

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1867.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
OCTOBER—1867.
Friday, 18—St. Luke, Ev.
Saturday, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf.
Sunday, 20—Nineteenth of Pentecost. Purification
of B. V. M.
Monday, 21—St. John of Ganti, C.
Tuesday, 22—Of the Feria.
Wednesday, 23—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 24—St. Raphael, Arch.

REMEMBER THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE ST.
PATRICK'S ORPHANS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is not easy to keep up with events in Italy
so rapidly do they move, and so conflicting are
the accounts transmitted by Atlantic telegraph.
Since our last, however, the following seems to
have been the course of events.

Though deprived of their leader for the moment,
the Garibaldians, or Italian Fenians, had kept
pouring into the Papal States, and had
broken up entrenchments. They had also been
attacked by the troops of the Sovereign Pontiff,
and, though no decisive action had taken place
up to the 11th inst., it was reported that the
Papal troops had had the advantage. Never-
theless, being constantly recruited from the ter-
ritory governed by Victor Emmanuel, and no
doubt encouraged by the Piedmontese authori-
ties, the Garibaldians still present a formidable
front, and have occupied several places belonging
to the Pope. It is in many respects the old
game of robbery played over again. Ostensibly
disavowing the attack upon the Kingdom of
Naples, Victor Emmanuel encouraged it secretly;
and when it was evident that the Garibaldians
were about to be discomfited, he came openly to
the aid of the invaders, and appropriated the
plunder. So it will be, we suspect, in Rome:
and the Pope, who feels confident of his ability
to deal with the raid, if the invaders be un-
supported by Piedmont, has but too good reason to
dread that the latter will step in, as on the former
occasion, and complete the work of spoliation
which, left to themselves, the raiders would be
forced to abandon. The policy of the latter
seems to be, by a series of menaces on different
points, to compel the Sovereign Pontiff to send
all his troops away from Rome, when it is ex-
pected that the revolutionary rabble in that City
will be able to display the standard of insurrec-
tion.

What will France do? is now the question.
We fancy that, as in the case of Naples, Louis
Napoleon will look on and do nothing, until the
anarchy be consummated, when he will accept it
as *un fait accompli*. His hands are tied by
his ancient engagements with the Carbonari; and
besides, he may well expect that an active inter-
ference on his part, and in behalf of the Pope,
would but bring Prussia to the support of Victor
Emmanuel and the Garibaldians, and thus precipi-
tate the expected war between France and that
great German Power which now pretends to
direct the destinies of Europe. There is soon
to be a personal interview between the Emperor
Napoleon and the King of Prussia, at Baden.—
Here, no doubt the question of the Temporal
Power of the Pope will be discussed and settled,
in so far as it is given to earthly potentates to
settle such questions.

Now is the Pope the only Sovereign whose
Authority is now menaced by the Revolution.—
Great Britain, which encourages and applauds
Italian Fenianism, is sorely perplexed by the
unexpected revival of domestic Fenianism, of
which the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, and the
murder of the policeman Brett were the first
alarming symptoms. Extraordinary precautions
are being taken with regard to the arsenals, and
deposits of arms; and still fresh ships are being
despatched to cruise about, and keep watch
over the Irish coast. It is said that the Parlia-
ment will meet on the 19th of next month.

In the United States there are symptoms of a
reaction in favor of constitutional principles, and
against the vile tyranny of the so-called republi-
can party. The conservatives, or democrats as
they are facetiously nicknamed, have carried
several elections, and it is to be hoped that the
President will profit by this to carry out his
policy with more vigor than ever. Sweeney, the
Fenian General, has been tried by a Court Mar-
shal, charged with immorality, indecent exposure
in the streets, and blackguard conduct generally.

On some points he was acquitted; but being
found guilty on others he has been suspended
from rank and pay, and sentenced to confinement
within the limits of his command. Gen. Pope in
raffling the sentence expressed himself in strong
terms against the prisoner whom the Court had
found guilty of the offence, "of wrongfully appro-
priating the money and property of a citizen to
his own use"—an offence which as Gen. Pope
justly remarks might justly cause the offender to
fear "a heavier punishment than has been inflicted
in his case." The General also hopes for clem-
ency's sake, that no person, except the officer
who was in company with the accused at the
time of the commission of the offence, witnessed
the indecency charged. This fellow Sweeney
seems anyhow to be a very nasty sort of black-
guard.

