

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 31—St. Raymond Nonnat, C. EXPENSES—1866. Saturday, 1—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 2—Fifteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 3—St. Stephen, C. Tuesday, 4—Of the Feria. Wednesday, 5—St. Laurent Justin, B. C. Thursday, 6—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamship Nova Scotian, which passed Father Point on the 26th, brings us European dates of the 10th. All her news of special importance has been anticipated by Cable dispatches, and we merely receive its confirmation. The weekly cholera statistics of London show a marked decrease in the disease.

A reply from the Prussian Cabinet to the French note, expressing no further wish for the rectification of the French frontier, was delivered to Napoleon by the Prussian Ambassador at Paris. The Prussian Government could not entertain the proposition, and declared any such rectification wholly inadmissible. The Emperor, in reply, stated that it was in order to satisfy public opinion in France that he expressed this wish to the Prussian government. He had considered such a wish just, but acknowledged the fairness of the arguments brought forward by the Prussian Cabinet, adding that the relations between Prussia and France should in no case be disturbed. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Prussia would not overstep the line of the Maine.

Throughout Europe the greatest satisfaction is felt with the Emperor's pacific views, and the world welcomes the assurance that the good relations between Prussia and France will continue.

By the dispatches of the 26th, we receive the news that a treaty of peace, between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria, has been signed at Prague; and thus for the present ends one of the most remarkable and eventful wars that has ever been chronicled—unbounded and unparalleled success, splendid victories, followed by important advantages on the one side, and on the other, misfortune, military dishonor, and notably diminished European influence. The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished; Austria, previous to the signing of the treaty, freely and unreservedly handing it over to Italy. Thus will this latter Kingdom, although in reality worsted by Austria, obtain through Prussia her demands, and bear away more than an equal share of the spoils.

Francis Joseph, unfortunate in arms, now turns his mind towards the more genial pursuit of peace, and determined to gain the affections of his subjects grants a new Constitution and a Ministry to Hungary, to be forced upon the basis of the constitution granted to the Maygars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution at that period.

The latest news from Mexico would appear to forebode the most gloomy future for Maximilian. France is bound to keep her good faith with the United States, and this latter power is anxious that no monarchy should exist on this Continent. Deprived of French aid, Maximilian can never unsheathe a successful sword in Mexico. It is positively asserted that if troops are sent to Mexico it will only be to protect French interest, and that they are in no wise to be used to uphold the ill-fated dynasty of Maximilian.

Our United States exchanges are barren of interesting news. The radicals are still making large bids towards obtaining the Fenian vote, and surely if bombast speeches and im-measured abuse of England and English institutions are of any avail they will have succeeded. Whilst England is showering her choicest compliments upon the United States for having performed half her duty, high American officials make common cause with her oath-bound enemies, and the prisoners taken for violating our soil are set free contrary to every principle of law and order.

Throughout Canada the greatest indignation

has been aroused by the precipitate extradition of one Lamirande, for forgery, alleged to have been committed in France.

Mr. Justice Drummond, before whom an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus was pending at the time of the extradition, characterised the whole proceedings as "atrocious," "illegal," and tending naturally to lesson that security which every one under the laws of Britain should possess. In this opinion he was sustained by all the Judges of the Superior Court at Montreal.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Louis, U.S. (The Rt. Rev. Peter Kenrick, D. D.) accompanied by the Rt. Rev. P.A. Fehan, Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., and Father Wheeler, of St. Louis have been passing a few days in our city. His Grace preached in St. Patrick's church at High Mass on Sunday last. We believe our distinguished visitors took the train for the west on Monday.

FENIANISM IN HIGH PLACES.

"Gentlemen, I thought it my duty to say openly to say at Vienna, to say at Turin, to say at public meetings in this country, that I thought Italy, (not Ireland) had a right to choose her own form of Government."—(Lord John Russell, at the Cobden Club, July 20.)

"The little Lord" has been making a great speech, in which, under the influence doubtless of the Star and Garter's best port, he has been "telling tales out of school." They are ugly tales—tales that tell as little for himself as he wishes them to do for the "the big boy" against whom he clats—tales that bring disgrace upon British honor and British truthfulness, and that reduce British statesmen to a standard lower than their greatest enemies might ever dare to pray for. Italian Princes betrayed by promises—Italy lost and won by the perfidy of British Wiggery. But let us throw a sheet over the dead past; it is neither lovely to look upon, nor pleasant to think of.

