The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE policy of Louis Napoleon becomes every day more mysterious. By the last accounts he had actively interfered to prevent the Sardinian squadron from bombarding Gaeta, thus in his own case violating the principle of "non-intervention," as effectually as it was violated by the British when their ship's crews took part in the action of Volturno against Francis II. Enough has been done by France to provoke the jealousies of other European Powers, and the active ill will of Victor Emmanuel and of the revolutionary party in Italy: but not enough to have any effect upon the result of the contest still pending. By his interference Louis Napoleon may have postponed for a few days, but he has done nothing to avert the inevitable fate that is in store for the King of Naples. The latter, unless France again interfere, and more actively, must succumb to the overwhelming force brought against him by Sardinia: whether merely to prolong the dying agonies of Francis II., it were worth while for the astute ruler of France to incur the hostility of the Italian revolutionists, is a question which no one car answer in the affirmative: that intervention would almost appear. therefore, as merely the prelude to a more extensive policy of interference in which it is Louis Napoleon's design to engage.

The result of the voting in Naples, is now belure the public. According to the official seturns, which are as veracious as bulletins proserbially are, one million, one hundred and two thousand, four hundred and ninety-six votes were recorded in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and only time thousand, three hundred and seventy-one, adverse. No importance, however, can be attached to this result as an index of the feelings of the people. The votes were given under ecercion, and it was a task of no small danger to register a vote unfavorable to the views of Garibaldi and his horde of armed assassias. This we learn from the Neapolitan correspondent of fect without a cause; and one of the causes of this the London Times, in this case an unexceptionable witness, who writes :-

.. Now for my judgment of the procedure of allairs to day and resterday. I cannot call the great drama which has just terminated, a national expression of opinion, because the moral obstacles to freedom of voting were undoubtedly great."- Times Cor.

The writer instances some of these moral obstacles, such as menaces, and actual violence offered to any who "were suspected even of a wish to throw in a negative," or to vote against Victor Emmanuel. Yet it was not all tragedy. In this great national voting, there was a dash of the farcical, running parallel withe the savagery of the filibusters. " There was one case," says the Times' correspondent, "so affecting that it moved me to unmanliness. It was a person in advanced most effectually maintained among civilized nations; life, with gray hair, who came up, threw in his 'Si and then knelt down and kissed the urn with devotion, being choked at the time with the excess of feeling." Only fancy a similar scene dreadful increase of crimes of the most cruel and reoccurring at one of our Montreal municipal elections! An aged man choked with excess of feeling, or of liquor, as the case might be, casting in that section of the Province, there can be no by year the ghastly array of victims, in England, his vote for Charles Seraphin Rodier, Esq., and embracing the Mayor elect "with devotion!" the editor of the Montreal Herald looking on the while, with tears rolling down his manly cheeks, and "moved almost to unmanliness! Would not that be an agreeable episode, and a grand subject for the bistorical or hysterical painter?

The combined forces of Sardinia and Garibaldi were preparing for a decisive attack on the King of Naples. Victor Emmanuel, as a reward for his services had made Garibaldi a Prince of somewhere or something, and decorated him with the Order of the Annunciation-an act reminding us of Burn's well-known lines,

" A king may make a belted knight, &c., A Marcuis, Duke, and a' that, An honest man's aboon his might," &c.

The intended bombardment of Gaeta by the Sardinian flotilla was, as we said, put a stop to by the French Admiral, acting of course under orders from head quarters. This act of intervention if carried no further cannot effect though ditions of Upper Canada are more favorable than to Protestant testimony-stretches out year by it will delay the catastrophe. Probably as we write Francis II is an exile. It was expected that the conqueror would enter Naples on the 30th ult; great preparations had been made for his reception.

The great military preparations of the French | better.

Emperor, no less than his pacific assurances, unpress the world with the conviction that he is meditating an immediate campaign. The press is kept under with a strict hand in Paris, for we learn that the Opinion Nationale was to be honored with a Government prosecution for circulating false reports. Nothing is anticipated to result from the Warsaw Conference. Neither Prussia nor Russia wish to fight, but it is said that, if Austria is attacked, they will come to her assistance.

