

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1860.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. We address ourselves to a very large and rapidly increasing class of the subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS, when we address ourselves to the "delinquents."

For the truth is, that, owing to the negligence of many, and we fear, to the dishonesty of a still larger number, the arrears due for subscriptions to this office, have now accumulated to such an extent, as to render it a serious consideration with the proprietors, how far it is prudent on their part to continue the publication of the TRUE WITNESS.

We have this only to add, that in the course of next week Mr. Gillies will commence a tour amongst the Delinquents, beginning with Quebec; and that in every instance in which payment for the account by him presented is refused or delayed, Mr. Gillies has been instructed to place the account in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

To those of our subscribers who have been remiss in their remittances—and of this class we are happy to say that there are numbers on our list—we take this opportunity of tendering our best thanks. We would also recognise our obligations to our local agents, and would respectfully request of them to endeavor to remit to us, some portion of the arrears due in their several localities, in order to enable us to meet the constant demands upon our resources.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

To Naples all eyes are still turned, as it is there that the solution of the Italian problem is working itself out. Naples first, then Rome, last of all Venetia.

The vote on the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to Piedmont was commenced on the 21st ult., and the result was to be published on the 29th, the day succeeding Victor Emmanuel's entry into Naples.

On Sunday last, at about the hour of noon, in the Via del Gesù, a broad and frequented street leading out of the Corso, a priest named Liberati issued from the Church, at the altar of which he had just officiated.

pect. We, Ye, They, are all suspect." Thus writes the Naples correspondent of the London Times:—

"There is a great deal passing around me which I do not like, but every one says the position is exceptional, and that we must not be too critical. Frequent arrests take place for a word or a suspicion.

The result of an election attained by such means—by arresting and shooting all opposed to one particular issue—cannot be doubtful, but can hardly prove satisfactory, or give birth to any permanent political organisation. It cannot be any longer concealed, and is indeed tacitly admitted on all sides, that Francis II. is not generally unpopular amongst the Neapolitans, and that the free, unbiased votes of the people, unawed by the "foreign mercenaries" of Victor Emmanuel on the one hand, or by the filibusters and "foreign mercenaries" of Garibaldi on the other, would in all probability replace Francis on the throne from which he has been driven by the arms of Piedmont.

The attitude of Austria is becoming daily more menacing, compelling the Piedmontese to concentrate large masses of troops on the line of the Po. The embarrassed state of Austrian finances is a serious obstacle to effective armed interference in the North of Italy; but on the other hand, Austria has been warned by Cavour's famous manifesto what are the ultimate designs of Piedmont, and that an attack upon Venetia is the logical inevitable sequence of the annexation of Naples.

The Pope was, by the last advices, still at Rome; and, although nothing positive can be ascertained of his plans for the future, his withdrawal of the Papal Nuncio from Paris is looked upon by many as a sure sign that he himself will not consent to remain much longer a prisoner in the hands of Louis Napoleon.

"On Sunday last, at about the hour of noon, in the Via del Gesù, a broad and frequented street leading out of the Corso, a priest named Liberati issued from the Church, at the altar of which he had just officiated. A man came up to him, and stabbed him under the short ribs. Eleven inches of the knife, as I am assured, entered the unfortunate man's body.

Not by the Roman authorities; but by Garibaldi, who will recognise in the priest-murderer a kindred spirit, and a worthy fellow laborer in the cause of Italian regeneration, he will no doubt be received with open arms, and receive honors and rewards second only to those paid by the Dictator to the memory and surviving relatives of the assassin Agesilas Milan.

the Catholic Clergy and Hierarchy. He may effect to despise their hostility, and may turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances and censures; but he will find to his cost, that they are not an enemy to be despised, and that his dynasty has not yet taken such deep roots in French hearts as to be able to withstand the storm whose first mutterings are now making themselves distinctly heard.

"The Count de Maistre said of those glorious enterprises of which the name irritates you: 'No crusade has succeeded, but all the crusades together have succeeded!' We also, we say to you: Harvest men in the short space which is given them to live, often succumb; but in the development and the definitive result of the ages, it is honesty which prevails.

The long-talked-of Warsaw meeting terminated on the 26th. If anything was resolved on, the results are not yet before the public.

OBJECTS OF THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY. "If we understand those aright who are agitating its formation," says the Mirrorville Chronicle, a strong anti-Catholic journal of Upper Canada—"the principal object aimed at is the removal of that fearful incubus—Lower Canadian domination, by the strengthening and augmentation of Upper Canadian influence.

