THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -JUNE-29,-1806.

counted an enemy for telling them the truth.-N. Y neath which they live, or to invite aggression on of the press is one of which any country, any

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLA BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J GILLIES.

Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1866.

Friday, 29-SS. PETER AND PAUL, Ap. Obl. Baturday, 30-Commemoration of St. Paul.

JOLY-1866.

Sunday, 1-Sixth after Pentecost. Precious Blood. Monday, 2-Visitation of the B.V. Mary. Tuesday, 3 - Of the Uctave. Wednesday, 4-Of the Octave. Thursday, 5-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Every moment it was expected that the boom of the cannon would proclaim the outbreak of the war in Europe, which all the efforts of diplomacy now seem unable to avert. This would seem to indicate that it is destined to be rather a people's, than a monarch's, war; that it has been fanned and fostered into flame, less by the greed and ambition of Kings and Emperors, than by the revolutionary passions of the governed. In so far as Italy is concerned, there can be no doubt but that the party of the revolution are forcing their puppet King against his will and better judgment, into a war with Aus. tria; and that if he does not put himself at the head of the movement, he and his throne will be swept away by the irresistible torrent. The poor man is in sore straits. Ahead of him is the yawning gulf of bankruptcy which threatens to swallow him up, if he advance ; behind him are the maddened columns of the Revolution, which treaten to crush him beneath their feet, if he lag behind. The sceptre has already passed from the hands of Victor Emmanuel into those of Garıbaldi.

In the South of the Pennsula everything seems to indicate that the Neapolitans will rise in arms against their Piedmontese masters, the moment that war in the North shall have called the hated foreign soldiery to the field. In consequences arrests of the clergy and suspected laity, of all whom their antecedents render subject to the imputation of loyalty and patriotism, are daily taking place; and a veritable Reign of Terror obtams, of which some account will be found on our sixth page. The excitement growing out of the late mise. marauding expeditions from the United States has quite subsided. 'I'he troops have been called in from the front, and everything has relapsed into its accustomed place, and order. The prisoners will, it seems, be tried by the civil tribunals upon charges of theft and murder ; and it proved guilty will, we suppose, and hope, meet the reward of their crimes, in spite of the very unnecessary advice which some of the United States papers are pleased to favor us with .--Before they presume to criticise the anticipated action of our Canadian authorities in the premises, we would recommend them to consider how in analogous circumstances they would deal with British subjects who should cross over to the State of New York, and there commit procisely the same acts of plunder and violence as those which the marauders from the United States committed in Canada. It is a significant fact, which should have the effect of suggesting to some hot-heads in Upper Canada, the injustice and the tolly of trying to create prejudice against their Irish Catholic fellow citizens, that of the late invaders of the Province, a large portion was composed of the criminal classes of the United States, who were evidently actuated solely by motives of plunder. Such classes are to be found in all countries. In proportion to population, they are as numerous, as it would be more correct to say more numerous in England than; they are in Ireland and amongst the Irish: and certainly in Canada, by their orderly conduct, by their obedience to law, and by their peaceable disposition, our Irish felow-citizens as a general rule set an example to the others altogether unworthy of the same name. entire community. It is not because they behere that their country has been very ill-treated for many centuries by England-and that she has often been most shamefully treated in former times is certain-that it follows that

their, adopted country ; and though amongst the community would have reason to be proud. Its prisoners taken from the late marauding bands, the majority seem to be of Irish origin, it does not follow that their criminal acts meet with any. sympathy from men of the same race in this country. There are plenty of Irish roughs in the large cities of the United States, and that it was from this class of society that the marauders were chiefly recruited is evident from subsequent disclosures. For instance here is a fact which speaks volumes. One of the Fenians arrested by the steamer Michigan turns out to be a noted. ruffian well-known as "Stonehouse Jack;" and the Governor of Pennsylvania has claimed him on a requisition charging him with a robbery and murder committed at Pithole on the 3rd of last month. The national origin of this scoundrel we knew not : but even should he be of Irish origin,