The result of the Presidential election has caused much excitement in the Southern or Slave holding States, who deem their interests menaced by the election of a person holding the opinions on slavery attributed to Mr. Lincoln. There is consequently a great deal of bluster about "secession" from the Union; but the public are now so accustomed to the cry of "wolf" that little attention is paid to the threats of South Carolina and its sister States. The inexorable logic of facts will prevail, and in a short time the excitement may be expected to subside.

By the arrival of the Canada we are in possession of news to the 3d inst. The Neapolitan troops claim a victory over Cialdini the Sardinian general; they took 5 guns, and killed or wounded some two thousand of the invaders. As a set off to this, we learn that Capua capitulated on the 1st inst., and that Gaeta, the last stronghold of the King, was to be attacked a few days after. The action of the French admiral is represented as having for its object the securing of the escape of the King, and to prevent the complications which would ensue from his falling into the hands of the enemy. The French Government had ordered the construction of ten additional iron cased frigates.

The mail from China brings news of the triumph of the allied armies, and the capture of the Christ. Thus the "Cross" is the chief factor Taku forts. The Chinese seem to have fought in Catholic civilization. well, and about 1,000 Tartars were found killed in the forts. The allies had also about 400 men put hors de combat. It was reported that the Ambassadors would proceed to Pekin. Breadstuffs reported "quiet but steady."

" For this effect, defective, comes by cause."

In our respectable cotemporary the Montreal Herald of the 8th inst. we find the following paragraph upon crime, its causes and its rewards:-

CRIMB AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN UP-PER CANADA.-It is from no local feeling or prejudice that we particularize this section of our common country, which unless prompt and energetic measures be adopted, must ere long obtain a charac-ter for lawless and marderous ruffianism, that would disgrace the most recently surveyed frontier territory of the neighboring Union. Day after day have we lately been called upon to record the perpetration too often with impunity-of the most diabolical crimes, attempts to enforce Lynch Law and of partiality and extortion on the part of the local magistrates, in Upper Canada; and this morning we publish a perfect chapter of horrors"-murders, poisoning, attempts to poison, poisoning a well, incendiarism and bur-glary,-from the columns of our contemporaries in that section of the Province. There can be no efhideous state of things, we think there can be little doubt, is to be found in the careless neglect, and more than careless, abuse of their powers by the local magistracy, as exposed in the articles we copy from the Detroit Free Press and Hamilton Spectator.

The picture is a painful one. It will, no doubt, be reproduced by that "Anacreon of the Gallows," the ex-Protestant Editor of the True Witness, as exhibiting some of the fruits of dissent from the Church of Rome. But we must tell him beforehand, that it is not by religion, but by law; not by a priesthood, but by an able and conscientions magistracy and an effective police, that the honest and well-disposed whether in Protestant or Catholic communities, can be protected from the villainy and violence of the lawless and criminal. Neither have we much faith in the efficacy of his favorite gallows - which, forgetful of their common origin, with insolent and almost blasphemous ribaldry, he maintains should be honored in Protestant as the Cross is in Catholic communities. It is not, in our opinion, by gibbets and executions that law and order can be, or has ever been but by wise and humane laws, wisely and humanely, but vigorously and impartially, enforced. It is not the law, but the administration of the law in Upper Canada, which must be held responsible for the immunity enjoyed by criminals, and the consequent volting character within its borders.

