

The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1873.

Friday, 17—St. Francis Borgia, C.  
Saturday, 18—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 19—Nineteenth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 20—St. Edward, C.  
Tuesday, 21—St. Callistus, P. C.  
Wednesday, 22—St. Theresa, V.  
Thursday, 23—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

"Hail Mary conceived without sin, the honour of  
our people. Let us greatly rejoice in this day which  
the Lord has made."

CIRCULAR

OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, TO THE  
SECULAR AND REGULAR CLERGY, AND THE RELIGIOUS  
COMMUNITIES OF THE PARISH OF ST. BRIDGET.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—We feel  
to-day compelled to raise our voice, for the  
purpose of reminding you of what we have done,  
at different periods, for the interest of your  
souls. Useless is it for us to prove that such  
is the exclusive end for which divine Provi-  
dence has appointed Us pastor of this city and  
this diocese, notwithstanding our unworthiness  
and incompetency. With the sole intention  
of fulfilling its important duties, have We,  
during the thirty-three years that We have  
lived among you, devoted our life.

You doubtless remember, or your predeces-  
sors may have informed you, how, availing Our-  
selves of the generosity of a wealthy citizen, and  
the good will of the R. Oblate Fathers, mis-  
sionaries of the diocese, We were able to comply  
with the desires of the Catholic population of  
your extensive parish, deprived of churches,  
and invoking Our help; and how, consequently,  
We encouraged the erection of the church of  
St. Peter, that the neighbouring faithful might  
more easily therein fulfil their religious duties.

When thus establishing the Oblate Mis-  
sionaries of Mary Immaculate in this large section,  
We had not the least intention of withdrawing  
the inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the  
ordinary pastors. We merely wished to give  
them pious and zealous auxiliaries, that We  
might meet the ever increasing spiritual wants  
of the excellent parishioners.

But shortly after it was found necessary to  
create new religious establishments in this part  
of our populous city; and to endow our action  
with greater wisdom, We had recourse to the  
authority of the Holy See, before dismembering  
of the parish of Notre Dame.

The erection of the parish of St. Bridget  
was one of the results; and you are all fully  
aware, that in the establishment of this new  
parish, We imposed on Ourselves the strict  
duty of obeying the Apostolic decree of De-  
cember 22nd, 1865, by intrusting the charge  
thereof to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and by  
scrupulously observing all the other articles of  
that venerable decree.

Consequently the gentlemen of the Seminary  
had the spiritual charge of this populous parish,  
until the time, when the Holy See commanded,  
by its decree of July 30th 1872, the erection  
of two churches in the circumscription of St.  
Bridget, one for the Canadians, and one for the  
Irish.

The Seminary being then of opinion, that  
these divisions and sub-divisions were more and  
more scattering, and therefore disorganizing the  
community, came, after mature reflection, to  
the conclusion that they could not bear the  
spiritual burden, and should place it back in  
the hands of the Ordinary. This they did  
first by word and then by writing, in a letter  
bearing date May 31st last, in which the Re-  
verend Superior makes to Us the same declara-  
tion, that it may be for us perfectly authentic  
and official.

This is the reason, dearly beloved brethren,  
of the change of pastors now taking place  
among you. Thus it is evident We do not  
compel the Seminary to withdraw from this  
parish; but the Seminary, in virtue of divers  
Apostolic decrees which prescribe Our line of  
conduct, hands Us back this parish, that We  
may intrust it to other pastors.

These new pastors, We trust in divine  
Meroy, succeeding those who have so long  
bestowed upon you their pastoral care, will

show themselves equally zealous in promoting  
the salvation of your souls. In the measure of  
their scant resources, they will endeavour to  
multiply among you religious establishments,  
which will more and more strengthen faith and  
piety among you, and will secure the temporal  
and spiritual welfare of this new parish.