could anything be more absurd or more unjust than to attribute to the orderly, law abiding and industrious Irish Catholics of Canada, in general, complicity with-or moral responsibility for the acts of a ruffian whose peers in crime are to be found amongst men of all races? Beware would we say to a certain class-happily we believe only a minority, though a noisy minority, amongst our separated brethren-beware how you gratuitously insult a whole people: beware lest you alienate the affections of a large body of citizens, whose brave hearts, and stout right arms would in the hour of danger prove our country's best and most impregnable bulwark. Now, more than at any other time should he be marked, and held up for reprobation all who seek to excite discord amongst Canadians, or to sreate a prejudice against any section of Her Majesty's subjects. By the Steamers City of New York and Moravian we are put in possession of European intelligence to the 14th inst. Actual fighting had not commenced: but the advance of the Prussians had compelled the Austrians to fall back, and evacuate the Duchies. This is looked upon as tantamount to a declaration of war, and ia consequence, the Ambassadors of the two Powers, had received their passports. The next steamboat will probably announce the outbreak of the work of hlood.

A letter from Louis Napoleon to M. Drouyn de L'Huys had been read in the French Corps Legislatif. In it the writer expressed his regret at the failure of the efforts to hold a Conference : repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement for France : and defined her attitude as one of attentive neutrality, coupled with confidence in her right, and her power. There is nothing noteworthy from Great Britain or Ireland.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .--- With reference to the injuries inflicted by the Fenian raid on the Missisquoi frontier where a large quantity of valuable property was stolen and destroyed, Sir F. N. Belleau announced in the Legislature Council that it was the intention of the Governa forse, to co-operate with the military force on

conductors are« scholars, gentlemen, and Christians: and though of course they write on political questions with a strong national bias, there is rarely to be found in their columns anything offensive to the national feelings of Catholics of other countries, nothing repugnant to sound doctrine and Catholic morality. Amongst these high-toned members of the press we may be permitted to mention such papers as the New York Freeman, the New York Tublet, the Baltimore Mirror, the St. Louis Guardian, the Pittsburgh Catholic, with many others equally worthy of honorable mention; and if Protestants judged us only by what is written and published in these journals, we should have no cause of complaint.