in Upper Canada, and of its rapid increase in and in the words of the Evening Mail, " year doubt. One of our Protestant exchanges, the to poison or to the knife, stretches out longer less than nine, out of thirty-two, columns to a ment, and the scenes which they disclose, seem passage reads thus :report of different trials for murder at the last to belong rather to the world of needs than of assizes; and in the same number of the Montreal human beings " and the press of England contaken, we find one case of rape and girl murder; present a temporary advantage. one of incendiarism at Toronto; one of wife poi- . How different is it with Catholic Ireland, in soning; another case of poisoning by Prussic spite of the political and social disadvantages plaints from the same source of the rascality of ristocracy. We read of violent crimes in Ireof, and the remedy for, that wide spread, and Church Government been forced upon a reluctquickly spreading demoralisation are legitimate ant Presbyterian people, and had their lands been subjects of controversy. The Montreal Herald wrested from them by Acts of Parliament and anticipates that the TRUE WITNESS will attri- settled upon aliens. But we do not read in Irebute the great immorality of Upper Canada to land of those crimes, which proceed, not from its Protestantism-and most certainly we do so. external and law created circumstances, but

physical conditions of Upper Canada, for we are not read in Ireland of those child murders, and men whose general regard for lair those of the Eastern section of the Province. year, longer and longer.

Neither can the people of Upper Canada attribute their criminality to any unfavorable poli- Catholic Canada, the same contrast meets the tical or social conditions; for it is their boast that eye. With a very slight excess, if any, of wherein these differ from the political and social | population, Upper Canada, in 1859, sent 226 conditions of Lower Canada they differ for the convicts to the Provincial Penitentiary; Lower inventions of the translator, and are not to be the congregation and pronounced the funeral

Western Province is daily proclaimed by its organs of the press, it is manifest that they will not allow us to look for the source of Upper Canadian crime in the intellectual deficiencies of the

They vaunt themselves as a "superior race;" they cannot then admit natural inferiority to the Lower Canadian as the cause of their far greater criminality.

But if it is not in the physical, the political, social, or intellectual conditions of Upper Canada that we must look for the cause of its vast excess of criminality over Lower Canada, we must look for its cause elsewhere. "For this effect, defective, comes by cause."

But that cause we pretend to find in the moral inferiority of the Upper to the Lower Section of the Province: and this moral interiority we attribute, not to a natural, but to a supernatural deficiency. We present our contemporary with our chain of argument, every link of which, if impugned, we are prepared to substantiate by Protestant testimony of the very highest au-

Protestantism is, formally, the denial, in the supernatural order, of the authority of the Catholic Church.

The authority of that Church is the sole basis for the supernatural order: and the denial of her authority leads logically and inevitably to the ultimate rejection of the supernatural order altogether. In the words of an eminent living Protestant divine of this Continent-there is no alternative betwixt Rome and Rationalism.

But, as all experience proves, as the wisest and best men of all ages and countries have admitted, it is impossible to erect a perfect, permanent, moral superstructure except upon a supernatural basis. Natural religion may convince the intellect that "it is good to be good," and a theory of the eternal fitness of things may be arrived at by a process of rationalistic induction. But these will not suffice to curb the passions, to persuade the beart, or effectually supply the place of the supernatural teaching—that the chief duty of man is to take up his cross daily, and follow

These propositions-whose truth if contested, we are prepared we say to support by the very highest Protestant authority, -form our premises : and from these we conclude :-

That because Protestant, the people of Upper Canada have in a great degree discarded the supernatural order, and lost all practical faith in Christianity.

That as a necessary consequence of their disregard for Christianity, and supernaturalism, they have lost regard for the precepts of the moral or natural law, which disregard is manifested in their babitual violation of its injunctions. We would add too, premising that this argument is not appreciable by those who deny "Sacramental efficacy," that Protestants being deprived of the Christian sacraments, with the exception of baptism, are deprived also of those means of grace without which it is almost impossible for man, in his fallen state, to observe even the precents of the natural law, to resist successfully the morements of concupiscence, and to triumph in that contest which is ever being waged betwint the flesh and the spirit. It is not enough for religion to tell man what he has to do, she must give him the means to do it; not enough to point out to the laine and infirm the road wherein they should walk, unless she at the same time restore strength to the wasted limbs so that they may be able to walk therein. This the Catholic Church does : she is not only the moral teacher, but, in one sense, the physician as well, and it is through her hands that we receive that daily bread without which the vigorous life of the soul cannot be

