THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JANUARY 3, 186

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY - 1868. Friday 3 .- Octave of St. John. Saturday, 4 - Octave of the Holy Imporents. Sandar, 5 - Vigil of the Epiphany. Monday 6 - EPIPHANT Tuesday, 7-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 8 -Of the Octave. Thursday, 9 - Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

. Another attempt at wholesale assessination, so devilish, so brufal, and so cowardly, that we trust for the honor of Ireland that public rumor in attributing it to Irish Fenious is a public line-is reported by Atlantic telegraph. It seems, says this report, that an emisually large number of letters have recently been received at the Dub-In Post Office, addressed to prominent officials. These letters were charged with explosive masterials so arranged as to go off when the letter in which they were contained was opened, and to . It or mutilate the person opening it. Several of these exploded before their real poters was ascertance. One policeman who received and opened one of them was horribly mangled, but as yet no one has been killed. Great excitement prevailed, and no doubt were entertained, that the authorities would be able to lay their hands on the guilty parties. Every honest man will pray that such may be the case, and that the villains. when convicted, may be hung as high as Haman.

No less than 30,000 special constables have already been sworn in in London, and are doing duty in that City. The Times calls upon all provincial towns and cities to follow in this re spect the lead of the metropolis.

An uneasy feeling prevails on the Continent on account of the peculiar relations actually exasting betweet France and the government of Victor Emmanuel. The revolutionists in Italy are furious with the declaration of Louis Napodeon, that Rome and the Papal States shall not be seized upon by them, and that he will again autervene if necessary, to protect the Sovereign Pontiff from the unprovoked assaults of his more powerful neighbor. At the same time we are told that the French Emperor is in treaty with the Piedmontese government for an essential modification of the terms of the September Convention, which would indicate that the former was meditating the sacrifice of the Papal States. He knows, as every one knows, that in Rome there is not room for the Pope, and a King of Italy : and that no arrangement which has not for ats basis, the integrity of the former's dominions, has the least chance of success. In Italy the excitement is great. Gen. Menabrea has been case of another adverse vote he will dissolve the Legislature, and appeal to the country.

It is reported that the Sultan has consented to grant the Cretans a virtual independence, under Prince Christian whom he has appointed as head of their new government.

The negro question in the United States is entering upon its second phase. Not contented with freedom, the blacks now aspire to rule as of the Queen, who always preaches, and sets the masters there where yesterday they served as example of, respect for, and obedience to all slaves. They are arming and organising in a lawfully constituted authorities His Grace could Abreatening manner; and it may well be that ere not act otherwise: as a Prelate of the Church Eong, for the preservation of their territorial in- he would not allow the sacred offices of religion tegrity, and to prevent a repetition of the horrors to be prostituted to party or political purposes, of St. Doningo, the people of the Northern even though his motives should be misconstrued, States shall find themselves compelled to turn against the emancipated negroes, the same arms with which they crushed the liberties of the free white men of the South. Mexico as usual, is reported to be in a state of destitution and disorganization.

The local legislatures for Upper and Lower Canada were opened with all due rites and cere- flesh, or out of the flesh, whether they have died enonies on Friday last. We give particulars on the battle field nobly fighting for the cause elsewhere.

The assailants then walked off without opposition. Rumors, not founded on facts, about a Fenian cruizer were in circulation. In London a man has been arrested, whom the authorities believe to have been the leader in the Clerkenwell affair, and to have fired the train. A large powder mill near Faversham about 50 miles from Lon don has been blown up; many, persons were killed: cause unknown.