But unfortunately for the credit of the Cathoic name, there is another class of journals on this Continent, which arrogate to themselves the title of Catholic, and which do reflect infinite distonor upon that name. These are primarily or essentially Irish, and only accidentally Catholic, in that it so happens that, in spite of the fearfully and rapidly increasing apostacy and demoralisation of the descendants of the Catholic immigrants to the United States, a large number, perhaps a majority, of their Irish readers still profess to be Catholics. With journals of this stamp, popularity, and not principle, is the one thing regarded. They write and publish that which they think will pay, and extend their subscription lists ; they care not to rebuke error ; but prefer rather to pander to the vitiated appetites and morbid tastes of the least reputable of their supporters. So it comes to pass that, in journals of this description, you shall find in one column an edifying report of an Ordination on such or such an occasion; and on the next column, the brutal details of a prize-fight betwirt two rowdies. One page shall be taken up with an account of the espousals of a virgin bride of the Lamb, and of the ceremonies at the recepties of a young Religious; another shally be wholly devoted to the obscene details of some filthy divorce case, on the indecent disclosures before the Police Courts, consequent upor a raid on a disorderly house. It is in the so-called Catholic papers of this description, and in these alone, that are to be found justifications of a secret society which the Pope, which the Bishops of the United States, have condemned and anathematized, and all whose members are, ipso facto, excommunicate. But unfortunately Protestant readers, not aware of the distinction betwixt the "essentially" and the "accidentally" Catholic press, which we have drawn above, confound the two; and thus, unfortunately, impute to Catholics in general, the low and degrading principles, the disregard for moral obligations, and contempt for decency which characterize the journals of the second class, or journals only "accidentally" Catholic. Great is the ment to institute an inquiry : and he added that | injury, in a spiritual point of view, done by this class of journals. They often fall into the hands of Protestants not ill-disposed towards Cathoheity, and ready to embrace the truth were that truth tairly presented to them. But the rays of Catholic truth, reaching them through such an impure medium, are so villamously distorted that they shrink from it in disgust ; and conclude, not erroneously if this be Catholieity, then it is impossible for any man of bonor or of common honesty to be a Catholic. To this the only rereply is, that it is not Catholicity; not the Ca tholic truth which the Church guards with jealous care, which the Pope proclaims, which the Bishops and Clergy, by word and example. preach throughout the world, and which her faithful children do their best to reduce to practice. As a proof of what we have advanced, we will quote the words of one of our really or essentially Catholic jounals in the United States, the N. Y. Freeman, on the subject of the late marauding expedition upon Canada. The writer tests that expedition by the unbending standard of Catholic morality, and gives the result as fol-"O'Mahony and Killian led Fenianism into the disgraceful affair on the borders of New Brunswick. Roberts and Sweeney led Fenianism into the graver fault of the assault across the Niagara, and out from St. Albans. They engaged Fenian followers in what was bound to be a failure disgraceful to all who took part in it. Had they even, by supposing the impossible, succeeded in holding a footing in Canada, it would, still, have been a deeper disgrace-for the Canadians have done no harm to Ireland, and have as good a right to govern themselves in the way they are doing, as the Irish people in Ireland have Ganada has given to Irishmen good and happy homes There is nowhere that Irishmen are better treated than there, and Irish Ostholics were among the fore most to turn ont in Canada to repel the Fesian invasion from their soil. Meantime, it seems very cer. tain that organized bands who had no connectio with the Fenians rushed up to, and beyond St. Albans, for the more purposes of plunder and outrage. Some of these were not even of Irish blood, but went to rob and steal. The promoters of this disorderly and undisciplined 'raid, 'are responible for giving these rogues the opportunity of bringing reproach on the name of Irishmen, which many of them were not ? Gen. Meade has given all the stragging bands notice that they must quit, and go home! They are doing it, and the ignoule war is over. We hope former subscribers, who have quit our paper because we told them, beforehand, how the thing would turn out, will now do us the justice of believing that the one who is honest with them is

Freeman. If Protestants would judge us, and form their estimate of our political morality from papers of the stamp of that which we have quoted above instead of from the low democratic journals which misrepresent and bring disgrace upon us, much of the ill-feeling that prevails betwixt Protestants and Catholics would soon disappear.

CONVERSIONS IN CONNEMARA. - We all know how the supernumeraries of a minor theatre are mobilised and utilised, so that in one short melodrama they play many parts. In one scene they shall appear as brigands carousing, qualling imaginary wine out of very real tin or pewter goblets: anon the scene shifts, and our ci-devant brigands figure as loyal troops-or as a chorus of peasants, hailing with songs of triumph the safe return of their chief to his ancestral halls. To the simple on-looker, not used to the mysteries of the theatre, all appears very grand no doubt ; but to the hardened and somewhat surfeited spectator, posted up in the tricks of the stage, and learned as to the mode in which the effects are got up, the whole affair appears decidedly stale, flat, and unprofitable.

So is it with the conversions in Connemara reported is a late letter to the London Times, by good Dr. Trench, the very unsophisticated gentleman who enjoys the revenues, and assumes the title, of Archbishop of Dublin. This gentleman, it seems, had never seen a real live convert from Popery: he was naturally incredulous as to the existence of such a phenomenon, except in the heated imagination of some moon struck frequenter of Exeter Hall; and therefore he determined to go down in person to Connemara, and determine for himself the truth of the reports as to conversions which had reached his ears. So the adventurous, but sceptical, traveller may be supposed to penetrate into the depths of a New Zealand forest, with the purpose of authen. ticating the rumors of the existence of the Dodo or Moa Dinormus which some pretend still to roam the more unfrequented parts of the island : and so Dr. Trench, poor credulous man, west to Connemara to look for converts, and was bamboozled accordingly. For of course he saw what he went to see, what he wanted to see, and what his guides were determined he should see-that is to say live converts.