We never were any great admirer of Earl Russell. His wiggy was to us ever of the rankest; besides, with Punch, we deemed Johnny "too weak for the place." We admire him as little to-day after his tale-telling, as we did yesterday before it. If public men are bound to be consistent, Johnny is wrong somewhere.—We do not presume to say where, but either in Italy or Ireland, Johnny is wrong. "I thought it my duty," he says with an inflated vanity common to all little things, from Esop's frog to the last of the noble house of Russell, "I thought it my duty to say openly, to say at Vienna, to say at Turin, to say in public meetings in this country, that I thought Italy had a right to choose her own form of Government."

Now, without pretending to discuss wiggy with a scion of the noble house of Russell, without presuming to differ with the noble "little Lord" as far as Italy is concerned, we must confess we do not see our way clear in Ireland, when once this Italian theory is admitted. We little thought to find the noble ex-minister for Foreign Affairs in Fenian company, though we hardly see his way out of it since his Star and Garter speech.—Fenianism in high places is a startling disclosure which would appear to be merely sensational, if we had not the stern facts before our eyes. Of course, we pay the noble Earl the compliment of supposing that, in all his utterances, he is perfectly honest and consistent, and that what he says of one case, he means of all similar cases; that his love of liberty is an universal love,—not an Italian love only, but an Irish love—(his Lordship owns extensive estates in Ireland and none in Italy)—in fact a Catholic love. This being the case, the omission of Ireland from his Star and Garter speech is obviously an oversight—had he thought of it at the time he would have said it; he would as openly have advocated the right of insurrection for Ireland as he did for Italy; that if Italians have a right to throw off the yoke of their legitimate rulers, so have the Irish. This is a startling position for an ex-adviser of the Queen's most excellent Majesty; but it is a position clear and distinctly defined, and admitting of no doubt. I thought it my duty to say openly, to say in Dublin,—(oh no! that's a mistake—excuse me, we're not talking of Ireland to-day),—at Vienna, at Turin, in public meetings in this country, that I thought the Irish—(no! no! I don't mean the Irish to-day)—the Italians had a right to choose their own form of Government.

Nor was this his only Fenian utterance. "I believe the time has come," he says, (it is the noble Earl that speaks in London, and not a Colfax or an Oglesby at Chicago,) "not when treaties shall be thrown aside, but when the treaties which are not in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants of the countries which are to be ruled should be altered, and, to a certain degree, superseded, in order to make their Governments conformable to the people that are to be ruled."—(Cheers.) And again, after speaking of the treaty of Vienna, and the ceding of Venice to Austria, and Poland to Russia, (what a strong analogy they bear to Ireland!) he says: "But with regard to all these countries, I think the time has come when the people, the inhabitants, will have to be heard. If their governments are conformable to the wishes of the

people"—(had he the Irish executive in his mind's eye as he uttered these things)—"they will be confirmed and maintained; if they are not conformable to the wishes of the people, we shall find armies led by skillful commanders, and under the direction of able ministers"—(he does not mean O'Neil and Roberts and Co. surely)—"who will take care to make those Governments conformable to what they know to be the national wish."—(Cheers).

Gentle reader, be not deceived; it is only the "little Lord" in London who speaks, and not a Colfax nor an Oglesby in Chicago.

PISISTRATUS.

It is with deep regret we record the death of the Rev. Joseph Julian Perrault, Priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who departed this life at the Hospital of the Sœurs Grises, Varennes, on the 21st instant.

Born in this city in the year 1826, the deceased entered the Montreal College in 1837. Having completed his collegiate course with distinction in 1844, he was received in the Theological Seminary, and in 1847 went to France to complete his ecclesiastical studies and enter the novitiate of the Sulpician community at Issy. Ordained priest in 1850 he returned to his native country a member of the Society of St. Sulpice, and received from his Superior the appointment of Professor in Montreal College—a position which he occupied during the first five years of his sacerdotal life. Transferred to take his part in the pastoral duty in the Parish Church, he was speedily named Director of the Congregation of Men of Villa Maria, at the Recollet Church; removed from this special duty in 1862—to the deep and earnestly expressed regret of so many who appreciated his zealous efforts for the welfare of his charge and his fervent piety—Mr. Perrault was charged with the Directorship of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and it was whilst occupying this position, even when engaged in the duties of the Confessional, that the good priest and pastor was struck with that malady which eventually bore him to the tomb.