maintained. This view of the causes of the rapid spread of crime in Upper Canada, is corroborated by the aspect of the Protestant, world at the present moment. Turn to England; cast your eyes over the columns of its daily press, and see what a hideous record of advancing crime they present; see how they are written within and without as the scroll in the prophet, s vision, with lamentation and wo, so that the burden of their song still is what shall we do to stop this great iniquity? And what is most remarkable, this great increase of crime advances, not only pari passu, with the material, political, and social progress of the age, but actually far outstrips it. We are told that the physical and intellectual circuinstances of the people have been greatly amelio-Of the extent to winch serious crime obtains rated during the course of the present century;

It cannot be attributed to the unfavourable, from a deep seated moral depravity; but we do

And so again, if we compare Protestant with

And in that the intellectual superiority of the population of the Provinces is about sequal in Garneau's work, which is the one from which numbers to the Protestant' population, only 259 out of 801 inmates of the above named receptacle of crime, belong to the Catholic Church; whilst-(we copy from the Report of the Board of Inspectors, 1860)-" of the 256 convicts admitted into the Penitentiary in 1859," there were only 70 Catholics, and "of the 801 remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December 1859, 626 were from Upper Canada, and 175 from Lower Canada."-p. 15.

This striking contrast betwixt the criminality of two sections of the same Province, cannotwe say it with all due deserence to the Montreal Herald-be entirely attributed to any delects either in the law, or in the administration of the law. There are no doubt in Upper Canada many Orangemen, on the Bench, and otherwise connected with the administration of justice; and we are therefore prepared to admit that as an inevitable consequence, law in Upper Canada must often be very badly administered. But, on the other hand, if some complaints that have lately appeared in the Ministerial Pilos of this city be well founded, the Beach in Lower Canada is not beyond the reach of censure, and its composition is such as to leave to this section of the Province no great cause for boasting of its administrative purity. No! it is not because the laws of Lower Canada are better, or better administered than the laws of Upper Canada, that the criminality of the former is so trifling in comparison with the criminality of the latter; it is because there are moral and religious agencies at work in the one, which the other has discarded, that the latter is fast acquiring "a character for lawless and murderous ruffianism that would disgrace the most recently surveyed frontier territories of the neighboring Union." It is a strange coincidence that, when our cotemporary would give an extreme instance of " murderous ruffianism," he should be obliged to refer us to the United States-a country whose political and social institutions are, we are told, the envy of the world, whose physical and material conditions are eminently favorable, and whose general Protestantism is unquestionable. If the Herald's tal bigotry of the Orangemen, or the bitter spirit theory were true, or an approximation even to the truth, it would follow that the people of the United States, and above all the settlers on the frontier territories, where labor is most highly remunerated, and land cheapest, were the most peaceable, law-abiding and crime-detesting of any people in the universe. If they are otherwise it is because they are the most irreligious; and because, having thrown off Christ's gentle yoke, the Cross, they must be kept in order by the wholesome fear of the gallows. This is the theory of the TRUE WITNESS.

A CORRECTION AND RETRACTATION-An esteemed correspondent calls our attention to Mr. Bell's translation of M. Garneau's History of Canada, and cites therefrom numerous passages highly offensive to Catholics, and contrary to historic truth; interpotations of the translator, and not to be found in the original work. These our correspondent justly considers serious blemishes upon Mr. Bell's work, and great drawbacks on

its value as a history.