Therefore will they, agreeably with the  
Apostolic decree above quoted, take the neces-  
sary steps for the erection of two new churches,  
one for the Canadian, and the other for the  
Irish population. We have already received  
from several members of this latter population  
a Petition, in which they ask of Us permission  
to build this church, recommended by the Holy  
See for them and their countrymen. In the  
present Circular, We repeat publicly and in  
writing the language We held to them in the  
secrecy of private conversation, namely, that  
We would grant that petition, by encouraging  
the erection of this new church. We must at  
the same time make known what we told them,  
namely, that the petitioners must bear the ex-  
penses of this building.

The same We repeat to the Catholics of the  
Canadian population, who feel the indispensable  
necessity of a church wherein they may com-  
fortably assemble, there to hear the word of  
God, there to assist at the divine offices, there  
to receive the sacraments and every other  
religious help, through the ministry of their  
pastors.

We indulge the firm hope, that they will  
cheerfully imitate the splendid examples of  
their brethren, inhabiting newly dismembered  
parishes, wherein rise, as if by enchantment,  
new churches, and wherein old ones are restored  
and adorned by their generous contributions.  
Moreover, you may easily understand the neces-  
sity of dividing this populous parish in as many  
distinct parishes, as will be required by the  
rapid increase of population. This will be  
done in the course of time, and according to  
the resources afforded by divine Providence.

Full success, dearly beloved brethren, will  
you reap in all your works, if you show your-  
selves humbly obedient and respectful to your  
pastors, and stand strongly united together.  
For, in every and especially the religious sphere,  
union is strength; and great things will you  
certainly perform, if you are all but one heart  
and one soul. Assuredly will all those who  
some years hence shall contemplate the works of  
your faith and your piety, joyfully repeat these  
words of Holy Scripture: "Behold how good  
and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell  
together in unity."

Such are Our wishes for you all, dearly be-  
loved brethren, and for your pastors. They  
will watch over your religious institutions as  
well as your families, since both will be for  
them the matter of a strict account before the  
Supreme Judge. You will then by your zeal,  
by your obedience, by your piety, lighten the  
heavy burden which they carry for the love of  
your souls. Theirs will be the joyful and  
blissful task, to promote the sanctification of  
the flock intrusted to their care, because in you  
all they will behold truly faithful lambs. By  
this renewal of fervor in the practices of reli-  
gion, you will kindle in Ourselves greater con-  
fidence to appear before God; as We cherish  
the thought, that We shall leave you on this  
earth strongly resolved to work out more  
strenuously than ever the great affair of your  
salvation. For what other will be our crown,  
than that we bear you in the bonds of our  
charity, and that according to the Apostolic  
word, "We have for you been in labour."  
While awaiting that long desired day, you  
will pray for Us, who never cease to recom-  
mend you to divine Mercy, and who are of  
you all, the most humble and devoted pastor  
and servant.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In a few weeks the great question that  
agitates France, and indeed all Europe—the  
question of the restoration of the Monarchical  
form of Government—will have to be decided,  
and though there are many difficulties to be  
got over, the chances of a restoration are bright.  
In the Assembly some 350 members are said  
to be in its favor; in the rural districts it will  
probably find numerous partisans; and amongst  
the holders of property generally, the great de-  
sire is for a stable government, no matter by  
what name it be called. In the large cities  
and centres of population, on the other hand,  
the doctrines of the Revolution are still firmly  
held, and adored to by a vast multitude. The  
difficulty, however, we suspect, will be found,  
not so much in the placing of Henry V. on the  
throne of his ancestors, as in keeping him  
there. Indeed Restorations, whether of Stuarts  
or of Bourbons, have not been permanent;  
and whilst for the sake of religion and of social  
order we hope for the permanent restoration of  
the Monarchy in France, we cannot close our  
eyes to the fact, that the task will not be easy  
of accomplishment. What side the Army will  
take cannot yet be predicted, but we may be  
sure that it will favor any political order that  
may hold out to it prospects of wresting from  
the Prussians their laurels; the Catholic

clergy may be looked upon as favorable to the  
Restoration, though of course they are willing  
to accept any form of Government that shall  
approve itself competent to fulfil the legitimate  
functions of Government.

