

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 210, St. James Street, by
J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription from that date.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1874.

Friday, 30—St. Martina, V. M.
Saturday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco, C.

FEBRUARY—1874.

Sunday, 1—Septuagesima Sunday.
Monday, 2—Purification of the B. V. M.
Tuesday, 3—Of the Prayer of Our Lord.
Wednesday, 4—St. Andrew Corsini, B. C.
Thursday, 5—St. Agatha, V. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the Czar, has been the chief event of the week. Royal marriages have not hitherto turned out to be certain guarantees against the ambition of princes, or strong bonds of peace and amity betwixt the nations whose Royal Families contract these matrimonial alliances. The best that we can expect from the marriage that has just been celebrated in St. Petersburg is, that it may postpone for a few years the inevitable war betwixt the two great Asiatic Powers, Great Britain and Russia. That the contest must come, sooner or later, which shall determine who shall be mistress of India, is patent to every one. It will come perhaps sooner than we expect.

And it is this consideration that should determine the Rail Road policy of the Dominion. If the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces of British North America are to remain politically or morally united, they must be materially united by means of a Pacific Rail Road; and if we are to have such a road, it is above all things essential that, at all seasons of the year, it be available for military purposes, for the transmission of troops, and munitions of war.—Here is the one all important consideration, to which all else must give way.—How, when the inevitable war betwixt Great Britain and Russia breaks out, are we to forward military reinforcements to the Pacific Provinces of the Dominion, exposed as these will be to the attacks of a Russian navy, fitted out and protected by Russian naval arsenals on the Asiatic shores of the North Pacific? It is manifestly absurd to suppose that Great Britain could in war time carry effectual assistance to the Western Provinces of the Dominion, if she had no speedier access to them than by the tedious route round the Horn; and it is therefore obvious to the dullest intellect, that, if British Columbia is to be politically annexed to Canada, it must be immediately materially annexed thereunto, by a Rail Road running throughout its entire course on British soil.—Russia is to-day better posted up than she was in 1854 as to the weak and exposed points of the wide-spread and straggling British Empire; she knows which of its scattered members offers the readiest prey to her eagle; and her geographical position is such, that, with a little energy on her part, she could always be supreme on the North Pacific, on the Asiatic coasts of which she alone of the Great Powers possesses large naval resources. It may be said that the construction of such a Rail Road as we speak of is impossible, or would entail an expenditure too vast for the Dominion. This may be so; and if so, then we must abandon all idea of political union with the Pacific Provinces, from whom we are geographically severed, and must remain severed, unless we can bind them to us by means of an iron ligature. If, in the moral order, man may not put asunder those whom God has joined together, so in the political order, it is not permitted to man to bind politically together those whom God has put asunder.

Amongst the notable events of the week may be reckoned the fining and committal to jail of the notorious Mr. Whalley, M.P., whose name, together with that of Mr. Osborne, M.P., is so unpleasantly mixed up with the Luie perjuries in the Tiebhorne case. Mr. Whalley has, it seems, been writing to the papers defending the credibility of his friend Luie, for which he was had up for contempt of Court, and fined £250. This, at first, he refused to pay, and was thereupon sent down to jail; but it seems

that a sister has paid the money, and the fellow has been released.

The trial of Luie for perjury has brought to light some very important facts, which fully explain the relations existing between the lying scoundrel Luie, and Messrs. Onslow and Whalley. The confession of the convict, that he was urged to commit his perjuries by promises from the last named honorable and evangelical member of Parliament, must of course be taken with a grain of salt, as the saying is; but there is no doubt that both Onslow and Whalley did their best to enable Luie to leave England for America immediately after his examination as a witness in the Tiebhorne case; and that, but for the interposition of the Court, this pretty little game would have succeeded, and that in a few hours Luie would have been beyond the reach of British justice. Immediately after his committal for perjury, the room where Luie had lodged was searched by the Police, who discovered several important papers, amongst others, the following letter, written and signed by Mr. Onslow, and addressed to Mr. E. C. Gray, dock-master at Southampton:—

"Dear Sir,—The bearer is Jean Luie. I need hardly ask you to do all you can for him, and further help him on board a vessel to New York."
"Yours,
GUILFORD OSNLOW."