Much fatigued with the exercises attendant on the jubilee—the sermons occasioned by which he preached in the Parish Church—the rapidly succeeding Easter duties afforded him no time to recover his strength, and in the month of March he was attacked with paralysis. Partially recovering for a time, his friends hoped his valuable life and his career of usefulness might be prolonged; but the arrow of death had struck his mark too surely. Softening of the brain—the result of over fatigue—and latterly paralysis of the bowels ensued; change of scene and medical aid were of no avail, and the deceased gradually sank, his mind at intervals manifesting some show of his former vigor, until without pain his spirit passed a way, as we fondly trust to be reunited to its Creator.

Of Mr. Perrault's talents, all who know him speak; his instructions from the parochial pulpit; his conversation manifested his mind was not of the common order,—a fact well known by those who before his elevation to the sacerdotal dignity appointed him to the charge of the Perseverance Catechism in St. Sulpice, Paris. His kind, generous, noble heart won the love and admiration of all; a devoted priest, with untiring energy, he sought the true welfare of those under his charge. Youth, to whom he attached himself in the earlier years of his ministry, occupied ever a large place in his heart. It was for them he thought, for them he labored—to them, their good, he sacrificed his life. His piety, known to all, it is for us to imitate, not to speak. The remembrance of the devoted, tenderly devout Sulpician who has left us, will never be absent from our minds, and will be a help and encouragement whilst we yet remain in this vale of tears.

On Thursday afternoon a steamer, chartered by the Seminary, left the wharf with a crowd of clergy and mourning friends to meet the remains of the venerated deceased at Varennes. A solemn dirge was sung at the church, and then his body was borne to the boat to be transported to Montreal. The office of the dead was said by the clergy during the transit, and, on the arrival of the boat at the dock, the expectant crowd formed in funeral procession to the Parish Church.

On Friday, the 24th inst., at half past eight a.m., the funeral service took place. The Superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Baile, officiated at the transfer of the body from the Seminary chapel. High Mass was sung by the Rev. L. Villeneuve of the Seminary, assisted, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, by the Rev. Messrs. Beaudry, Cure of St. Constant, and Lenoir, of St. James's Church—the sole survivors of the regretted deceased's collegiate course. The ceremonies of the Absolution were performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Red River, assisted by the Superior of the Seminary and the Vicar General of Mgr. Tache.

The touching beauty of the Roman chant could not but affect the crowd who filled the vast edifice in which the service was performed—especially when they recalled to mind the fact that he whose body was there to be interred, had seen for so many years the director of that choir whose two hundred voices were united in breathing forth the beautiful aspirations for the eternal welfare of his soul. How much more would they have wept, had they known that the accompaniments—the music at the Offertory, as well as that of the versicles at the Absolution—had been the deceased's own composition, and that it was at his special request they were sung by those for, and among whom he had labored so well, on Friday last.

The pastoral retreat, at which his Lordship of Montreal is presiding, caused, undoubtedly, the absence of many of the reverend friends of the deceased. As it was, we noticed over seventy clergymen in the sanctuary, amongst whom, be-

sides the Rt. Rev. and Rev. gentlemen above mentioned, were the Rev. Canons Pare and Piamondon; the Venerable Angus McDonald, V. G., of Kingston; Rev. Pere Vignon, Superior of the Jesuits; Rev. Pere Antoine, Superior O. M.J.; Monsignore Venette; Rev'ds A. Toupin, Cure Riveire des Prairies; N. Lalavie, Cure St. Zotique; J. B. Drapeau, Cure Long Pointe; N. Marechal, Cure Lachine; R. Larue, of Seminary St. Hyacinthe; nearly all of the Rev. Sulpician Fathers, and many other of the regular and secular clergy of the Diocese.

The body was carried to the vault by some of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; the pallbearers being the Rev'd Messrs. Regourd, Arrand, Granjon, and Bilion.

The last rites have been performed over one whom those who knew him respected, whom those who had a nearer acquaintance venerated and loved. "The memory of the just liveth for ever." It is not he who is gone we have to mourn—it is we who knew him and are left behind. May our death be the death of the righteous, and may his soul rest in peace. *In te Domini, speravi non confundar in eternum.*