The health of the Holy Father, in spite of  
sinister rumors to the contrary, continues to be  
good. He is reported as having publicly de-  
clared his determination not to leave Rome.

The telegrams from Spain speak gloomily  
of the prospects of the loyalists, or Carlists,  
but as these agencies for the transmission of  
cables are in the hands of the revolutionary  
party, we must receive the tidings they send  
us with caution. The reverse that they an-  
nounce to-day, may to-morrow turn out to have  
been a great success. Since the failure of the  
bombardment at Alicante, much consternation  
has fallen upon the defenders of Carthage, and  
it is not expected that they will be able to  
hold out much longer.

At Fort Klamath, on Friday, the 3rd inst.,  
were hung Captain Jack, and other Modoc In-  
dians, for their slaughter of United States  
officers and men at the Lava Beds. The In-  
dians met their fate stoically, but amongst the  
onlookers there was much wailing. Perhaps  
when the mists of passion and prejudice shall  
have cleared away it will be confessed that these  
Modocs, though guilty of treachery, had been  
as much sinned against as sinning; and that  
they had but bettered the instructions in  
villainy given them by the white man.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine commenced on  
Monday.

The Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, the suspended  
priest of Callan, has, it is said, at last submitted  
himself to his ecclesiastical superiors, and on  
Sunday, the 21st ult., publicly notified his sub-  
mission by ceasing to say Mass. It is to be  
hoped that the great scandal that he has caused  
may be atoned for by his *amende honorable*.

M. Masson's mission to New Brunswick to  
obtain if possible better terms for the oppressed  
Catholic minority has, it is said, failed. Some  
of the Protestant papers boast that they have  
the Catholics under their thumbs, and will keep  
them there; but the *Freeman* warns them that  
there shall be no peace in the country till jus-  
tice be obtained. The struggle may, probably  
will, be protracted; but never will Catholics de-  
sist, or abandon the contest for Freedom of  
Education. "The Catholics"—says our es-  
teemed contemporary—"may be wronged, op-  
pressed, plundered and reviled, for years to  
come as they now are, but they will never cease  
to protest against the wrong and to struggle for  
justice."

Were the position of parties reversed in New  
Brunswick; were it a Catholic majority at-  
tempting to enforce an obnoxious system of  
State-Schoolism on a Protestant minority, we  
know what the latter would reply. "As the  
Lord liveth you shall never have a penny from  
us for the support of your detested schools ex-  
cept at the point of the bayonet."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—  
A Pastoral bearing the signatures of His Grace  
the Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops  
of that Ecclesiastical Province, has just been  
published, and its contents are such as to gladden  
the heart of every true Catholic. The progress  
that the Church is making is wonder-  
ful; and unless we adopt the hypothesis of  
divine assistance is inexplicable. No human  
causes can be assigned sufficient to account for  
the phenomenon. Allowing all that it is pos-  
sible to allow for the increase of Catholicity by  
immigration from Catholic Ireland, still we  
can but wonder at the rapid strides with which  
the but lately despised, and still hated Church  
is advancing to dominion in the very strong-  
hold of heresy. That is the Lord's doing, and  
it is marvellous in our eyes.