THE REVEREND F. SMARIUS .- This elo quent preacher, and zealous missionary priest, estriers, Two Dollars and a-maifin advance; and a course of sermons at the Gesu, took leave of Montreel on Thursday the 26th ult., and returned to Chicago. His works he has left behand him, in the shape of several conversions to the Catholic Faith, and the good seed which he has sewe in many bearts, and which but awaits the due season to start into life, and to bring forth the fruit. He bimself received into the Church fifteen pentents sarking for reconciliation; and this is after all but a slight test of the good he has actually done. He has set men athinking, and has provoked many to a study of the claims of the Church on their allegiance; and no one can doubt how these studies, pursued in good faith, and with a predetermastion to cmbrace the truth, where ver found, and at all cos's, must terminate. The generality of Protestants know only of Catholic doctrine, as it reaches them refracted and distorted through the medium of Protestant traditions; and no wonder if they spura it without further enquiry, as something too. moustrons, too palpably absurd to merit a moment's attention. But when once they admit the probability that they have been decrived; when once the first faint glummering of doubt as to their own infolibility commences to dawn upon them; and shore all, when from the fact that men of their acquaintance, whom they know to be neither knaves nor fools, embrace the Catholic tefacion, they are convinced that that religion is not altonether the tissue of villainies and absorbities which their Profestant education had inche them believe it to be—a reaction soon sets in, the stronger in proportion as their former Protestant

prejudices were strong. The good work of Father Smarius will not cease because he is no longer present with us in terson. The word he has preached is as the leaven which the woman took and hid in three measures of meal, which will continue to work though she who hid it be far away; and with confidence therefore, we look forward to turther triumphs for the truth in this city which has been favored with the late Mission at the Gesu.

The Montreal Witness feels, as is only natural and proper, very sore at these triumphs, at these conversions, so different from those which its friends of the F. C. M. Society occasionally boast of. It has not of course anything positive to urge against them; it dare not attribute to the subjects of them improper or interested motices; and therefore it contents itself with giving vent to its malice in success and inuendoes. Knowing nothing of the matter, it repeats upon hearsay, that of the converts one was an Israehte,

"The others may have been, so far as we know, not much better Protestants than he."

In these few words the writer betrays at once his malice, and his impotence; he would, if he could, say something to the prejudice of the converts-but he can't.

A paragraph bas appeared in the Quebec Daily News, copied by others of our Canadian papers, to the effect that His Grace the Archhishon of Quebec had forbidden the offering of the holy sacrifice of the Mass, or of prayers, within his diocess for the renose of the souls of defeated in Parliament; and it is said that in the three unhappy men lately executed at Manchester for the murder of the policeman Brett. This is one of those "half-truths" which are more difficult to deal with than the lie which is wholly a lie. But a word of explanation we will offer.

It is perfectly true that His Grace refused to allow, in the churches of his diocess, of any quasi political demonstrations in honor of men who by some are held up as martyrs. As a loyal subject and he himself should be exposed to censure for the performance of his duty.

But the animating spirit of that Church of which Monseigneur de Quebec, is an illustrious ruler, is a spirit of love or Charity. She prays, she offers the holy sacrifice with which she is entrusted, for all her children, whether in the of the Pope, or whether they have died Latest telegrams from England report increas- on the scaffold—the victims of a mistaken idea ing activity amongst the Fenians, but the only of duty. She refuses her services to none, for fresh feat of the latter consisted in an attempt to it is her doctrine, her great distinguishing docnet fire to the Dublin Post Office, and an attack trine, that Her Divine spouse died, not for the apon a martello tower near Cork, of which the elect alone, but for all men, that all, if they would

just only, but to call sinners to repentance .-Therefore in her never failing charity, which extends beyond the grave, which death connot quench, the souls of the three men alluded to were prayed for in her places of worship, at Quebec as elsewhere. Follest permission was given by Monseigneur de Quebec for the per formance of all customary rites, of all religious services, which did not entail any party display, or political demonstration: and in consequence Low Masses, expressly for the repose of the souls of Allan, Larkin, and Gould, were offered who for the last three weeks has been delivering | up in the city churches, at which all who so chose might attend, and there gratily their wishes with respect to the departed-if those wishes were limited to a tender regard for their spiritual henefit, and not pretended, as a mask or pretence to hide their hostility to the British Government on account of its action in the late sad business. In a word, it was public display, and political demonstrations that His Grace of Quebec probibited within his diocess; but all spiritual assistdeparted, was with his fullest consent and apof the matter; and we venture to hope that those true bght.