This explicit exposition of the designs of the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, and the means by which they hope to attain their ends, affords a full vindication of the hostility of the TRUE WITNESS, as a Catholic journal, towards that party, and their policy.

To ask Catholics to take part in such a policy, or to co-operate in the designs of the Protestant Reformers, is to ask them to lend a hand to make a rod for their own backs, is to invite them to pass on themselves sentence of political death, and to carry the sentence into execution with their own hands.

No one will pretend that the Protestants of Canada have any political grievance to complain of; that they are in any respect, or in either section of the Province, the victims of injustice, or laboring under wrongs which require redress. No one will deny that, in Canada, Protestants enjoy, to say the least, civil and political equality with their Catholic fellow-citizens, and that in proportion to their numbers, they have more, far more in fact, than their share of representatives in the Legislature.

This challenge has remained, and ever must remain unanswered, for the simple reason that in the political action of Catholics towards Protestants in Canada there is not, and never has been, aught of which the latter have, or have had, cause to complain, and that it has always been characterized, we do not say by the greatest forbearance, but by the most delicate generosity.

sought to anticipate the desires of their Protestant fellow-citizens, and without an effort has the minority obtained every conceivable guarantee for its civil and religious liberties. We may therefore assume as incontrovertible that the object of an increase to the Upper Canadian influence in the Legislature is not to redress wrongs under which Protestants actually labour, or to ward off dangers which menace them in the distant future—seeing that it is the boast of Protestants, and the basis of their demand for an increase of representation in Parliament, that in point of numbers they are rapidly outstripping the Catholic population.

It is then an offensive not a defensive war which the Protestant Alliance contemplates. It is for the subjugation of Popery, not the reintegration of Protestantism in rights of which it has been unjustly deprived, that an increase of the Protestant element in the Legislature is demanded.

The arguments which the Protestant Reformers of the West urge, the inducements which they hold out to Catholics to secure that co-operation, are very simple, and address themselves to the meanest capacity. Strip of superfluous verbiage, and exhibited in their simple nakedness they amount to this—"By joining us, you will secure the overthrow of the present, and the formation of a new Ministry, by whom your claims to a far larger share in the distribution of government situations than you enjoy at present, will be taken into favourable consideration."

We will however permit ourselves to hope for better things. We will still hope that, now that the policy of the new political party has been so clearly defined, Catholics in both sections of the Province may perceive that their policy also is distinctly traced out, and that that policy consists essentially in a strenuous uncompromising opposition to any "increase in Upper Canadian representation."

We have received from a Protestant gentleman of Toronto, who writes over the signature Syntax, the following communication with reference to an article which appeared in our issue of the 12th ult.:

To the Editor of the True Witness: Sir—A copy of the True Witness of the 12th inst. has been shown me, in which appears your explanation of the question in reference to the Jesuit Constitutions put by my friend Inquirer.

As "my syntax is as defective as my theology," you would confer a favor by pointing out any rule or authority in a Grammar, or Latin Dictionary, used intelligently and in good faith, by which the neuter pronoun "ea" (plural) can be made to refer to the feminine nouns "constitutions, declarationes;" having done so, I shall agree with you that "this simple grammatical consideration effectually disposes of the entire question."

To a civil question we are always ready to give a civil answer; in this case we trust that the answer will be satisfactory and conclusive, since, as our Protestant correspondent admits, the grammatical explanation by us given in our issue of the 12th ult., if it can be sustained by grammatical rule and authority, effectually disposes of the objection urged against Jesuit morality from the interpretation by him put upon a passage of the Constitutions of that Society.

declarationes vel ordinem ullum vivendi, posse obligantem ad peccatum mortale vel veniale inducere, nisi Superior ea in nomine Domini Nostri Jesu Christi juberet."

Our correspondent contends that the pronoun "ea" being in the neuter plural can be made to refer to the antecedent "peccatum," neuter singular, as easily as to the antecedent "constitutions, declarationes, vel ordinem ullum vivendi," to which we contended that, according to the laws of syntax, it can alone be referred:

"Its antecedent must therefore be looked for in the antecedent plural 'Constitutions, Declarationes, &c.'—and this simple grammatical consideration effectually disposes of the entire question."—True Witness, 12th Oct.

Syntax admits our conclusion, if our grammatical premise be correct; but calls upon us to show rule why the pronoun "ea" cannot be referred to "peccatum," but must be referred to "constitutions, declarationes vel ordinem ullum vivendi," as to its antecedent.