Luie's examination in the Tiebhorne case concluded on the 15th of October. Of the witness himself, and his antecedents nothing was known to the Counsel for the prosecution; and the dodge of the other side was to get Luie out of the country, and beyond the jurisdiction of the British Courts as quickly as possible, so that his true character might not be discovered. This smart trick was defeated however, by the motion of Mr. Hawkins that the witness might be detained till further enquiries had been made about him. This was granted; and the detention gave time for the bringing to light that Luie was a ticket-of-leave man, and that his story told in Court was a lie from beginning to end.

From these facts, proved in Court, not a more assertion of Luie, every one will be competent to form his own opinion as to the complicity or innocence of Messrs. Whalley and Onslow in the perjuries of their friend Luie.

The Imperial Parliament has been dissolved, and the new Legislature will, it is expected, meet upon the 5th of March. The conduct of Mr. Gladstone in advising a dissolution is much criticised, but the Conservative party speaks with confidence of a great accession of numbers in the next House of Commons. The news from the seat of war on the Gold Coast is to the effect that the Ashantee King is seeking to make peace; this however is doubtful; what is more certain is, that there is much sickness amongst the officers and men of the expedition. The death of Dr. Livingstone is reported.

The capture of Santander by the Royalist forces in Spain is announced.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh with a Russian Grand Duchess naturally furnishes matter for reflection, and suggests the question—how it is that, if those points of doctrine and worship which distinguish the Catholic from the Anglican Church be of paramount importance, and affect man's salvation, the Protestants of England and Scotland behold unmoved, nay with complacency, the marriage of one of the members of their Royal Family with a foreign Princess, who holds with the exception of the doctrine of the Papal Supremacy, every one of those doctrines which in the case of Romanists are denounced as soul-destroying; but who does not hold a certain doctrine—to wit, the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and Son—belief in which the Anglican Church asserts to be essential to salvation, so that every one shall undoubtedly perish everlastingly who does not hold it. Truly Protestants are an incomprehensible generation.

The London Times has a glimmering, perhaps more than a glimmering, of the inconsistency of Protestant professions—of the, not to put too fine a point upon it, of the rank hypocrisy of those who cry out against the idolatries, and spiritual corruption of Rome, and yet countenance the marriage of an English Prince with a Russian idolatress.

"What strikes the common eye is the novelty of a royal alliance with a Church which in this country is generally regarded as much on a par with the forbidden communion of Rome. The Greek Church, however, is not a proselytizing or a political Church, and it never has existed in Russia, in any other form than thorough subordination to the Civil Power. The great argument continually brought against it by its restless and ambitious rival in the West is, that it lacks the note of a true Church in making no converts, and not caring to make any."—Times.

This is all that the Times can urge in extenuation of the apparent inconsistency which must strike every "common eye." "Fear not," it says to the good Protestants of England; "be comforted. This Russian-Greek Church, though in faith identical with Rome; though it retains without exception all those idolatries, all those damnable superstitions of

which by the assistance of foreign mercenaries and German hirelings, England was happily purged at the epoch of our Blessed Reformation—is, after all, one of ourselves; flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. In the first place it is, and ever has been the servile creature of the State, it has never existed in any other form than that of thorough subordination to the Civil Power; and utterly regardless of the explicit and reiterated injunctions of the Founder of the True Church, to go and preach the Gospel to all creatures, and to convert all the nations, it has never so much as made an effort to do so, it has never so much as sent a missionary to the heathen." Evidently such a church can have no pretensions however remote to a divine origin; it is of the earth, earthy, of the mould, mouldy—a fitting consort therefore in every respect of that other church which has never existed in England in any other form than that of thorough subordination to the Civil Power; of which James the first was the nursing father, and Elizabeth the nursing mother.