> MANDEMENT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBIshop of Overec .- The Courrier du Canada of the 23-d ult., publishes a Mandement from amount of moral turpitude, are, as most danger-Monseignaur of Quality over date the Sth iest., our to society, dealt with far more severely than in which His Grace enjoys prayers, and religious are crimes of the deepest guilt. We allude to exercises to maplore the protection of heaven, a military officers, which by all governments in doubtless only upon the Haly See, and our beloved Father, cardisal construs are visited with extreme the Savereign Pentiff. We make the following penalties, and to which the death penalty is freextracts:-

till to all the Erchbiships of the world. out the objections of all binds which decalate as this moment too wre ched hely, white the hely laws of God and the Church are tempied under foot, where the mast resolting implete eachs in trimmph, and with head erect, followed by the host of orimes which she cannot full to bring forth: - biasphemies. secrilege, brigandage, murder the oppression of the poor and work, the min and demoralisation of the people the most feerful scandals, and the consequent loss of a multitude of souls.

" He makes known to us the sufferings of the faith. ful of the Russian Empire and of the unfortunate Kingdom of Poland, and the cruel persecution to which they are subjected by an impious and barbarous government, which seeks to detach them from the bosom of the Church, and to drag them into schism.

"And in the lest place, he lays bare before us the ageny of his soul, and the grave danger to which he bimself is exposed from a perverse and impious generation, which has surrounded his States, and has aworn his dostruction; and opening his whole heart to Us he says, - WE await with a goul entirely at peace, the events that are in preparation; for WE lace Our trust in God author of our sal ation, Who is our strength, and our courage in all Our tribulations 'Who will not suffer those who trust in Him to be confounded. Who numarks the sources of the im pious, and bruises the beads of sinners.

ligion, and of the evils that efflict the Church, espocially in Italy, in the Russian Empire, and the Kingdem of Poland, the Holy Pontiff enjoins on all the d the Faithful of all churches incessint prayers, solemn and in common, which may in some manner correspond to the greatness and extent of the calamity which he deplores; and in consequence he commands that in every Diocess there be public prayers in the form of a Triduum, within the twelve months for those beyond the sess, and within six months for the others.

. Here in short is how he speaks towards the close of his blessed Lotter:-

"In the midst of all these calamities and socrows that have fallen upon the Church and upon Us, as there is none Who sustains Our cause gave the Lord our God, We carnestly exhort you Venerable Brothers in the name of your love and of your zeal for the interests of the Church, as well as your great piety towards Us, to join your most fervent prayers to Ours, to pray and beseech God incessantly together with all your faithful people that, remembering His Everlasting Mercy, He turn away His anger from us, and grant us that He and His Church may be saved from this flood of evils; and that He may grant the protection and hold of His omnipotence to the children of that same Church, who everywhere, but above all, in Italy, in the Russian Empire, and in the Kingdom of Poland, are the objects of so many snares, and are afflicted with so many grievous trials: so that He may keep and strengthen them yet more and more, day by day, in the profession of the Catholic Faith, and of His holy doctrine: that He may confound the impious projects of the enemies of the Church, that He may snatch these unhappy men from the abyes of iniquity, and bring them back to the ways of His commandments."

His Lordship having thus briefly but forcibly exposed the motives which should prompt every good Catholic in these days of sorrow and trial, to join his prayers to those of the Church and ler Supreme Pontiff; and having enumerated the many spiritual blessings which are attached to such prayers-proceeds to enjoin the observance of the Triduum within his Diocess, and prescribes the particular prayers which shall accompany that act of devotion.

-no matter what their nature or consequences,-

logically tenable.

The State, or civil government, is now virtually separated from the Church-the secular order is divorced from the spiritual order. The sole functions of a State so constituted, and in harmony with modern ideas, are material, and he exclusively within the natural order: they consist chiefly in this: - The prevention or repression, not of sin considered as a violation of the law of God, but of injuries, whether burtful to civil society, or to the individual members of whom that society is made up. . With the moral value of the acts which it prohibits, and which it seeks altogether to prevent, or to repress by means of pains and penalties, civil government, according to the modern theory now in vogue, has nothing whatever to do. It punishes with fine and imprisonment the acts of sliding in the streets, and or Death? and ran away at the first encounter. throwing side balls in the public thoroughdares, because these are injurious, or dangerous to the material interests of its subjects: to the aculance that the Church can afford to her children rer, except in the way of awarding pecuairry demonges to the cetraged busband for injury inproval extended to the unhappy men lately flicted, and to the idolater it has not a word to executed at Manchester. This is the plain truth say—though certainly, considered from a moral stand-point, adultery and idulatry are inorally of our Protestant contemporaries who have given worse than sliding down a hill, or throwing snow to their readers the erraneous statement of the halls. This however is the action of modern Quebec Daily News, will put the matter in its civil government; these the functions awarded to it. Whether this should be so or not, is not the question: that it actually is so, no one can deny.