The pronoun "ea" cannot be referred to "peccatum" as its antecedent, because "the relative must agree with its antecedent in gender, number, and person;" and because "peccatum" is singular, whilst "ea" is plural.—Q.E.D.

The pronoun "ea" must be referred to the words "constitutions, declarationes vel ordinem ullum vivendi," as to its antecedent, in virtue of the following grammatical rules, which we copy from the "Eton Latin Grammar," by T. W. C. Edward, M.A. Twenty Eighth Edition, pp. 106, 107.

"If the relative clearly refers to two antecedents, or to more, then it must be of the plural number."

But "ea" is plural; and therefore agrees in number with the antecedents by us assigned to it—"constitutions, declarationes," &c. Again:—"The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine (in things animate) more worthy than the neuter. But again, in things without life, the neuter gender is the most worthy; and in such event, though the substantives, or antecedents, be of the masculine or feminine gender, and non or fem of the neuter, yet may the adjective, or relative, be put in the neuter gender; as—arvis et caeni quo te gisti."

Now of the antecedents to which we refer the pronoun "ea," the substantives "declarationes, constitutiones" are feminine, whilst "ordinem" is masculine; therefore, in accordance with the rule by us above quoted from the Eton Latin Grammar, the relative of that compound antecedent, of things inanimate, or without life, may be put in the neuter gender.

We have proved therefore, that "ea" cannot be referred to "peccatum" without a false concord, and that "without any false concord it may be referred to 'constitutions, declarationes vel ordinem ullum vivendi.'" But to one of the other of these, as to its antecedent—either to "peccatum" or to "constitutions," &c.—it must be referred; and since it cannot, without false concord, be referred to the former, whilst to the latter without any such violation of the laws of syntax, it may be referred, therefore in accordance with every rule of grammar and logic, we conclude that to the latter it must be referred.—Q.E.D.

Our correspondent Syntax has evidently forgotten to take into account the different genders of the component parts of the antecedent which we attributed to the pronoun "ea." Had it consisted of "constitutions" alone, which is feminine, then of course the first rule by us quoted, that "the relative agrees with its antecedent in gender," would have been violated, and it would have been as easy to refer "ea" to a neuter singular, as to a feminine plural. But the antecedent by us assigned is compounded of two parts: one feminine plural, "constitutions, declarationes;" the other masculine singular, "ordinem;" and both inanimate; for this reason the laws of syntax require that the pronoun referring to such an antecedent should be in the plural number, and in the neuter gender, because "in things without life, the neuter gender is the most worthy." Both these requirements are fulfilled by the interpretation which we have put upon the disputed passage in the "Jesuit Constitutions;" whilst Syntax will, we are sure, admit that his interpretation, which refers "ea" neuter plural, to "peccatum" neuter singular, necessitates the violation of one fundamental law of grammar.

We trust, therefore, that our Protestant correspondent will admit that "this simple grammatical consideration has effectually disposed of the entire question" by him raised as to the morality of the Jesuit Constitutions upon the grounds of the passage by him laid before his friend Inquirer. If he does not admit this, it must be because he denies, or calls in question the rules of syntax by us laid down for his interpretation;—and as we are always ready to engage in calm dispassionate controversy, as we have no other object than that of eliciting truth, we shall be most happy to reply to any further objections that Syntax may have to offer upon the subject. If he has none, if he will not, or cannot, contest the soundness of our grammar, he must, in candor admit that his objections to the moral teachings of the Jesuit "Constitutions" are effectually dissipated.

A person rejoicing in the name of D'Arcy Boulton is one of the prominent leaders of the "low Orangemen" of Upper Canada, and has taken a prominent part at late meetings in denouncing the Ministry, and exhorting his brother rowdies to enlist under the banner of Mr. Geo. Brown. The Ministerial press, hereupon, favor the public with some amusing revelations with respect to the political antecedents of this Orange patriot. His patriotism is, it would appear, but the overflowing of the long accumulating bile of a disappointed "place-beggar."

"How Patriots are Made.—The secret of Mr. D'Arcy Boulton's opposition to the Government is now out. He was an aspirant for office, and it was but a paltry one that he sought. Who would have imagined that the author of the thirty-two—we think they number—Orange resolutions, asked for, may begged and prayed the Government to appoint him to the humble and insignificant post of County Attorney, and was—refused! What wonder that his