Much, as must be admitted, of this progress,  
or rather of this return to the true faith, is  
due to the Irish Catholics who have established  
themselves, and reared families in England;  
for Ireland has been, and will long continue to  
be, a land of apostles, and her people an instru-  
ment in the hands of God to spread the know-  
ledge of Catholicity amongst the English speak-  
ing nations of the earth. As all know, the  
English language seems destined to be the lan-  
guage of a majority of the human race. It is  
already the language of the Northern portion  
of the American Continent; and in the South-  
ern hemisphere and in the islands of the Pacific  
Ocean, it is everywhere asserting its claims to  
supremacy. But wherever the English lan-  
guage is spoken we find an Irishman; and  
where there is an Irishman we find the Catho-  
lic priest. As of old amongst the Semitic  
races it was the peculiar glory of the children  
of Israel, God's chosen people, that they kept  
alive the Monotheistic faith amidst the univer-  
sal corruption of mankind, so amongst the  
Aryan races, to the Irish Celts has been given  
the proud task of keeping burning the torch of  
faith; whilst the cruel treatment to which from  
their fidelity to the truth they have been ex-  
posed has, by compelling them to emigrate, been  
the means of kindling the sacred fire in all parts  
of the globe. English Catholics owe to the

Irish a debt which they can never repay, and  
which can never be over-estimated.

But besides this cause, the influx of Irish  
Catholics—the rapid growth of the Church in  
England is also greatly due to conversions from  
Protestantism. These conversions are con-  
stantly taking place, and attract no notice.—  
The Lord adds daily to the Church, such as  
shall be saved; and it is only when a Report  
from the Registrar General is given to the  
world, or a Pastoral such as that to which we  
have above alluded is published, that we are  
struck by the changes that are silently but  
steadily taking place in English society, hitherto  
almost exclusively Protestant. Compare Eng-  
land of 1873, with England of 1853:—

"Our Missions at that time," says the Pastoral,  
"were few and isolated, with intervals of a day's  
journey between altar and altar. The establish-  
ment of the Hierarchy in 1850, the erection of 13 Episco-  
pal Sees has opened up 13 sources of Pastoral care,  
each of which again has thrown out a whole dioc-  
esan organisation, and multiplied churches, mis-  
sions, clergy, schools, and colleges. In its first nine  
years the Hierarchy was as yet only gathering its  
strength to expand itself; in the last 14 years it has  
almost doubled its centres of action and its resources  
of spiritual agency."

Of the fact thus recorded there can be no  
doubt, even the *Witness* admits it. "There is  
no doubt she"—the Catholic Church—"is  
making considerable acquisitions" says our con-  
temporary; and this, after due allowance for  
the Irish element, he attributes to the Ritual-  
istic movement, though Catholics well know  
that that movement is one of the cunning arti-  
fices by which Satan seeks to arrest the real  
Catholic movement. Ritualism or sham Catho-  
licism is one of the chief difficulties with  
which the Church has to contend. By its num-  
bers have been lulled to sleep as it were; and  
because they have successfully aped some of  
the postures, and vestments of Catholics, its  
adherents fondly imagine that they are veritable  
children of the Church. But for Ritualism the  
converts to Rome would have been far more  
numerous than they have been; and were it  
possible by Act of Parliament, or by sentence  
of the Privy Council, to stamp it out, the Catho-  
lic Church, not the Anglican Denomination  
would be the gainer.

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—  
The actual state of affairs in this section of the  
Dominion reminds one forcibly of the palmy  
days of the Protestant Established Church in  
Ireland, when unfortunate Catholics had to  
submit to having their little property seized  
upon and carried away to meet the demands  
upon them of the Protestant minister. Pre-  
cisely the same in principle is the persecution  
to which our brethren, the Catholics of New  
Brunswick, are exposed at the hands of the  
tyrant Protestant majority, as will be seen from  
the following extracts from our excellent con-  
temporary the *St. John Freeman* of the 26th ult.:

"THE SCHOOL ACT WAR.—The work of spoliation  
and robbery in the name of Progress and Education  
goes bravely on. Day after day does the voice of  
the auctioneer proclaim to the world that in New  
Brunswick religious liberty no longer exists, and the  
conscientious convictions of the minority are ruth-  
lessly trampled upon.

On Tuesday the carriage belonging to Dr. Travers,  
seized under execution for the tax imposed upon him  
for the support of schools which he regards as irrel-  
igious, was sold at public auction on the Market  
Square by Constable Hancock for \$140. The tax  
bill was \$39.

