#### TE HEISLAHA. Eag ...

# Ale division of the second terms of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MARCH 27, 1868. di fictorio alterio a bilica entiti branch ad-

The providence of the Article of Westerner

garotte-robberies, and other offences unfor- ready expired. They were aware (hat during a very the right, and the left. Prince's Band-headed the Irish heart like the Irish harp ever gave forth True Witness. recent period there was such insecurity in the streets of London that it was dangerous to walk about after by Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, and foltunately so frequent, and so steadily increasing lowed by the President and the other Officein Protestant England and Scotland are "very nightfall. AND The above is no ex parte statement, be it re-Bearers of the St. Patrick's Society, the Total rare," and in general, " the security of life and CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, property in Ireland is very high." With such membered, but the calm, unimpassioned utter-Abstinence Society, and of the St. Patrick's IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY admissions, from such a quarter, the warmest adance of a "Blue Book" which even more than playing the National Air, " St. Patrick's Day." vocate of Ireland, and of the Catholic Church the "open Bible" some persons reverence as At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by containing the words of truth. What does it High Mass was sung by the Rev. M. Trudeau, J. GILLIES. may well be satisfied. reveal? That in almost every kind of crime assisted by the Rev. M.M. M'Kenna and O'-G. E. CLERK, Editor. Agrarian outrages, or offences arising out of there has been, in England, an increase-an indisputes about the tenure of land are the only TERMS: crease of 30 per cent in the crime of murder, To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving cal portion of the service was excellently conserious crimes which to any considerable extent their papers through the post, or calling for them at and of 23 per cent, in other offences against ducted. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpapollute the soil of Catholic Ireland. God forbid the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not purity ! so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. trick ascended the pulpit, and preached an unthat we should appear as the apologist of these To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car Neither is this "exceptional" or peculiar to riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, crimes, or as seeking to extenuate their guilt .--but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Great Britain, for the same phenomena repeat But when all is said, it must be admitted il.at Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office ; themselves on this Continent with wearisome discourse. The preacher selected for his text Packup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street ; al these exceptional crimes are the result of the unilormity, as may be seen by reference to the T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great SI. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lowrence ST. JOHN XV. 16 :---" exceptional" social condition of the country in Statistics of the Provincial Penitentuary of "Behold I have chosen you, and have appointed you, which they occur. They have their exciting Canada. In the Lower or Romish section of that you should go, and should bring forth fruit, and cause, not in any innate depravity of the Irish and Craig Sts. that your fruit shall remain." Also of Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the the Province, serious crune is rare, and the numheart, but in the unhappy relations existing be-Commenting on these words, the Reverend Post-Office, Quebec. ber of convicts sent to the said Penitentiary twixt the legal owners of the soil, and its ocgenticinan proceeded in the following strain :--from the Catholic portion of the community, is, cupiers or cultivators. These stand to one MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH. 27, 1863. "To bring souls to God was the holy mission in respect to its population, trifling. The great another in the relation of conquerors and conconfided to the Church by her Divine founder. bulk of the convicts is furnished by Upper Can-Mr. Gillies of this office is now on a visit to quered, of dominant and of subject races, alien This was the desire of the Catholic Church : her ada; and the army of criminals garrisoning the constant anxious desire, the object of all her mto one another in blood, language and religion. Penitentiary is mainly recruited from that class stitutions. It was her holy work to direct men, The Auglo-Dutch invaders of Ireland redistriof our Canadian society supposed to bask in not to things which were temporal and endured buted the possessions of the vanquished race, Gospel light, and to draw its inspiration from an but for a moment, but to the heavenly Jerusalem, much as in England, the Normans, in right of were there were joys that would never fade, and their good swords, made themselves masters of " open Bible." bliss that would never end. To share in this The facts or figures cannot be controverted. the broad lands of the vanquished Saxons; and work was most ennobling, because it elevated That Blue Books do not he, or official statistics poor humanity to something nearer the Deityeternal strife and heart-burnings are still the con-NEWS OF THE WEEK. made hun from the depths of his own lowliness to deceive is an article of faith with many, which sequence in Ireland, as for many a long day, the The tidings which reach us from Poland would he a Priest of God. The pricets of the Catholic to impugn would be "flat burglary as ever was same consequences followed the same order of Church weep and pray for the people committed committed." To those who base their faith events in England. Were England cursed with to their charge, between the porch and the altar, upon such documents we address ourselvesa landed proprietary, standing in the same ethnoand their constant, continued prayer to God for asking how it is that the official statistics of them was, that they might be saved; that they logical, and social relations to their tenantry as might be, as it were, recreated and born anew. Romish Ireland and Romish Lower Canada-indo for the most part, the Protestant landed pro-Man was thus ennobled by working in the service