A large amount of counterfeit bonds of the U.
States of the so called 7 30 issue are in circula-
tion—admirably executed so as to deceive the
most experienced. No one says the *Herald*
knows the exact amount of this spurious paper
float, and the effect has been to break down the
market to some extent.

Later intelligence from Italy confirms the sus-
picions that Victor Emmanuel is acting in con-
cert with Garibaldi and his gang; and as the
latter have experienced a sound drubbing from
the Papal troops, it is now said that King "hon-
est man" is about to march his troops in to the
Papal States, in defiance of the treaty of Sept.,
'64. It may, therefore, well happen that the
Pope may again be in exile, and that this exile
may last for many years. But in the long run it
will be found that the Pope will be better able
to do without Rome, than Rome to dispense
with the Pope. As to the cry about restoring
Rome to Italy, it should be remembered that his-
torically this is sheer nonsense. Italy may have
belonged to Rome, but Rome never belonged to
Italy.

There have been rumors that Lord Derby on
account of his health was about to resign; these,
however, are contradicted. The Fenian alarm is
on the increase in England. The Liverpool po-
lice made a descent in a Fenian house in that
city on the 12th inst., and arrested six persons.
A rising in Limerick was apprehended. If Eng-
lishmen encourage Fenianism in Italy—we see
not why they should complain of it at home.
What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the
gander.

We learn from the *Minerve* that the local
government for Lower Canada has nearly com-
pleted its arrangements, which is the more neces-
sary seeing that the presence of its members will
for the most be required at Ottawa on the 6th of
next month, when the central or Provincial
Legislature will commence its sessions. The
Minerve congratulates its readers, that the work
though difficult has as yet encountered no very
serious obstacles: but it hints at the difficulty
experienced in dealing with the applications for
office from the swarms of place-beggars, who in
Canada, as in the U. States will not be put off.
This is one of the plagues of society denounced by
M. de Montalembert, but it will we fear prove in-
separable from our democratic system of govern-
ment.

ALL SHOULD ATTEND THE ORPAAN'S
BAZAAR, TIFFIN'S BUILDING.

ROBERTS AND GARIBALDI.—Fortune bestows
her favors very capriciously, and in this respect
the *soi-disant* Conservative papers both of Can-
ada and of Great Britain have much in common
with the fickle and inconsistent goddess. This is
very strikingly brought up by the very different
measure which they mete out to Roberts the
Yankee Fenian, on the one hand, and to Garib-
aldi, the Italian Fenian on the other. One is
their villain, the object of their unmeasured vitu-
peration: the other is their hero, the recipient of
their most lavish praise, their warmest sympathies,
and most servile homage.

And yet in their principles, and in their acts,
the two men are precisely alike, so that if the
one is wrong, the other cannot be right. Rob-
erts—because as he asserts Ireland is the vic-
tim of British misrule, organizes in a neutral
territory—the U. States—hostile expeditions
against the dominions of Queen Victoria, and
provokes to raids, or filibustering expeditions on
Canada. Garibaldi—because as he pretends
Rome and the States of the Church are the vic-
tims of Papal misrule, organizes on neutral ter-
ritory, hostile expeditions against the dominions
of the Pope, and incites his volunteers to invade
the territory of the Sovereign Pontiff. If the
former be a rogue and worthy of the gallows, as
our Conservative friends pretend—the latter can-
not be an honest man—and a halter would most
certainly be the meet guerdon of his exploits.

It is not only as Catholics, but as Conserva-
tives, that we deplore the inconsistency, the pal-
pable dishonesty rather should we say of so many
of our Protestant contemporaries: because by
that inconsistency, by that dishonesty, by their
laudation of Fenian raids in Italy, they neutralize
the good effects of the loyal and conservative
doctrines by them preached, when treating of
Fenianism in Ireland and the U. States: and

because, if as they pretend is the case—there be
amongst any portion of Her Majesty's subjects in
Canada, a lurking sympathy for the Fenians who
menace us from the other side of the lines, they
—the inconsistent Protestant journalists afore-
said—furnish to the disaffected the most perfect
apology for their disloyal proclivities that the
heart of man could desire.