What do we learn from the Times' Apologia for the schismatic sect that drags out a degraded existence in the Russian Empire? This:—That the two unpardonable sins in the Catholic Church, but for which English Protestantism would gladly enter into alliance with it, are—

1. The lofty scorn with which the said Church treats, ever will treat, and since the first day of the origin of Christianity ever has treated, the claim of the Civil Power to interfere in matters spiritual; and in the second place, her missionary efforts, her zeal for the conversion of the heathen, and the salvation of souls.—We would fraternize with you Catholics, as we do with the Russians, says the Times, if your Church were, as is the Russian Greek church, merely a branch of the Civil service; if you would but renounce those principles which, enunciated by English Puritans, Scotch Covenanters or Yankee Pilgrim Fathers, we laud as the fundamentals of civil and religious liberty; if you would but become Erastian, make your church subservient to the State, accept your religion from the civil magistrate, and cease to bring forth such troublesome fellows as St. Francis Xavier, St. Vincent de Paul, and others who are always doing some unpleasant things in China, in the Corea, or other heathen countries. Burn but a grain of incense before the image of our great God Caesar, and renounce your schemes for the Propagation of the Faith, and we will be blind to all your idolatries, and respectful towards your soul-destroying superstitions. Yes! were it possible for the Catholic Church to be degraded to the level of the Russian church the devil himself would cease to hate and fear her.

The Witness, poor man, is in great dread lest we should have a Nuncio among us; and indeed it is surmised by some that a personage answering to that formidable title is occasionally to be met with, going stealthily about the streets, and that at night he takes up his quarters in the basement stories of some of our evangelical churches, evidently with no good design. Can it be that a gunpowder plot is in contemplation, and that a Nuncio has been sent over to play the part of Guy Fawkes?

Any how the awful rumors have affected the brains, such as they are, of our contemporary, who publishes apparently without a suspicion that somebody has been trying to make a fool of him—a work of supererogation indeed—the "secret instructions of a Nuncio." It never enters into the head of the Witness to enquire as to the authenticity of a document, or to ask troublesome questions as to the original from whence it professes to have been copied—such as those therewith which Dr. Johnson bothered and confounded Macpherson. And then one would think that even the evangelical editor of the only religious daily in the world should have had his doubts as to the genuineness of an official document, attributed to a Pope, in which such a passage as this occurs:—

"You will most carefully prohibit infidel books, and above all the Bible, for it is that last work which has brought upon us the storm in which we have been engulfed. If you observe well what takes place in our churches, you will find that our teachings are very different from those of the Scriptures, and are even rather opposed to them.—That is the reason why the copies of the Bible must be suppressed."

Does not even the editor of the Witness see that the above paragraph clearly indicates whence the document in which it is found had its origin? It has about it the unmistakable flavor of Exeter Hall; its odor is as the odor of the conventicle, so that we may fancy it drawn up by a colporteur of the F. C. M. Society. And yet it is upon such stuff as this, such trash as should not deceive even a born idiot that the opinions of evangelical Protestants as to the faith and doctrines of the Catholic Church are based.

The result of the elections, as far as hitherto known seems to be strongly in favor of the Ministry. They will probably meet Parliament with a large majority in their favor.—When the contest is over, we will publish the list of the new House of Commons.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Rev. Joseph Emilios Dugast, a priest of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, died of pulmonary consumption at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, on the morning of Monday, 19th January. Father Dugast was a native of St. Jacques l'Achigan, P.Q., studied with honors at l'Assomption College; entered the Novitiate at Lachine, in 1868; was ordained priest in June, 1872, and was in his 27th year when called into eternity. During the two last scholastic years he professed Mathematics with ability at St. Joseph's, and was esteemed and beloved by the students and his brothers in Religion, who, by their attentions and prayers, consoled his last moments, which were those of the just man, the homo sapiens, whose life, be it long or be it short, is one continual preparation for death.

On the morning following his demise, after solemn requiem service in the parish church, the mortal remains were interred in the vault beneath the sanctuary, where already reposed the ashes of two Fathers of the Congregation. The Provincial, R. P. Antoine of St. Peter's, Montreal, presided, and a large number of clergymen assisted at the last rites. Owing to a serious indisposition, His Lordship Bishop Guigues could not be present.