of God. And it was for thus working, and doing it well, that St. Patrick, the natron saint of Ireland, as the chosen apostle of the Irish nation, claimed their admiration and merited their praise. The life of him, who with true Irish hearts the vast assemblage then present, had met together to honor, or rather God through him,-for Patrick is what he is and was what he was, only through God's grace, and we honor Him through His holy ones, for he is honored, in His saints-most | must mention those at Mr. John Feron's, Alexof them must be familiar with. But the source and principle of Patrick's greatness lay in the great work to which by Divine Providence he had been called-the work of saving souls, and to his confidence, fidelity and attachment to the vocation that had been set him. The Preacher proceeded to state some events and salient points in the life of the Saint, which accounted for the glory and honor attached to his name. He dwelt eloquently on the early life of St. Patrick, a captive in a foreign land, weak, lowly, young: a striking instance of the truth of the words that God often choses as his instruments the weak of this world to confound the strong. It was in his exile and captivity among a pagan nation that he determined to convert them, for God had put it into his heart. Though he had then to follow the humble occupation of tending the flocks, it was to be a higher and hoher duty in a few years; to look after the souls of men and carry his pastoral crook with him while travelling around his vast diocese. He turned the misfortunes with which he had been afflicted to account; finding a nation of pagans, with whom he was a bondsman, he vowed to convert them. Finding darkness to cover the land, and dimness the people, he vowed to help them, and it pleased God to place it in his power. He was deterred by no difficulties; in the strength of the Most High, how could he fear ? He converted Ireland to the faith which she had kept ever since, and this was why he was so venerated as her anostic, and why they so gloried in hm. He went to Rome the fountainhead of science and of the arts-the capital of the world-the city where sat enthroned the visible representative of the fisherman Peter; and to him he told his aspirations, made known his aspirations and made known his yow. It was there that on being solemnly consecrated to his task he got the name of Patricius or Patrick, and was sent out to apostalize and evangelize Ireland, as Saint Augustine had been sent out to England by Pope Gregory the Greet. Of Saint Patrick's name, Ireland had right good cause to be proud. It was a name which was worthy of the nation of Tried, as they have been, in the fiery furnace of perwhom he was to become the patron saint. He secution, they have preserved that faith inviolate and had not fear in his heart when he went on his pure in all its pristine splendour, to serve as a beacon had not fear in his heart when he went on his self-sought, but divinely appointed mission, for he knew he could do all things through God strengthening him. It was to Tara that Patrick directed his steps; and there, where all the enlightenment of the nation was concentrated, where its assembled wisdom was convened, before its astonished chiefs he declared the glad tidings of salvation, and preached to them the true God. He told them that they must abolish their idolatrous off this mortal coil, our children may point with practices; that the sun they must no longer adore, but worship its maker. He pointed by way of illustration to the shamrock, the threeleaved clover on one stalk, to prove the doctrine of the Triune God. Like Paul before the Areopagus he was listened to with wonder, but his success in the end was as signal. The grace of God was shed into the hearts of his hearers abundantly, and it was attested by every historian that no pagan nation had been like Ireland, almost instantly converted, and embracing Christianity. Patrick then travelled all over the country. He amongst us, is not obscured by one dark cloud to opened schools of learning, he built churches, he mar its beauty, or threaten the screnity of its perfounded convents, he erected monasteries. Like | petuity. Like the sun in a clear blue sky it shines a peaceful conqueror he marched round the land leading the people to true neace; and it was no wonder Ireland loved and honored him, to whom she was indebted for the proud designation by which she is known so familiarly-the Island of the Saints. The presence of so many in the cliurch to-day proved that the truths which St. Patrick taught still prevail. The church itself called by his name, showed that even in this distant colony-far away from the land of their birth, St. Patrick's children had not forgotten him. The faith he taught had stood firm, fixed