BAZAAR.—The Ladies of Charity held their meeting at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum on Sunday last, to make the preliminary arrangements for the coming Orphans' Bazaar. They purpose calling on those who take an interest in the welfare of the Orphans, to engage their assistance in labouring with renewed zeal for this most excellent work; and we trust that, as here-tofore, they will meet with that willing encouragement which will render agreeable to them this painful but necessary effort for the support of so many in whose name they appeal.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.—We gladly refer our readers to the advertisement which appears in another column, announcing the re-opening of this splendid institution. The first Catholic College in Western Canada Regiopolis has for many years honorably fulfilled the noble objects which called it into existence, and its students, adorning to day the various paths of life—ornaments of the different ranks of society—shed a brilliant lustre over its past career. To those whose desire it is to enter any of the liberal professions, the Regiopolis College fears not to point to what it has done as a sufficient guarantee for the future; whilst the most ample advantages are afforded to those who would embark in a commercial career. Recently, its sterling worth has been acknowledged in Parliament, and an act passed, conferring upon it University powers. The ablest professors in the different branches taught have been engaged; and students entering will find that the accommodations are second to none in any institution of the kind on this Continent.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On Wednesday evening, the 22nd ult., His Excellency the Governor General arrived from Prescott on the "Banshee" en route for Quebec. His Worship the Mayor having previously intimated his intention of presenting an address to His Excellency on the occasion, suitable arrangements were made for that purpose. A guard of honor consisting of one hundred men of the Victoria Rifles, under command of Captain Hutton, and 100 men of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, were drawn up on the Jacques Cartier wharf, forming three sides of a square, the whole being under the command of Col. Fane, of the 25th Regiment. The Government and City Police were also drawn up. Among those present were, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Michel, Bart, K.C.B., and Staff; Maj. Gen. the Hon. Jas. Lindsay, and Staff; Col. Dyde, Commandant Volunteer Militia; Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. David, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Brigade Major McPherson; Capt. McDougal, Royal Guides or Governor-General's body guard; Capt. Dyde, A.D.C., and Captain A. W. A. Hood, of H. M. S. Pylades. His Worship the Mayor, attended by the members of the Corporation and a large number of our leading citizens were also in attendance.

The boat was somewhat later than usual, and it was nearly eight o'clock when she arrived. His Excellency, with his staff, Col. Duchesnay, Col. Monck, Capt. Pemberton, and Denis Godley, Esq., Military Secretary, landed on the wharf by the gangway of the Quebec boat upon which the troops immediately presented arms. After shaking hands with Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Michel, Maj.-Gen. Lindsay, his Worship the Mayor, and others, his Excellency received the following address engrossed on vellum, which was read to him by his Worship:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballyrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballyrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency. We, the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of the city of Montreal, avail ourselves of Your Excellency's first visit to Montreal since your elevation to the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to offer Your Lordship, on behalf of the citizens whom we represent, of every origin and denomination, our most sincere and cordial congratulations on that auspicious event. Our beloved Sovereign has been graciously pleased, by this distinguished mark of her royal favor, to acknowledge and reward Your Excellency for your faithful and most efficient discharge of your duties as Governor-General of British North America in times of more than ordinary difficulties and danger, and during a period, moreover, made memorable in the history of the British North American Provinces by constitutional changes of high importance and great magnitude.

We sincerely rejoice that it has pleased Her Most

Gracious Majesty thus signally to manifest her approbation of Your Excellency's impartial and able administration of your Government, and we fervently pray that Your Excellency may long live to enjoy the honor so deservedly conferred on you, and to adorn the station to which you have been so worthily raised.

(Signed) H. STARNES, Mayor.

Chas. Glackmeyer, City Clerk, Montreal, 22nd August, 1866.

His Excellency then replied to the address as follows:

It would be an affectation to pretend that he did not feel moved at the opinion entertained of him among those with whom he had labored. He valued highly both their good opinion and the kind manner in which it has been expressed. Five years seems but a short time in the life of a country, but it should not be estimated as a mere measure of duration, but by the significance of the events which had occurred in it. He believed that during the five years of his administration they had not been unfruitful or unimportant as regarded the external relations of the country or its internal affairs. He felt deep gratification on the occasion. The mark of favor which had lately been conferred upon him was a guarantee that Imperial interests had not suffered; while the kind feelings manifested from all parts of the Province showed that the administration of domestic affairs had been satisfactory. He thanked them for the kind compliment they had paid him and trusted it would be a further stimulant to his exertions in the future.

During the delivery of his Excellency's reply, he was frequently interrupted by loud cheers, which were heartily reiterated at its conclusion by the numerous spectators. The Governor-General then went on board the Quebec, which soon took its departure.

We may add that in the earlier part of the evening the Royal Guides were drawn up on Commissioner Street, but were not present on the wharf for want of room.