Irishmen are not fools: they are by no means
dull of apprehension, and perhaps there are none
who can more quickly, and more logically draw
sound conclusions from premisses laid before
them. Given the premisses that, because the
people, or a portion of the people of the Papal
States, subjects of the Pope, complain of the
mode in which they are governed, and desire
Annexation to the dominions of a neighbouring
Power, they have the right to conspire against
their legitimate ruler, and to invite the co-opera-
tion of volunteers to aid them in carrying out
their views, and political aspirations—the Cana-
dian Irishman may logically conclude that he too
is authorized to take up arms against Queen Vic-
toria—who though our lawful sovereign is not one
whit more legitimately our ruler, than is Pius
IX. the legitimate ruler and Sovereign of the
States of the Church: that he too is as well jus-
tified in invoking the aid of Yankee Fenians and
Roberts' volunteers, as are Roman revolutionists
in calling in the aid of Garibaldi, and his red
shirted followers. The two cases are precisely
parallel.

But Rome is misgoverned it will be said—
Has then Ireland been so well treated by her
British rulers, as to authorize Englishmen to
taunt the Pope with the misgovernment of his
subjects? God forbid that we should decry the
British government, or rather the British consti-
tution which when fairly applied and carried out,
is in many respects the best constitution or form
of government under which man can live. But
it is not fairly carried out in Ireland: and though
we do not pretend that the secular rule of the
Pope is perfect—(how can we indeed, seeing how
strenuously Pius IX. has sought to introduce re-
forms therein?)—we can declare without fear of
contradiction, that in the Papal States, there is
no abuse so glaring, so monstrous as is the Pro-
testant State Church of Ireland—or as the laws
which, making invidious distinctions between Her
Majesty's loyal Catholic and Her loyal Protest-
ant subjects, still in spite of many excellent re-
forms, disgrace our Statute Book. Do we then
advocate, or apologize for rebellion, or sedition
in Ireland? God forbid! for the Church her-
self condemns it. How then can we refrain from
denouncing Fenianism and the abettors of Fen-
ianism in Italy?

How too can British subjects complain even if
Fenianism, and hostile designs against the Queen's
territory, be encouraged, and concocted in the
U. States, with the connivance of the Yankee
government, when they themselves applaud, and
justify the encouragement given by the Pied-
montese Government to Italian Fenianism, and
filibustering expeditions against Rome? By
every law of God and man, the U. States have
as good a right to annex Canada, and as a pre-
liminary measure to encourage treason therein,
and to allow "Roberts' volunteers" to cross the
frontier for an attack upon Montreal—as has the
Government of Victor Emmanuel to annex the
dominions of the Pope, and to allow Garibaldi
volunteers to flock across the frontier of his
State, with the avowed intent of getting up an
insurrection in Rome. Irishmen who see that
the same process of annexation that is so loudly
denounced in Canada, is approved of in Italy:
that the diatribes of the Protestant Conservative
press against the bad faith of the Yankee gov-
ernment which his eye meets in one column, are
counterbalanced by the approbation given on the
next to the dishonest intrigues of the Piedmon-
tese ruler, cannot but entertain a low, a very low
opinion indeed of the qualities, moral and intel-
lectual of these writers who thus blow hot, and
cold in one breath.

Remember the Bazaar in aid of the Saint
Patrick's Orphans.

CUJUS EST IMAGO HÆC, ET SUPERSCRIPITIO?
—The late President of the Confederate States
will be arraigned for high treason in the course
of the ensuing month. It is said that his defence
will be based upon a point of constitutional law;
to wit—that, under the old Constitution, the
allegiance of the citizen was due in the first in-
stance to his particular State; and that he there-
fore who obeyed the laws of that State was a
loyal man, and no traitor. The accused might
also well argue, that he, or the government of
which he was head, was formally recognised as a
belligerent by the government which now pro-
poses to try him for treason: and that had he
been captured by Northern troops a few days
previous to the capitulation of General Lee, he
would have been held and treated, not as a crim-
inal, but as a prisoner of war, and liable to be ex-
changed. How then can it be pretended that to-
day he should be dealt with in a different ca-
pacity; unless the acts for which he is to be
arraigned, occurred subsequent to the collapse
of the Confederacy, and consequently when they

had ceased to be recognised as belligerent?
The assertion of States' Rights, or the sover-
eignty of the particular State, will however be
the point urged for the defence of the prisoner.
If the particular State were sovereign, an auto-
nomy—that is to say exercising, not a delegated
but an inherent authority; holding not mediately
from and under the Federal government, as the
British Colonies hold from and under the Impe-
rial Government—but immediately from God,
as the government of Great Britain, or of any
other sovereign country holds—then of course,
Mr. Jeff. Davis' plea is good. The whole trial
will therefore turn upon this point.