sweetest sounds of praise to God. The preacher went on to show how the truths taught by St. Patrick could best be perpetuated. His heavers must be ready to receive all the teachings of the infallible Church; they must continue constant Benevolent Society-then entered the Church, in a spirit of prayer ; they must imitate Patrick as an Apostle as well as a Saint. They must imitate all his actions; stand fast by the faith, and give no occasion to the enemy to blaspheme. They must cultivate a spirit of union Brien, as Decons and Sub-Deacons. The musi- among themselves, and live in brotherly love with all men; they must forget past differences, and put down the seeds of discord wherever sown. No one ever lost anything by sultivating a spirit of good fellowship, a spirit of forgiveness; pressive and most eloquent sermon. We give and this should be carried out even towards those below a brief, and imperfect sketch of this fine who had brought reproach upon Irishmen or their country. They must lorgive and forget-be as one with those around them, and God's blessing would be upon them. St. Andrew and St. George, the patrons of the two other national societies, whose descendants were around us, would smile upon any Christian union that might be cultivated. He did not wish them to abandon their nationality-that should never be-but to agree in social life, and strive to live among each other as friends. Be at peace with each other, and with themselves. The reconciliation at Emily which they must all have heard or read of, was a sight pleasing to man and pleasing to God. Keep aloof from all secret societies ; do everything in the open light of day; with the ingenuousness of the Irish character and the frankness of the Irish heart. Secret Societies, God and the Church alike denounced, and any Irishman who would have any connection with them was a traitor to his Church and to his God. The Preacher concluded by earnestly impressing upon his hearers that it was by their holy lives, by their good example, by their keeping the faith. and by the largeness of their charity, they would best initate St. Patrick ; and prove the truth of the words he had selected on this occasion as his text, as applied to their Patron-'I have chosen you, and have appointed you that you should go, and should bring forth truit, and that your fruit should remain,"" The Mass then proceeded. Divine Service

concluded, the Procession reformed, and marched. as previously indicated, through the principal streets, whereon many handsomely decorated arches had been erected-amongst which we ander street; at Mr. George M'Namee's, St. Antoine Street ; (those two were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens and looped with garlands of ribbon; the latter representing the portraits of eminent and patriotic Irishmen;) at Mr. Thomas M'Cready's, Mountain street ; at Mr. Joseph Cloran's, corner of M. Cord and St. Joseph streets ; at Mr. Richard M'Shape's, Wellington street-this one also was well worthy of particular notice for the exquisite taste displayed in its decoration ; at Mr. T. O'Connell'sr corner of M'Cord and William street ; at Mr. M. Merriman's, and at St. Ann's Church.

Arrived at the St. Patrick's Hall, the assembled thousands were addressed in a very eloquent and appropriate speech by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, T. M'Kenna, Esq. He said :—