The deceased was a brother of the Rev. George Dugast, Diocese of St. Boniface, Manitoba, and of the Rev. Euclide Dugast, Vicaire, St. Esprit, Montreal Diocese; to whom, as well as to the other members of the family, we offer our sympathies whilst mourning the departed. May his soul, through the mercy of Jesus and the help of Mary Immaculate, rest in peace.

THE ELECTIONS.—Thursday, the 22nd, was the day of the Nomination of candidates for Montreal. In the Eastern division M. Jette, Ministerialist, was nominated, and returned by acclamation. In the Western division Mr. F. Mackenzie was opposed by Col. Stevenson. The poll was fixed for Thursday, 29th inst.

In the Centre division the contest is keenest. Mr. M. P. Ryan was first proposed by Mr. McLennan and seconded by Mr. Masson and many others of our leading merchants. Then, Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Clendinning and others proposed Mr. B. Devlin. Addresses were delivered by the candidates and their friends; and at the close of the proceedings a poll was demanded, and granted for the 29th. Everything passed off quietly, and in good order; and it is to be hoped that we may be able to say as much when the poll shall have closed. The friends of both candidates are very confident of success.

In Upper Canada, in Toronto especially party spirit runs high, and the election contest bids fair to be followed by actions for libel in the Courts of Law. The common tactics of blackening the moral character of one's political adversaries cannot be too severely reprobated, by whomsoever they may be resorted to, and generally lead to the discomfiture of the party employing them; this we think will be verified by the finale of the Toronto elections.

A good warning to our Liberal gentry, whose one article of faith seems to be that they have the right to insult Catholic priests everywhere, and on every occasion, was given the other day in the conviction of and sentence passed upon a parishioner of the Rev. M. Proulx of St. Tite, by the Stipendiary Magistrate of that district. The accused was charged with having given the lie direct to M. Proulx in church, whilst the latter was addressing his congregation from the pulpit. The offence was clearly proved, and the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of \$146.

It may happen of course, that a parishioner may have just cause for taking exception to words uttered by a priest from the pulpit; but the law of the Church furnishes him in such a case with ample and easily attainable means of redress; but if every one were at liberty to stand up and tell the preacher that he lied, or that what he said was false, there would be an end to all decency, and our places of worship would soon be converted into bear-gardens. We feel therefore thankful to the Magistrate who has stringently enforced the law against brawling in church. It may be hard upon Liberals that they should not be left at liberty to interrupt Catholic worship and insult priest and congregation; but after all it would be harder still upon Catholics were they to be left without some protection in their own churches.

We find in our Irish exchanges the subjoined letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, which will be read with interest by the Catholics of Canada:—

Rome, Irish College, Feast of St. Thomas, December 21st, 1873.

"REV. AND DEAR FATHER PRIOR.—I have seen your Father-General yesterday, and am happy to inform you that he gives all permission necessary for you brothers to accompany me to Canada. He refers me to your Provincial to settle matters finally. He will give me a letter to bear his good will to you, and his blessing for those of your community who will undertake this great work of founding a house of your order, the first in America. It is sad