From the deluded gentleman's own report of his trip, as given in a letter to the London Times, the whole thing was managed very simply. Our readers all know how, in Ireland, when a Protestant Episcopal visitation is expected, to keep up appearances, the parson about to be visited will borrow a congregation for the day, from his neighbors-to make a show. Well ! some thing of the same kind seems to have been done in the case of Dr. Trench. A lot of Soupers, supernumeraries got together for the occasion from all parts of Ireland, were made to do daty at the

first place be visited, and on the occasion of the mony over, the converts were, like our old acquaintances the theatrical supernumeraries aforemenbuckram, were for the second time paraded before him: and thus the process, being repeated at every separate church visited by Dr. Trench, and was cited as justifying another appeal to the pockets of sceptics in England, who were inclined to doubt the glowing statements put forwrites and says that he has seen a lot of real converts-so many, in such a place; so many a few days later, in such another place : and so on, through all the places where our friends the supernumeraries were engaged in doing duty as " brands snatched from the burning."

agents, from needy, starying and unprincipled parents, are drafted from Dublin, and all parts or Ireland. Then when a show of converts at any particular place in Connemara is required, a requisition; or order, sent down to Clifden is promptly complied with, or filled up; and Soup. erism is triumphant in the eyes of the world.

But these facts not being known to strangers, Dr. Trench's letter in the Times created quite a sensation. For a few days the belief did obtain-even amongst the more intelligent classes, that a "great work" had been done, and was still going on in Connemara : " the hand of the Lord" so the elderly females of Exeter Hall protested, was very visible : and greasy looking men of God hesitated not to proclaim with the orthodox nasal twang, that the reign of the Beast in Ireland was drawing to a close. In the mean time the Papists who knew that-sooner or later -the truth would leak out, held their peace, and enjoyed in anticipation the discomfiture of the " Jumpers" and their emissaries.

That discomfiture has come at last, very suddenly, and unexpectedly to the saints. For it seems that even amongs: Protestants in Ireland there were sceptical men, sons of Belial, who did not accept without considerable misgiving all the marvellous tales told by that good man Dr. Trench. Doubts were thrown, not upon his veracity, so much, as upon his intelligence. It was darkly hinted that fun had been poked at him, that he had been tricked, and made a fool of by the parties interested, from pecuniary motives in keeping alive the delusion as to the rapid progress that the Reformation was making in the West of Ireland.

And so as these doubts gathered force, an inquiry-or investigation into the truth of the facts asserted by Dr. Treach was determined upon. A special commissioner was despatched by the Dublin Evening Post to Western Connaught, to test by personal inquiry and observation the statements which were published over Dr. Trench's signature in the London Times of the 10th of May. The first report of this "special commissioner" was made public on the 4th inst., and was ascompanied by a letter from the Rev. Richard Harty, parish priest. Of this Report we will allow the Tames' Dublin correspondent a most unexceptionable witness, to speak in his own language :---

"The drift of their statements is to show that the persons whom the Archbishop saw at Castle-Kirks were, partly imported on cars from other places, partly the families of Scripture readers, and others connected with the mission, and searcely any of them Roman Catholics, or 'jumpers' as the priest calls them. In other words that His Grace was imposed upon."-London Times.

And in these simple words is told the entire history of the Reformation movement in Ireland. These are but two classes of persons therein concerned: the impostors in the first class: the " imposed upon" in the second.

In view of the speedy realisation of the Quebec scheme of Union for the British North consecration of a Protestant church. The cere- American Provinces, our Protestant friends of Lower Canada are beginning to bestir themselves on the school question; and we are told tioned. onickly marched off to do duty in the next | that Mr. Judge Day is actually at the Seat of church that Ur. Trench was to inspect. Here Government, urging on school legislation in order then, of course, the same lot of converts in to protect the interests of the Protestane minority. No one can object to this. Every legal security that the Protestaat minority may require is a course of time a really formidable array of to easure to them their rights as parents over real conversions, was made out for the papers; the education of their own children, should cheerfully be granted to them; but at the same time, and whilst the question is ander discussion, it is but reasonable that the Catholic members of the ward by the Souper agents. What becomes of Legislature should insist upon the giving to the these doubts now though ? when Dr. Trench Catholic minority of Upper Canada the very same legal guarantees that in Lower Canada are accorded to the Protestant minority. We are sure that Catholics here, in this Province, entertain no desire in any manner to limit the rights of Protestant parents; and we hope that the Protestants of Upper Canada will offer no opposition to any measures that may be brought forward for securing Catholic parents in their Province, against the interference in educational matters of a Protestant majority.

the frontier, was about to be organized.