Two tables, five chairs, and three smoothing irons,  
the property of Mr. Bernard Earle, Charlotte Street,  
seized under execution for the school tax imposed  
upon him, were also sold at the same place by Con-  
stable Hancock. They realized only \$5.10. The  
tax bill was \$12.

On Wednesday, twelve reams of printing paper,  
the property of Mr. Anglin, seized under execution  
for the school tax imposed upon him were sold at  
Barlow's Corner by Constable Powers, who as usual  
made a speech. He excused himself from making  
any extended remarks, by saying that he had no  
sleep the previous night. He explained why the  
paper was being sold, said it was an excellent arti-  
cle, and called printers, dry goods men and grocers  
to bid on it. In reply to a by-stander he said his  
taxes were all paid and he felt proud to be able  
to pay a tax for free schools. He 'begged' of the peo-  
ple that this might be the last sale of the kind, and  
closed by an appeal to those present not to allow  
the paper to be sold at a sacrifice, as it was the  
property of a poor man. Mr. Geo. W. Day was the  
purchaser at \$4.05 per ream, a slight reduction on  
the actual cost.

Whilst sympathising with our Catholic  
friends, and denouncing the dirty conduct of  
these Protestants, who rob them in the name  
of an infamous law, to which no one owes any  
respect—we also congratulate them on the noble  
stand that they are making in the cause of civil  
and religious liberty. Every father of a family  
owes to them his thanks; every Catholic owes  
to them his prayers for their success in the  
contest in which they are now engaged, and  
from which we are confident they will never  
desist, until the rascally system of State-  
Schoolism shall have been dealt with as has  
been the not more objectionable system of State-  
Churchism that till lately existed in Ireland.  
The determination of the Catholics of New  
Brunswick—if persisted in, as we are convinced  
it will be, to pay not a cent to the support of  
schools to which they in the exercise of their  
divine rights as parents refuse to send their chil-  
dren—will lead to scenes so scandalous, to  
proceedings so indecent, to disturbances so se-  
rious in the social and political system of that  
Province, that, if not for the sake of justice,  
yet for the sake of peace, Protestants will at  
last be forced to abandon their felonious schemes  
to rob their Catholic fellow-citizens by taxing

them for the support of non-Catholic schools.  
The Catholics of the Dominion look on with  
interest on the "School War" now raging in  
New Brunswick and invoke the aid of the  
Catholic press of the British Empire to bring  
public opinion to bear upon an infamous ty-  
ranny which the Protestant majority of that  
portion of the British Empire is bent upon  
establishing over the Catholic minority. Let  
Catholics but make up their minds that State-  
Schoolism shall be put down, and the accursed  
thing must succumb at last.

ANOTHER BRAND.—The *Montreal Gazette*  
of the 1st inst., publishes the subjoined tele-  
gram from Quebec, which sets forth how a  
"habe of grace," another "brand snatched  
from the burning, has come to grief:—

"Quebec, Sept. 30.