to think that up to the present time Irish communities of men have not been able to found institutions from Ireland in America. I hope the effects of the Penal Laws against religious communities will rapidly decline, and permit these excellent aids to the progress of faith and morality spread to new lands. In the old times the Irish monks carried the faith to the nations of Europe. Now it is the Irish nuns and Irish students that leave home and country, to preserve the faith of their countrymen abroad. You will be gratified to learn the Holy Father blesses the undertaking from his inmost soul. His Holiness yearns for the spread of the true faith in the New World. I therefore beg of you to have your little colony prepared to accompany me to Canada early in March. The health of the Holy Father is excellent. There is a great change in the Eternal City. Strangers do not flock to Rome as in the days of the Popes. Instead of sixty thousand winter visitors there are not now six thousand. Convents are suppressed on every side; there have been at least sixty seized. The King is erecting immense buildings to keep the working class employed; but the taxes are fearful. Poverty prevails. The merchants and hotel-keepers are in despair. The nobility are keeping aloof from the Court of Victor Emmanuel—taught by the traditions of their ancestors, they know usurpations are short-lived in Rome. The Quirinal, where the Popes have been elected, and where the King now resides, is interdicted for sacred functions, and the King and other members of his family have to go out for Mass (that is, when they do go). I presume those thieves don't feel quite at home in their usurped palaces. They cannot turn their eyes anywhere without seeing the mementoes of the Popes; and to remove them would be to tear down half the Palace. The hall of the Sacred Consistory is now a ball-room. "The Star of Empire" is going west. Religion, persecuted here, seeks triumph in America. As education is the battle of the day, I trust, with the blessing of God, you will succeed in the diocese of Toronto, and that your house shall be the mother of many similar institutions destined for the salvation of many Irish children, and that you will find many young men to volunteer to accompany you, or to enter your community at Clondalkin to prepare themselves for the glorious work of spreading the faith and devotion to our Lady of Mount Carmel in America. We have excellent brothers of the Christian Schools from France, but they are not able to supply the one-tenth of the demands for branches of their Order. Bishops on every side are calling for good, holy religions to found solidly in America, not inly called by the Americans the Irish Church. We are better off in Canada than in the United States as regards education. There they are obliged to pay taxes to the godless schools. With us the Catholics are only obliged to pay taxes to their own schools, and, besides, we have a percentage from the general school fund for every child we can collect into the schools. So you see my dear brother, the difficulties before us are not so many. Wishing you every blessing, and the protection of our Holy Mother, I am yours sincerely in Jesus Christ,
JOHN JOSEPH LYNE,
Archbishop of Toronto.

We learn with regret that L'Univers which under the management of M. Louis Veillot had become one of the recognised Powers of Europe, has ceased to appear. To what this is owing we cannot say; but fears are expressed that it has been suppressed because of its noble independence, and fearless advocacy of the right as against the expedient, by a timid French government, as a peace offering to the offended majesty of Prussia. If this be true France has fallen very low indeed.

BAZAAR FOR THE CATHEDRAL.—We take this opportunity of reminding our readers that it is on the ninth of next month that the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Cathedral will be opened in St. Joseph Street corner of Versailles Street. All objects intended for that Bazaar should be sent beforehand to the Eveche. Although the claims upon our Catholic population are many and great, their liberality and devotion to their religion are greater still, and we therefore feel confident that this appeal in behalf of our new Cathedral will not be made in vain.

The Hon. M. Dorion accepts a seat on the Bench in lieu of Chief Justice Duval. M. Dorion retires from the field of political strife with an unblemished escutcheon, and will we doubt not do honor, and prove a valuable addition to the Judiciary of Lower Canada. The Hon. Mr. Huntington has accepted a seat in the Cabinet.

From a paragraph in the Witness of the 20th inst. it would appear that the suggestion previously thrown out in that journal for the holding in Montreal, in the month of May next, of a meeting to reform the reformed Protestant Episcopal religion, and to start a new sect, has attracted much attention, and will probably be acted upon.

We have received the February number of Peters' Musical Monthly, published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Terms: \$3 per annum; single copies, 30 cents. The number before us is very good and to the lovers of good music we recommend it.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—February, 1874.—Messrs. Sadtler & Co., Montreal, Terms: \$4.50 per annum; single number, 45 cents. The article on Spiritualism is worthy of a careful perusal; the following is a list of the contents of the current number:—1. The Principles of Real Being; 2. Dante's Purgatorio; 3. The Epiphany; 4. Grapes and Thorns; Spiritualism; 5. The Farm of Muiceroon; 6. Epigram; 7. Nano Nagle; 8. Grace Seymour's Mission; 9. Cui Bono; 10. The Jansenist Sobriety in Holland; 12. An English Maiden's Love; 13. Our Masters; 14. A Leekin Bask; 15. New Publications.

SPORTING ON NUNS' ISLAND.—Joseph Brunet, 19, a mailer, from the Tannery West, proceeded on a sporting expedition to Nuns' Island, and, for want of better game, shot a valuable dog belonging to the nuns.