In like magner there is another set of offences which, though not necessarily involving any great quently awarded; and yet the self some acts " Deady Boared Rothren - We have just received which nominated by the soldier, consigns him to Letter Ap stolic, ederessed by the Sovereign Pen - lingtont death, would, in the case of a civilian, be "He this venerals a Letter the Holy Pather points visited, if visited at all, with a triffing flar, or a few hour's impresonment. This shows that the State makes it its beamers to prevent or repress inquites rather than to punish crimes; and that in the penalties which it attaches to the performance of certain probibited acts, it looks not to the moral value of these acts, but to their probable minrious meterral effects upon society and inci-

Such being the case, the question as to how colitical offences should be dealt with is as much a question of expediency as is the question, " bow should military offences be dealt with." We can understand the position of him who insists that the State or Civil government has no right, in any manner or on any pretence, to attempt even the repression by means of pains and penalties, of any acts, no matter what their effects upon society, and individuals-undertaken or perpetrated with a view to political objects, that is to say with "After this exposure of the deplorable state of re- the intent of modifying or overthrowing the existsition, who insists that it is the duty of the State in the Montreal Witness. The writer is speakto repress by means of such pains and penalties as experience shall show to be most efficacious for that purpose, all injuries to society, or to individuals-without discriminating betwixt the moral and political incentives to such acts; since civil government exists for the protection of society and of individuals, and has therefore the right to protect itself. But we confess that we cannot understand the position of him who, admitting the duty of civil government to protect its subjects from injury, and admitting therefore its right to protect itself, denies to it the right of employing the self same means for its protection, and for the protection of society, and of individuals, against what are termed "political offences," as those which be admits that it righfully and effectually employs or the repression of " moral offences."

Guiseppe (Nicardhus) Garibaldi-What the Mayor of Southampton and those English Peers and Peeresses who travelled express to welcome the hero of Aspromonte on British soil "now" think of their red shirted protege, we know not; nor even care to learn; but every sane man must long since have come to the conclusion that Guisseppe Garibaldi "the Hero" is a miserable failure. England generally is not happy in her proteges. We know not why, but she is not. Kossuth and Garibaldi have indeed been more than failures, they have been fiascos. They say that the Lion instinctively recognises royalty even in rags. If this be so, the British Lion has been most woefully at fault in Guisseppe Garibalds. The Leonine quadruped may MORAL AND POLITICAL CRIMES. - It is be sound on the points of " a horse," but not of often stoutly maintained at the present day, that | " a bero." Nor is he perhaps after all so much what are termed "political offences," or ects to blame, seeing that the learned themselves disagree as to the seat of true greatness. Pythadeliberately committed with the view of effecting goras placed it in eschewing beans, whilst Arispolitical changes, should not be visited with totle confessed a weakness for them. Albinus capital punishment; and this ground is often de Scelato and our own learned William Lawtaken by many who recognise that it is right and | rence place it in the greatness of our thumbs : qualified as "moral offences," should be dealt places the seat of the soul at the ends of their

it inflicted, the position above indicated is not seppe differs from all these, evidently placing true greatness "in the speed of his legs." The Mayor of Southampton may now say of his protege what Cicero said of his cook. "Coquas meus præter jus fervens mbil potest imitare."-Except running away my Guisseppe can do nothing cleverly. That the little Capraian acted wisely in running, who shall gainsay? He had learnt his fleetness from his native goats, and only reversed the proverb in "using his heels to save his head," believing doubtless with the learned and versatile but by no means complimentary Dr. White (Elizabetian) Bishop of Winchester " Mehor est canis vivus, leone mortuo." " Better a live dog, than a dead lion."-Paracelsus boasted he could render men immortal, and died at forty seven.