Fellow-Countrymen-Children of Ireland - It is bevond the nower of human voice to reach the limits of is vast assemblage, and may it ever be so on t the celebration of the festival day of the Patron Saint of Ireland. Proud, joyful and happy should we feel to-day at this great manifestation of our strength -this unmistakeable evidence of our unity. Froud joyful and happy do we feel in the consciousness of having nobly done our duty. When I look around upon this surging mass of human beings, moved, as they are, to restlessness by the fire of patriotism which burns brightly in every eye, I cannot find words to give expression to the feelings of my heart, and I can only excluim in the language of enthusiasm - Thank God I was born in Ireland. Truly it may be said : The Spirit of a Nation never durth .-Wherever the shildren of Ireland are scattered over the earth (and where are they not?) they assemble to-day under the guidance of their ever faithful spiritual guardians, to commemorate in a becoming manner-not the triumphs of the sunguinary field-not the fading glories of an hour, but the resurrection of their country from the tomb of Paganism, to the divine light and glory of Christianity -- Yours is a great and holy mission -- let us be faithful and fulfill it. The children of Ireland have carried the faith of Saint Patrick to the utmost limits of the earth .-light to the ship-wrecked nations of the earth, and guide them to the haven of spiritual repose and eternal security Fellow-countrymen, we have a great and noble duty to perform here in the city of Montreal-and that is to erect # St. Patrick's Hall. Let us not be behind our countrymen in other parts of America, in that respect Let us creat a Hall that shall be a permanent memorial of our patriousm, and an evidence of our industry hereafter-when we shall have passed away - when we have shuffled pride to the noble structure, and say : this did out fathers for the love of Ireland. To-night, we will have a social gathering in the City Hall, and the proceeds are to be devoted to that patriotic purpose I call upon you all, in the name of Ireland, to come and contribute your mite to assist us. It is the bounden duty of every Irishman - and I may add every Irishwoman, too-to come to the assistance of the St. Patrick's Society, in order that by a united effort of all our people, we may bring this project to a glorious consummation. To our fellow-citizens, of other nationalities, we also extend a cordial invitation to be present at our festive gathering to-vight. The harmony and good feeling which now prevail forth resploudent, throwing its genial warmth around, and enkindling within our hearts the fire of mutual sflection. Then, I say, come one, come all --Come to-night to the City Hall, Throw away your cares and sorrow Resume them if you will to morrow ; But to-night let all be joy, Unmixed with sordid base alloy.

proprietors of Ireland to the Irish Catholic tenants; were the landlords of Scotland, as is very commonly the case in Ireland, dignitaries of an intrusive ecclesiastical establishment, repugnant to the mass of the people, and forced upon them at the point of the bayonet-it is not too much to say that " agrarian outrages" would be far more frequent in England and Scotland, in spirit of their "open Bible," than they unhappily are " in certain parts" of Ireland ; and yet no reasonable man would pretend that such outrages under such "exceptional" circumstances indicated any inherent, deep-seated depravity on

But whilst the moral condition of Ireland is thus, upon the showing of Englishmen and Protestants, highly gratitying, how is it with that more favored land which reads its "open Bible" in the full light of the Holy Protestant Faith? in that land where exist not any of those exceptional," social circumstances, and abnormal conditions, which give rise to the only serious offences wherewith Ireland, plunged in " Romish darkness" can be taxed? To these questions we find a reply in lately published official documents, quoted, and commented upon by the Earl

the part of the Scotch or English.

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dicate the remarkably gratifying moral condition of their respective populations; whilst the criininal statistics of Protestant England and Protestant Upper Canada present one uniform and revolting spectacle of moral depravity?

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.

The DAY, the ever-to-be-commemorated Festival of Ireland's Apostle. was duly celebrated on Tuesday last, the 17th instant, by his spiritual children in Montreal. At an early hour the different National, Charitable, and Religious Societies, mustered, and marched in the following order from the St. Patrick's Hall, to St. Patrick's Church :---

## MARCUS DOHERTY, ESQ.,

GRAND MARSHAL, ON HORSEBACK. IRISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA FORCE.

Under Command of Lieut.-Colonel Devlin. No. 1 HUSE COMPANY. Capt. Farrell.

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHES' SCHOOLS.

With Flags, Banners, and BANDS.

IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies)

our subscribers throughout the Upper Province, with full power to seitle all accounts, and to make such arrangements as may to him seem appropriate. We take this opportunity of recommending nim and the object of his visit to our Western subscribers.

seem to indicate that the insurgents are holding their own, and that powerful as is Russia, she will find that the Poles are very stubborn focs to deal with. It is also hinted that the internal condition of Russia is ominous of a social outbreak, and that is consequence the Czar finds it difficult to spare troops for service against the Polish insurgents. The cause of the latter is, in so far as words go, warmly espoused both in France and England by men of all political parties; but it does not seem that armed interference as yet forms part of the policy of any of the great European Powers.

The epi-copal mind in England is in a very excited state on account of the Bishop of Natal. The map has eculencily placed hunself, by his recent attack open the Old Testament, outside of the pale of Christianity, but he remains neverless an Angluan Bisinop, and from this position it is almost impossible to dislodge him. His brother Bishops, therefore, appeal to him to pronounce sentence of excommunication against himself, and thus to deliver them from the dilemma in which they now find themselves. This appeal is signed by the entire Bench ; and after enumerating the offences of Dr. Colenso against Christianity, and pointing out to him that he cannot consistently or conscientiously make use of these portions of the Anglican Liturgy which imply the veracity of the Mosaic writings-it humbly begs of him to retire from an office whose duties he can no ionger discharge, but from which they, the appellants, of Caernarvon in the House of Lords upon Thursfear it is impossible by legal process known to the day, the 19th ult. These tell their own tale, Parliamentary Church, to dismiss him. The London Times cruelly makes fun of the straits to which the Fathers of the Anglican Church as by law-established now find themselves reduced, and sums up in the following irreverent words. "No besieged rebels in the last stage of despair ever showed the white flag to a ruthless foe in a himbler tone and guise." In a word the degradation of the Establishment is as complete as its bitte est enemies can desire. Dr. Colenso has refused to comply with the proyer of the appeal. The news from the States is contradictory. According to one set of statements the Federals are just about going to annihilate the Confederates; according to another and equally credible statement, the Northerners are on the eve of great disasters, and they have certainly met with a serious repulse at Port Hudson.

MORAL CONDITION OF IRELAND .--- " Save in the districts in which unhappily, agrarian outrage as still found, the security of life and property in that country is very high. Garotting is unknown, and codent robberios of any sort are very rare." London Quarterly Review, January, 1863,

# p. 89.

To this very important testimony to the moral | condition of Ireland, the Review appends the subjoined note :---

"It may be thought that this is an over-strong statement in face of agratian outrages recently prevalent in certain parts of the country. But these offences are of an entirely exceptional character, not being committed, as a rule, by members of the criminal classes; and no conceivable system of prison discipline could produce much effect upon them. The returns show that the persons sentanced for these crimes have raroly been previously convicted, and that when discharged they seldom returned to prison."-- Ib.

As an answer to the calumniators of Ireland, and of Popery, these extracts from such a staunch British and Protestant periodical as the London Quarterly Review are conclusive, and should suffice, one would think, to silence them, if not to put them to shame. With the exception of these peculiar offences, known as "agrarian," and which, as the Review tells us, are "excepstona!," and prevalent only in "certain districts," Catholic Ireland enjoys exemption from serious crimes of all descriptions. Wife-mur- of these offences. Their lordships, from their own

and we shall therefore let them speak for them selves, as sufficiently illustrative of the respective morality of Catholic and Protestant communitias. It must be premised that the statistics cited, are furnished by the official Report for the year 1860 61-a period when there was no un. usual distress in England, and nothing therefore in the inaterial circumstances or conditions of the country tending to the increase of crimes against person or property :---