"On Friday last the alarm was raised that a bur-  
glary had been committed in the Morin College.  
According to all appearances, a window on the ground  
floor had been open, a staple drawn, and the door of  
the store-room forced. From the store-room had  
been stolen a quantity of linen, &c., there stored,  
and the marks of violence used showed that the rob-  
ber had had some acquaintance with the duties of  
his office. It appears that the attention of Mr. Judd,  
the care-taker, was called to the fact of a burglary  
having been committed in the morning. Mr. Judd,  
after inspecting the main building, sent for the  
Principal of the College, Rev. Dr. Cook, and then  
communicated with the police. Detective Skeffington  
was given the case, and he worked it up cleverly.  
Satisfying himself at an early moment that the  
robbery had not been committed by any one outside  
the College, he began to suspect some one inside.  
Finding that there was a general absence on Satur-  
day he ransacked the whole building and was re-  
warded by the most extraordinary discoveries. The  
only person in the house besides the Judds was a  
Mr. Soucy, a convert from Catholicism and a student  
of theology. One fine day when Mr. Soucy was ab-  
sent, Skeffington inspected his room and there dis-  
covered all the goods missing from the store-room,  
a trunk full of linen, &c., stolen from the steamers  
St. Lawrence, Saguenay, Union, Clyde, Quebec and  
Montreal, clothing, jewellery, &c., and a lot of goods  
in a Saratoga trunk. Skeffington also possessed  
himself of the bank and memorandum books of Mr.  
Soucy, and obtained such an amount of evidence  
against him as justified him in arresting that gen-  
tleman yesterday. He was remanded to jail last  
night as the detective was trying to find an owner  
for a quantity of jewellery found in the possession  
of Mr. Soucy. The affair has caused no little sen-  
sation of a painful character in the religious circle of  
which Mr. Soucy had been so fortunate as to make  
himself a member."

This Mr. Soucy has had the misfortune to  
be found out a little sooner than is generally  
the case with the "brands," and this is the  
only thing, in so far as he is concerned, that is  
worthy of notice. But is it not astonishing  
that in spite of many warnings—that in spite of  
the Achillis, the Keatings, the Murphys,  
the Edith O'Gormans, and hundreds of others  
whose names it would be tedious to enumerate,  
and which are so well known in the Protestant  
world that it is unnecessary to mention them—  
is it not astonishing, we say, that Protestants  
should continue to receive with open arms, and  
clasp to their bosoms such fellows as, without  
exception, all these evangelical "brands" are  
well known to be? The Rev. Dr. Cook will  
we suppose for his own sake, be a little more  
cautious in the future, when again having to  
deal with a converted Romanist, whose eyes  
God has been pleased to open, and who has re-  
nounced the Pope in order to "come to Jesus."  
However valuable as witnesses against Rome  
these fellows may be—and no doubt when he  
shall have got over his present little troubles,  
Mr. Soucy will be a most powerful witness  
crying aloud and sparing not—still it is risky  
to harbor them; and the training of them in-  
volves no little danger to the linen and spoons  
of the Evangelical establishment in which they  
are prepared for the work of the ministry.

PROTESTANT TACTICS.—As a specimen of  
the monstrous falsehoods circulated by the Pro-  
testant press to palliate, if not justify, the per-  
secution of the Catholic clergy by the Govern-  
ment in Germany, we copy the following from  
the *British Whig*:—

"A Roman Catholic priest has been sentenced in  
Prussia to two weeks' imprisonment for preaching  
that marriage among Protestants is no more than  
concubinage."

This, as every one acquainted with the doc-  
trines of the Roman Catholic Church as laid  
down by her Councils, especially the Council  
of Trent, is, and must be a lie. No Roman  
Catholic priest ever preached such heretical  
trash, as that marriage among Protestants is  
no more than concubinage; for the Church  
anathematizes all who assert that because of  
heresy marriages may be dissolved.—*Conc.  
Trid. Sess. 24, can. V.* How then, if heret-  
ical marriages are in the eyes of the Church  
indissoluble unions, can her priests teach that  
they are no more than concubinage? A re-  
spectable journal like the *British Whig* should  
know better than to aid in circulating such un-  
truths.

It is true that the Church does not regard  
as valid unions, marriages contracted within  
the prohibited degrees, whether these be con-  
tracted betwixt Protestants and Protestants, or  
Catholics and Catholics. But the unions of  
Protestants contracted outside of the prohib-  
ited degrees, to which no impediments such  
as would prevent the lawful marriages of her  
own children exist, are by the Roman Catholic  
Church asserted to be lawful and indissoluble  
marriages; otherwise how would the *Whig* ac-  
count for the opposition which our Catholic  
members of Parliament invariably offer to Di-