In the House of Assembly, on the 21st inst., Mr. Holton asked it was the intention of the Ministry to bring forward this Session a Bill for the schools of Lower Canada, according to pro-

Mr. Galt replied that such a measure would be brought down; that, he trusted, the said measure would prove satisfactory to all parties. and he promised that it should not be carried without a fair discussion.

M1. Scoble put a question with reference to to amendments in the Upper Canada School laws, and the intentions of the Ministry.

M. Cartier declined to answer directly, but referred the questioner to the Att. General of Upper Canada, when he should be in his place. On the 22nd, Mr. J A. McDonald announced that it was the intention of the Ministry to push through all business connected with the so-called Confederation of the Provinces as quickly as possible, and then to prorogue. In the meantime members might do their best to push through as many private and public Bills as lows :--possible.

It is said that the Government is about to estrblish at Quebec a naval school for the training of officers and cadets for a Provincial Marine.

As Catholics in Canada are often taunted with the language of a certain section of the press in the United States which calls itself the Catholic press; and as the infamous principles and sentiments which are therein often to be found, are fathered upon the entire Catholic community, and cited as illustrative of the lax morality, and low code of honor that obtain amongst them, we may well be pardoned if we say a few words in vindication of ourselves, and of our really Catholic contemporaries, unjustly confounded with

The so-called Catholie press of the United States consists of two distinct, and well marked classes of journals. Of these, one is primarily or essentially Catholic; and only accidentally Irish in its tone and politics, in that it happens that, in

The first place Dr. Trench visited was Castle Kirk, in company with Dr. Plunkett, the notorious Souper agent. Here 58 converts were paraded, and pointed out to him.

Two days later, and in the same company, he attended a ceremony at Errismore : and here a lot of 206 converts was paraded for his inspection. Of the said converts, 96 were young children drafted from Dublin, and other parts of the country.

On another day Dr. Trench, visited Sellema place about six miles north of Clifden-(which s the depot, or school from which the converts are marched out to the different posts as they are wanted, and where their services to make up a congregation are required-Errismore is some seven miles south of it); and was treated to the spectacle of a lot of 235 converts, the greatest number paraded together during the entire visit of inspection. Returning to Clifden, in the of inspection. Inspection. Inspection. The man who now propose to sell the irish voie of this country to political demagogues are traitors, and I here denounce them by name, Reberts, General make a little difference in the numbers, lest the is time to speak out in plain language, and I will do boax should be too transparent even for an intelligent Protestant public. S.H.

Irishmen in Canada are disposed to conspire the United States, the majority of English read-against the good and impartial government be- ing Catholics are of Irish origin. This section is which all the little children bought up by Souper in listening so patiently in listening

The different sections of the Feman Brotherhood continue their mutual interchange of invectives, and bandy terrible accusations of treason and pecuniary dishonesty. There is, no doubt, a good deal of truth spoken on both sides.

The latest pronunciamento was made by Head Centre Stephens, who in a speech delivered by him at Washington on the evening of the 19th inst., thus expressed his opinion of Messrs Roberts and Sweeney :---

'I say, and mark the import of my words, that all Irishmen, be they whom they may, who are throwing obstacles in the direct way to our country's liberation are traitors and are this hoar abhorred, despised, execrated by the men in Ireland, and they dars not for their life's sake place a foot on the soil over which the green flag should now in triumph be waving it now, hereafter, and forever, by voice and through the means of the press." I say they are traitors to the cause of Ireland, and let them be so looked upon by Here is the secret of the Connemara conver- not only Irishmen but al. Americas who sympathise