Premising that our remarks of the 2d inst. were intended to apply only to the style or manner of the translator, and not to his matter-to the literary merits of his work, and not to its strict historic accuracy-(a quality which we should look for in vain in the writings of our separated brethren when treating of Catholicity, and for which Macaulay's History of England is certainly not remarkable)—we fully acknowledge the justice of our correspondent's strictures, and deem it our duty in consequence to modify our expressions of praise of the work under review. Though it has many good qualities, such as a clear elegant style, it is a trauslation cooked so as to suit the Anglo-Saxon and Protestant palute. In several instances pointed out to us by our correspondent, and whose serrices we thankfully acknowledge, the translator has taken great and unwarrantable liberties with the text of the original; and where he has deviated from that text, he has invariably, and evidently designedly, given a gloss of his own as offensive to Catholics, as at variance with adherence to facts. Thus at p. 128 of the translation we

"He (Champlain) preferred the Franciscan order to that of St. Ignatius; the former having as he said less (political) ambition. The Jesuits however havto obtain permission to superiode the Recobets, gained i supported by four costly banners of velvet, with

the original, and are interpolated by the translator rails of the altar were covered with black serge, to give sanction to the Protestant hypothesis of whilst in front of the ajtar was a rich black vel-Jesus intrigues and political ambition. In the vet and satin antenendium. Upon the altar Brockville Recorder of the 8th inst, devotes no and longer . the details of their accomplish- original text, vol. 1, p. 118, third contion, the were lights alternating with costly plumes, be-

St. Francis, because they were, he said, without autation. The Jesuits, powever, took measures with Herald as that from which the above extract is fesses that the powers of darkness have for the the Court to obtain permission to return to the colony, and they succeeded in cotaining what they

Again at p. p. 160, 161, 162, when treating Acid; allusions to several other horrid murders under which Ireland labors-e. g. an alien of the dispute betweet Mgr. Laval and the reported in Upper Canada papers; and com- Church Establishment, and an alien landed ar- Governor, M. d'Avagour, on account of the fastidious and exacting. From early dawn, spirit traffic with the Indians, we find interpolate crowds of pious people might be seen wending Upper Canada magistrates. This, for one day's land, the inevitable result of its abnormal poli- ed, sentences which have no existence in the budget of Western Canadian crime is not bad, tical and social conditions; as we should read of original, and which whilst asserting nothing ex- their fervent prayers to Almighty God for those and puts the fact of Upper Canada's immorality them in Scotland had the policy of the last plicitly, insinuate a good deal against the intel- Christian warriors, who have poured out their beyond the reach of controversy. The causes Stuarts succeeded, had an Episcopalian form of ligence and plain dealing of the clergy and the heart's best blood fighting in defence of the Bishops.

occasional differences with the Recollets.

"The Recollets * " offered to undertake the care of souls without any extorted remaneration for their sevices. This liberality did but augment the alien feeling of the secular clergy for those zealous interests, in other told, and in this case truly, that in many import- husband murders, and wife murders, the ghastly respects, doubtless helped to discredit them in the eyes of as the Priest recited the Litany for the dead, ant respects, as soil and climate, the physical conditions of Upper Canada are more favorable than
to Protestant testimony—stretches out year by
those of the Eastern section of the Province.

The advancould fail to recognise and admire the grand
tageous profer appears to have been fintly, perhaps
contumeliously rejected. Yet worse, M. de St. Vallier
only mourn—grieving, but not despairing; sor-[afterwards Bishop of Quebec] by way of ending a controversy that he had with the Recollets of Montreal issued a presentment against them, and put choir acquitted themselves very creditably intheir Church under an intendict."

The passages marked in Italics are gratuitous After the Gospel our beloved Pastor turned to Canada sent only 30. Though the Catholic found in the text of the Third Edition of M. oration. Would to God that I could recount

we copy. The literal translation is as follows:-

"The Recollects offered to undertake the care of souls gratuitously. This excess of zeal only increased the estrangement betwixt the secular clergy and these Religious, who in all difficulties leaned towards the laity, without however, ever obtaining what they demanded. Subsequently—dans la suite,— in 1694, M. de Saint Vallier, in a dispute, en querelle, with those of Montreal issued agoinst them a mandement, and put their church under interdict."- Garneau, vol. 1, p. 176.