"By the last returns there were no less than 130,-000 prisoners committed to these gaols within the 12 moaths, not including summary convictions. There were very neurly 400,000 persons proceeded against summarily within the year, and between 260,000 and 230,000 acquitud. The average daily number of per-sone in those prisons were between 16,000 and 17,000. It would be seen that these 130,000 prisoners really constituted the great bulk of our criminal population - because, after all, in the different Government prisous at Pentonville, Milbank, Dartmouth, Chatham, and other places, there were not more than 6,000 convicts according to the last return. Few judges would say that a large proportion of these 130,000 were not as criminal in act and intention as the convicts who were gentenced to long periods of penal servitude. It was a great evil in the system on which our judicial statistics were made up that they were always a year and a balf or so in arrear (bear, hear), and the last returns now before Parliament related only to the year 1860-61. During that year it appeared that the number of commitments to different gaols had increased by 13,000 persons, showing an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding year; the recommittals had increased by 3,400 persons, or 9 per cent; and there had been an increase of 33 per cent in the unfortunate class of criminal lunatics. In almost every kind of crime there appeared to have been an increase In those offical statistics there were generally six beads, and he should read for their lordships the commitments under those heads for the year 1860-61 ; -"Increase of crime, 1860-61.-1. Offences against person ; total increase 14 per cent ; murder, increase of 30 per cent over 1859 60; attempts to murder, 26 per cent; shouting at, &c., with intent to maim, 2 per cent; rape, &c., 23 per cent; other offences, 21 per cent; assaults, with bodily harm, 23 per cent; common assaults, 28 per cent; assaults on constables 24 per cent. 2. Off-nees against property with violence, ioial increase, 38 per cent; burglary, increase of 40 per cent over 1859-60; housebreaking, 56 per cent; breaking into dwelling-houses and shops, and stealing, 23 per cent; robbery and attempts to rob by persons armed, 31 per cent. 3. Offences against property, without violence .- Total increase 11 per cent; various larcenies 9 per cent; increase also un-der receiving, embezzlement, false pretences, &c. 4. Malicious offences against property, total increase, 18 per cent. 5. Forgery ; total increase 16 per cent 6. Miscellaneous; total increase 19 per cent. He thought there was enough in that state of things to create very serious alarm, and be did not think there was any reason to suppose that in the following year - 1861 62 - there was any diminution in the number serious crimes of all descriptions. Wile-mur-experience, could form a tolerably accurate idea of ders, husband-murders, child-murders, poistoning, how matters had stood in the portion of 1862-63 al-how matters had stood in the portion of 1862-63 al-facing inwards, the Flags and Banners falling to and grounded through every suffering and trial;

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Grand Marshal on Horseback, Sup. with Pike | I Sup. with Pike. FLAG HARDY'S BAND. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S B. SOCIETY, Two Abreast. Committee of Inquiry, Collecting and Assisting Collecting Treasurers, Secretaries, Treasurer and 2nd Vice-President, 1st Vice-President, President, Physician, Stewards, { Assistant Marshal on } Stewards with wands. { Horseback. } with wands. ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. Marshal on Horseback. ACKERMAN'S BAND. Supported FATHER MATHEW'S Supported with BANNER. BANNER. Battle Axe Battle Axe. Battle Axe Two Stewards with Wands. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, Two Abreast. Sup. with BANNER of the B. VIRGIN Sup. with Spear. Stewards with Wands, Vigilar.ce Committee, Executive Community, Secretary and Treasurer, Provident. Vice-President. Vice-President, t, President, V Stewards with Wands, MONTREAL COLLEGE BANNER, THE COLLEGE BAND, STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE, Two and Two. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marshal on Horseback. PRINCE'S BAND. Supported GRAND with SUNBURST BANNER Supported With Battle Axe OF IRELAND. Stewards with Wands. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Two and Two. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. Sup. with ( GRAND HARP BANNER ? Sup. with OF IRELAND. S Battle Axe Battle Axe ? Two Stewards with Wands. Members of the Committee, Physicians, Secretaries, Treasurer, Vice-Presidents, President, CHAPLAIN, . Olorgy of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshals on Horseback. On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, the Procession formed in double line,

Mr. Brown, President, and Mr O'Farrell Scoretery of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, addressed the assembled crowd ; Lisut. Clarke, of No. 4, Company, also spoke; after which the Procession broke up.

CONCERT AND DINNER.

In the evening there was a Promenade Con-