Guisseppe Gambaldi the Hero decreed " Rome There would have been some consolation for his patiens to have fallen back upon, had our disappointed flubuster been either an orator or a poet. Cicero was "no great shakes" at the sword, and if we remember our Horace aright. we have heard something of a shield forgotten in the huery of departure:-relictation bene parmula : - It is true, - magnus aliquando dormitat Homerus -we cannot " always" be herces. For which of us to very scoth " From the knave to the knight" but his on some occasion or other. " feit a very unpleasant sensation called fright?"? Thus much indeed we must concede to the "brave" General's 'admirers, that there is at all times a certain grandeur in adentice oneself to circumstances, and especially if these encumstances happen to be adverse ones; and that G. G. G. in running before the Papal Zouaves

" Said to bimself like a sensible man

"I can't do as I would - I must do as I can thereby acting in obedience to the dictates of prudence and the proverb

" If you can't get the corn, you must do with the bran" And make shift with the pot, if you can't get the

Were 220 called upon, (which we are not,) to give our opinion of our Capraian (we had almost said "capering") friend we should be inclined to use the words (good greek but bed manners) of Directpolis introducing a certain gentleman-Nicarchus-to the audience in the Acharnensis. . He is small, gentlemen, I confess; but there is nothing lost in him; all is knave, that is not

The above is from an esteemed contributor to whom we are greatly indebted for his good offices, and whose pungent remarks on men and things, will we are sure be always received with pleasure by the readers of the TRUE WITNESS.)

With what kind of stuff Protestaat prejudices against Catholicity, as they obtain amongst the more ignorant classes of our separated brethren. are alimented and kept alive, we may guess from the following extract which we make from an isting political order. We can understand his po- article (selected) that appeared a short time ago ing of the irreligious condition of the people of France; and whilst deploring their too general " materialism, scepticism, and very vigue deism"? which are characteristic of all Protestant or non-Catholic communities, and the direct inevitable result of Protesting principles logically and fearlessly carried out-he moralises on the causes of the above indicated defects in the tollowing strain :--

"It makes one tremble, but does not surprise .-Every year, directed by the priests, a considerable number of children observe what is called the first communion. The oldest are, at the most, but twelve years old"—(Well Christ Himself said—Suffer little children to come to Me)-"Now these children, who do not know that there is in the world a book containing the Word of God, who during their life, may never place their hands upon a Bible or New Testament will have in time to come for the whole of their religious instruction, and as all required for worship, the Mass in Latin; and whilst they will be thus placed outside of all truly Obristian influence, the world in the midst of which they are to live will have at its disposal a thousand means to charm, and interest, and ensuare them.

These tales are like the father that begets them, gross, open, palpable. Were they true, we might retort that the knowledge that there is a book containing the Word of God, is not essential to salvation-seeing that the first Christians could have had no such knowledge, and that we have good grounds for hoping that many of the early Christians who died long before the sacred writings were collected together in one book, or even all composed, are saved: and that entrance to the Kingdom of Heaven is not contingent upon laying one's hand either upon a Bible on a New Testament, but rather upon doing the will of Our Father Who is in Heaven; and therefore logically conclude, that in the charges urged by our evangelical calumniator there is nothing which we need be ashamed of. But that they are false, and that they who make, and circulate them, know that they are false is evident from these facts :- That in the first place one of the standing complaints amongst Protestants, against our Catholic colleges, and our Catholic schools. expedient that the perpetrators of what are which is analogous to the philosophy, which our separate schools especially—is, that therein by far too much time is taking up in teaching the with, or justified on the scaffold. It seems to us | fingers. (Sedem anima in extrems digitis habet.) | Catechism - and that, in the second place, that that considering, what are the functions of civil A more modern school holds the existence of an | Catechism, even if it contains many things which guard was driven away, and the contents in the but awail themselves of the freely proffered grace, government actually recognised at the present intimate relationship between the seat of honour Profesiant sects deny-some denying one item shape of arms and ammunitions were plundered might be saved : that Christ came not for the day, and what the object of the punishments by and the seat of intellect. Our own dear Guis- of its teaching, as for instance the doctrine of