate jurors themselves. A poor man, named Thomas Barnett, was engaged on a jury in a late case. He is now dead. There is not the slightest doubt but that he contracted the illness which has resulted in his death in this Court. I have therefore to appeal to your Honor to confer with your brother Judges so as to make arrangements with Government that this room may be made at least tolerably bearable for those who are necessitated to attend here. I suppose there is not in Canada such another room so badly ventilated and so wretchedly arranged. It is, therefore, a shame that the highest criminal tribunal in the land should not be better regulated for the administration of its duties. For my own part I may mention that if I had the honor to occupy a place on the bench, I would refuse to hold my Court here.

His Honor said it was useless to apply to the Government. They seemed to take no interest in matters of this kind coming from the Courts. The professional men themselves—particularly those in Parliament—were the parties to blame for much of the inconveniences they now experience. However, if they draw up a formal application and present it to the Court, it would be forwarded to the Legislature with the recommendation of his brother Judges.

Mr. Devlin: We will do so. The atmosphere here, even now, is unbearable, and renders it unsafe to remain in the room for any considerable length of time.

APPEAL TO GARIBALDI.—The *Presse* of the 5th, publishes over the signature Mowbray Hamilton, an appeal to Garibaldi for aid to Ireland. The subjoined is the text of this document, which itself bears date of 14th March:—

General—You constantly present yourself to us as the champion of the oppressed and the supporter of republican government—the only form of government which is not an insult to reason.

The Irish, so long trodden under foot, and to-day your political coreligionists, await with anxiety a word of sympathy from your lips—a protest against the oligarchy, the most detestable, the most tyrannous, the most rapacious of all, the English oligarchy.

Your countrymen have never suffered from Austria what we, Irish, have suffered from England. The fertility of our soil, our blood, have served to nourish the luxury of England, and to defend it against its enemies; and, for sole recompense, we have had famine and forced emigration.

Herewith I send you the appeal of the Irish republicans, to all those who, like you, General, abhor tyranny and injustice. Will you respond to it? Will you go for us what you have done for the Ottomans? If so, pray God to aid you and all that you hold dear! Devotedly yours,
MOWBRAY HAMILTON.

To this appeal we know not what reply either Garibaldi, or his friends will make. If they refuse its prayer, they stand self-convicted of inconsistency and hypocrisy; if they reply favorably to it, they will alienate the sympathies of their English Liberal, and psalm-singing friends; who, though well pleased to stir up insurrection abroad, care not to swallow a dose of the same medicine that they are in the habit of prescribing for the Sovereign Pontiff, and all Catholic princes.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.—In the Hamilton correspondence of the *Toronto Globe* we find the following very significant passage:—

The number of vicious youths of from 14 to 21 years of age, who keep our police authorities on the alert to look after them, would in all probability be somewhat alarming to people generally, if the truth were known.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—May 1867. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

We publish a list of the contents:—The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior, Illustrated; Las Days; The Impending Check-Mate, with an illustration; The Dodge Club, or Italy in 1859; Sugar-Making; Personal Recollections of the War; Josephine; Ristori; The Pond; Disraeli, with a portrait; Crete; Antipodes; The Virginians in Texas; At Bay; The Jim-Jims; Good Manners; New Aspect of the American Mind; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

LES RECOLLETS EN CANADA; par M. S. Lesage.

We have to thank the above-named gentleman for this pamphlet, containing a memoir of the Brothers and Fathers of this Order, and of the Church, now being pulled down, which, under the name of the Recollet Church, has long been one of our oldest, and most venerated ecclesiastical monuments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If "B." will, over his own name, but in strict confidence, favor us with the details which he would like to see published, we shall have much pleasure in reproducing them in the *TRUE WITNESS*.

THE ICE-BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.—This bridge, which resisted the attempt to blow it up with gunpowder, gave way at ten o'clock on Tuesday, 30 ult., night, and navigation may now be fairly said to have commenced. The only accident known by the breaking up of the ice bridge was the carrying away of the steamer "Article," as well as the Grand Trunk pontoon and shed.