SPEECH OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL AT ST. CATHERINES, O.V.

St. Catharines, Aug. 26.

The Queen's Own arrived here from Fort, shortly after 11 o'clock, having marched from Port Dalhousie, and after halting for a short time proceeded through the town to the camp at Thorold, the band playing. Soon after arriving there they were joined by the 13th Battalion from Hamilton. Both battalions being formed in square Adjutant-General Macdonald inspected them, and then addressed them as follows:—

I am glad I happened to be here to welcome to camp the two battalions who fought as Britishers in arms at Lime Ridge. I know that foolish people have done their best to create a feeling of jealousy between the corps by praising the performance of one of them at the expense of the other. I say that all honor is due to both, and that there is not the smallest foundation for the statement that one battalion was in any respect behind the other in gallantry, on that occasion. Up to the moment when the unfortunate alarm of cavalry was given, I say, and declare I speak it without exaggeration, that no troops of any army or nation could have behaved better than did the two battalions of inexperienced volunteers who, at Lime Ridge, attacked an enemy posted in a strong position of his own choosing, without the support of a single officer or soldier of the regular army. And what I said at the time I repeat now, that the manner in which the volunteers alone sought out the enemy and attacked him like bull dogs, before he had been twenty-four hours in Canadian soil, produced both a moral and physical effect which transcended his whole general plan of operations. He had landed at a remote corner of our territory, counting securely on being left unmolested for at least 48 hours, during which period the attacks on other points were to be made. But thanks to the men I see before me, and to the York and Galopon rifles, that time was not allowed him. If the equal share taken by the Hamilton 13th in that day's work was underrated, I can assure them that it was not underrated by the Governor-General—neither was it in any manner the fault of the Queen's Own, for that regiment is composed of brave men, and brave men never depreciate the gallantry of their comrades in the field. I have been told that the feeling which exists between the two battalions is such that it would be dangerous to bring them to this camp at the same time. I will not believe that such is the case, and I have purposely brought them here together to prove that such an apprehension is groundless, and that the only rivalry existing between them is the honorable rivalry as to which regiment shall do the best service to the country.—I appeal to you all earnestly to show by your brotherly demeanour while in camp that I have judged correctly. If it were possible that by unseemly quarrels you should prove me mistaken, I shall, of course, be severely blamed for my misplaced confidence. A few words now on another matter. Both newspapers and individuals have asserted that the Government has been, and is, neglecting its duty in the matter of proper equipment for the volunteers. That statement is untrue. There is no foundation for it whatever. I would ask who is it that is responsible for the faulty equipment? Who is responsible for the starving of the militia expenditure up to the last meeting of Parliament? Why, the people of Canada through their representatives. And I declare positively that from the moment of the passing of the Militia Estimates, no Government could have done more than the present Government has done to render the volunteer force efficient. It is natural that the people of Canada should be impatient in this matter; but they should consider that the labor to be performed is enormous, and that the completion of it must take time. When it is considered that new clothing had to be issued to the greater part of the old existing force; that knapsacks, haversacks and water canteens had to be provided; that the field batteries required new harness as well as guns and stores; that the cavalry required new saddlery and firearms at the same time, and that about 150 new companies were to be equipped throughout; it must be evident that the work could not be done with that rapidity which all must so earnestly desire.

Even before the Militia Estimates were passed, so urgent a request was forwarded to England that a complete equipment in knapsacks, haversacks, tent equipage, &c., for 33,000 volunteers should be sent to Canada, as well as for the necessary harness and armament of four field batteries, and for a supply of heavy guns for the instruction of the garrison artillery. The imperial stores in Canada have been drawn upon to their utmost capacity for our pressing wants, and to make up deficiencies contracts have been entered into in Canada, for haversacks, water canteens, boots; and as a substitute before knapsacks could be obtained from England, great coat straps have been made or are making in Canada, sufficient to supply every man of the volunteer force. New rifles have been sent to London, Hamilton and Toronto, for the purpose of exchanging damaged or unserviceable arms. I have entered into this explanation in order that the country may know that the Militia Department is doing its utmost to enable the volunteer force to take the field if required, with that full and proper equipment which its merits so well deserve. There is yet another matter I must notice before concluding. Certain individuals have fully expressed the opinion that if the volunteers are sent into the field with their present weapons, the only ones to be remembered, with which it is possible at the present moment to supply the volunteers or the regulars, to meet the Fenians with their superior repeating rifles the Government of the country

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