But how, and upon what considerations will it
be determined? Here is one which to us seems
of weight. In whose name was justice adminis-
tered in the several States? In the name of
each particular State? or in that of the Central
or Federal government? This is the great
question which to us seems decisive as to the
question of sovereignty.

For instance: In all the British Colonies,
justice is administered, not in the name of the
Colonial or local authorities, but in that of the
Queen. The power of life and death, the power
which shows likest God's, the possession of which
is the very highest conceivable attribute of
earthly sovereignty, is exercised indeed in the
several Colonies by the local authorities or
Governors—but expressly, as a delegated authori-
ty, and still in the name of the Queen.—
There can therefore in the case of a British
Colony be no pretext for asserting sovereignty,
or anything analogous to State Rights. The
Queen is uncontestably Sovereign, because in her
name justice is administered.

But in the several States of the Union, and
before the old Constitution was torn to shreds by
Northern radicals, it was not so. There justice
was exercised, and even sentence of death exe-
cuted or remitted, not in the name of any
earthly authority higher than that of the State:
not as a power delegated to the State from Presi-
dent, from Congress, or Federal Government:
but as a right inherent in the State, and in the
name of the State itself—as for instance, of the
"Commonwealth" of Massachusetts, or Connecti-
cut, or Virginia, as the case might be. But a
State or community which exercises such
power, is and must be to all intents and purposes
a sovereign State, even though for particular
reasons, and for particular objects, (as for in-
stance the better management of its external
affairs) it may have delegated some portion of its
inherent sovereign rights to a central government;
and made over certain specified powers to an au-
thority by it, conjointly with other sovereign States,
constituted and established for purposes of mutual
defence against a foreign enemy. In a word:
That person or body politic, in whose name jus-
tice is administered, and in whose hands are the
issues of life and death—not by delegation, but
as held immediately from God—is Sovereign;
and to it as Sovereign the primary allegiance of
the subject or citizen is always due. Armed
opposition to such a person or body politic would
be always treason or rebellion: and just as our
Lord determined the secular status of Judæa,
and its political relations towards the Roman
Empire, by the question as to the image and
superscription on the current coin of the land;
so, at the present day, the question of sover-
eignty and where it resides, may always and
easily be determined by the answer to the ques-
tion—"In whose name is justice administered,
and crime punished?" This is an infallible, and
universal test.

Don't forget the Bazaar in aid of the Saint
Patrick's Orphans.

A QUESTION EASILY ANSWERED.—The
Montreal Witness asks "how comes it that the
Seminary suffers so many beggars to go about
the streets?"

Because, we reply—and the answer is appli-
cable to the rest of our religious institutions, our
Convents, and Asylums—because the Seminary
has no legal power to prevent them: has no au-
thority to incarcerate the beggars, or to prohibit
them from going about the streets. These beg-
gars—ninety-nine out of a hundred of them at
least, and we doubt much if in the hundred there
be a single exception—are persons who prefer a
life of vagrancy and mendicancy, with its occa-
sional chances of a drunken spree, to the orderly,
and therefore disciplined life of the inmate of a
charitable asylum. When offered a place therein,
they will either refuse it; or if accepting it, they
will not submit to the rules of decency, cleanli-
ness, sobriety, and propriety of language, which
are absolutely necessary. What then can our
institutions do? They cannot, legally, compe-
lly any one to remain within their walls one moment
against his will: and they cannot consistently
with their duty to the well behaved inmates,
allow the foul-mouthed, obscene blasphemer to
corrupt the morals, and shock the ears and other
senses of the innocent and well disposed. Herein
lies the difficulty: and unless the party which
the Witness represents is prepared to grant to
our religious institutions a power which they are
from craving, to wit that of forcibly detaining all

persons found begging about the streets—we see
not how this difficulty can be got over. But in
sober truth, mendicancy as it exists in Montreal,
is a matter that falls more properly within the
province of police, than of Christian charity.