We should not so much blame the translator had he by some well marked distinction put it in the power of the reader to distinguish at once betwixt what is of M. Garneau, and what of Mr. Bell. This he has not done, and this we think is dishonest-and a very serious blemish upon an otherwise useful and cleverly executed work .-That when, as in his notes, he gives and professes to give his own comments, he should be strongly anti-Catholic, excites neither our surprise nor our complaint, for from a Protestant historian we do not expect either fair play or strict regard for the eternal verities; but he has no right to pawn his own surmises or subjective views on the public as the true rendering of his author's text. We find ourselves therefore compelled to qualify our commendation of Mr. Bell's work with the caution to our Catholic readers; that it is not only a free and elegant translation of M. Garneau's text, but in many instances rather a gloss thereupon than a faithful translation; and that where it differs from the original, it always does so in a spirit hostile to Catholicity.

ORANGEISM .- The Correspondent of the London Daily News makes the following remarks npon Canadian Orangeisin:-

"Without any real aristocracy, or that countrygentleman class which is the real glory of England, they have all the pride without the dignity. Besides this they have, unfortunately, imported from the old country, all the old feuds and animosities which are proscribed amongst you, but which are meaningless on this side of the Atlantic. At Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston, it is impossible to exaggerate the bruwhich the clergy, both episcopal and presbyterian display.'

The above description is faithful to facts in so far as the essential "snobbery, brutality and bigotry" of Canadian Orangeism are concerned, but we think that the writer goes a little too far in attributing these qualities to the "episcopalian clergy" of the Province. Exceptions there are no doubt; but as a general rule the conduct of the clergy, both of the Church of England, and of the Church of Scotland, in Canada, has not been such as to warrant the reproaches of the writer in the Daily News; and certainly the heads of these denominations, the Anglican Bishops, and the universally respected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, have perer directly or indirectly countenanced the elforts made by some few firebrands to blow up the embers of strife betwixt Catholics and Protestants. A regard for truth, and respect for gentlemen from whom on all questions in the supernatural order we differ toto coolo, compel us to give this contradiction to the hasty, indeed unwarranted assertions of the London journal's Canadian correspondent.

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Trenton, Nov. 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR, - The alacrity you have aways manifested in publishing anything appertaining to Catholicity induces me to trespass once more on

your invaluable space. On Tuesday the 10th instant, pursuant to announcement, the Requiem Mass for the the fallen brave in Italy was celebrated here with a solemn grandeur, seldom, it ever, witnessed in this sequestered portion of Upper Canada. For a week previous, the kind-nearted and patriotic ladies of the village, under the able guidance of our devoted pastor, Rev. H. Brethargh, were actively employed preparing the decorations suitable to the occasion. Their exquisite taste was manifest in the solemn beauty of the ornaments with which the Churen was clothed. A cutafaloue, covered by a rich pall of black velvet, with a broad white cross, and surrounded by candles in massive candle-sticks, draped in black velvet, occupied the centre assie, immediately in front of the altar. On the catafalque rested a large crucifix with six plumes, alternate black and white. From a centre point to four pillars ing exerted their influence with the Court of France; of the aisles depended festoons of black cloth, massive silver centre cross, surrounded by four The words marked in Italics do not occur in smaller Maltese crosses, also in silver. The hind which was the reredos of the altar draped in "He oreferred for Gausda Monks of the Order of I black, and ornamented with silver Maltese crosses. Several mourning hanners were placed on the walls of the centre and side aisles. In fact, our little church wore on that occasion the imposing garb of a subline sorrow. Fortunately the day was propitious, having to the fullest extent, answered the sanguing expectations of the most their way towards the Church, there to offer up Holy See. Service commenced at eleven Again at p. 195-the translator attributes o'clock; it was a grand and a solemn sight inunworthy motives to the secular clergy in their deed; a sight which will ever be remembered by those who had the good fortune of witnessing it. Who, that had beheld such a sight-who that marked the emotion visible on every face who that heard the murmurs of response which rolled like solemn echoes through the kneeling crowd, only mourn-grieving, but not despairing; sorrowful, yet not east down, but full of hope. Our deed; their singing was plaintive and impressive.