ORPHAAN'S BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish congrega-
tions beg to announce their 19th Annual Bazaar
in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The
Bazaar opened on Tuesday evening the 15th
of October, inst., in Tiffin's magnificent New
Hall, corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter
Streets. The entrance to the Hall is in St.
Peter Street between Notre Dame and Great
St. James' Streets, immediately in rear of Mol-
son's Bank, and opposite the side entrance of the
Mechanics' Hall.

As the funds of the Asylum are, at present, at
a low ebb, the Ladies of Charity trust that all
those who take part in the good work of collect-
ing for the support of the orphans will redouble
their efforts during the short period that inter-
venes between the present time and the closing
of the Bazaar: they also hope that their efforts
will be seconded by a generous public to whom
they have never appealed in vain, and who know
well the value of the Institution in aid of which
the Bazaar is held, and the cost of clothing, feed-
ing, schooling and supporting some 250 inmates
in times like the present when every article of
food and clothing rates at such very high prices.

On the Fourteenth of October, and the days
following the Ladies of Charity will hold their
Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the Orphans,
and of the Deaf and Dumb, of the Providence
Asylum, in the usual Hall, of the St. James'
School, corner of St. Denis and Mignonne Sts.

The liberal encouragement that has ever been
tendered to these Establishments, by the kind
sympathy of the citizens of Montreal, gives to
the lady directors full reason to hope that their
zeal will once more be crowned with a brilliant
success; they consequently write their friends
and the public at large to generously extend their
benevolent patronage to this work of Charity,
and thus to bestow on these Institutions the
means of providing pressing necessities, before
the coming of the cold winter season.

Those who desire to contribute fancy articles
or refreshments, are respectfully requested to de-
posit them at the House of Providence; the most
trivial gift will be gratefully accepted.

The Pall Mall Gazette puts the incompetency
of the pan-Anglican synod in the clearest possi-
ble light, in the following short passage:—

"The individuals members of the church, can
think the liberals as wicked as they please, and re-
fuse to associate with them—and if they like they
can call this withholding 'spiritual and ecclesiastical
communion'; but if any practical question arises—
for instance a man ordained by the Bishop of Natal
were presented to a living in England—the law of
the land would decide upon his right to institution,
and its decision would not be affected in the most
remote degree by the unanimous wish of every Bishop
at Lambeth. The 'Mother Church' is absolutely
incompetent to require anything whatever as a con-
dition of giving or withholding 'spiritual and eccle-
siastical communion.'"

Upon the whole the Pall Mall Gazette opines
that the findings, resolutions, call them what you
will, of the pan-Anglican synod are much as if,—

"several old gentlemen were to unite in requesting
the rising generation to consider, when they were
quite at leisure, the propriety of giving an occasional
conformity to the terms of the Highgate oath, never
to drink water when you can get wine, unless you
like drinking water better."

This may be irreverent; but we suspect that
the great majority of English Protestants, whether
of the Establishment or of the conventicle, feel
that it is true.

COMING EVENTS.—The Montreal Gazette,
the Ministerial organ in the Lower Province,
throws out hints of coming changes in our new
constitution. In its issue of the 10th instant it
says:—

"We by no means believe that the constitution
which has just been adopted is incapable of improve-
ment. In all probability, before many years are over,
a number of alterations may be made in its details,
with the consent of the whole country."—Gazette,
10th inst.

"Whether the union for which it provides will re-
quire to be made closer, or whether a larger degree
of independence will have to be conceded to the Pro-
vincial Legislatures—we cannot pretend to affirm."
—Id.

We fear that the anticipated changes will not
be in the direction of States' Rights, but rather
towards a consolidated or highly centralized form
of union. Such at least is the lesson to be learnt
from the course invariably pursued by democracy
whether in the Old World or in the New:
whether by French Jacobins, or Yankee republicans.

A WARNING.—An unlet house—the property
of a person named Robillard, and situated in Col-
borne Avenue has been it seems a resort for the
depraved of both sexes. On Tuesday, the 8th
inst., some drunken creatures, men and women,
were in this vile place when the fire broke out in
the upper part; some of the wretched inmates
escaped, but one man certainly, and it was sus-
pected a woman likewise perished in the flames.
An inquest was held on the Thursday following
on the charred and mutilated remains of the first
mentioned; and a verdict in harmony with the
facts of the case was rendered. Truly the ways
of the transgressors are hard.