

The True Witness.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no
letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless
pre-paid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1867.

Friday, 26—Of the Octave.
Saturday, 27—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 28—Low Sunday.
Monday, 29—St. Peter, M.
Tuesday, 30—St. Catherine of Sienna, V.

MAY—1867.

Wednesday, 1—SS. Phillip and James, Ap.
Thursday, 2—St. Athanasius, B. D.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

Office of the Roman Loan, at the Banking
House of Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
11 Nassau street, corner of Pine, N. Y.
March 19, 1867.

The coupon of interest of this loan due on the 1st
of April, 1867, will be paid as follows:—
New York, at the banking house of Duncan,
Sherman & Co.
Philadelphia, at the banking house of Drexel &
Co.
Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Torrey
& Co.
New Orleans, at the Southern Bank.
St. Louis, at the banking house of Tesson, Son
& Co.
Louisville, at the banking house of Tucker & Co.
Cincinnati, at the banking house of Gilmore, Dun-
lap & Co. and Heman Garaghty & Co.
Boston, by Patrick Donohoe.
Providence, R. I., by George A. Leste, Esq.
MONTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal.
QUEBEC, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal.
Havana, Cuba, J. O. Burnham & Co.
Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENT FOR CANADA:

ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal.

The interest on the Bonds of this loan will
hereafter be paid \$2.50 and 62½ cents.
ALFRED LAROCQUE.
Montreal, 16th April, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

France and Prussia keep on snarling and inter-
changing notes, making demands for explanations
of this and of that, and indulging in other diplo-
matic civilities which are but too generally the
precursors of hard blows. The ostensible object
of all this fuss is Luxembourg, but the real cause
is no doubt to be found in the mutual jealousies
of the two Great Powers. The sudden aggrava-
tion of Prussia has dwarfed France in the
eyes of Europe, and a very bitter feeling is
growing up, not only betwixt the respective Gov-
ernments, but betwixt the peoples of the
two countries. It was reported last week that
negotiations had been broken off, but matters
have not yet actually arrived at this pass. Still
though peace may by great forbearance on both
sides be preserved for a season, the chances
seem to be in favor of war.

The British domestic news is of little general
interest. By making concessions to the Glad-
stone party in the House of Commons, and by
cutting away some obnoxious clauses in his
Reform Bill, Mr. D'Israeli may perhaps yet be
able to push his measure through the Legislature,
and secure a long tenure of office for himself and
party. From Ireland the news is that all is
pretty quiet for the moment, and that there has
been no renewal of the riots. Yet it is always
asserted that these are to break out again.

Our Canadian Ministers, delegates to the Im-
perial Government may soon be expected home.
Shortly after their arrival measures will be taken
for inaugurating the new Constitution. It is not
expected that there will be another session of the
existing legislature.

By latest advices we are informed that Spain
has promised to give full satisfaction in the case
of the *Victoria*, but with respect to the *Tornado*
her replies are still evasive. Mr. Gladstone has
virtually resigned the leadership of the Opposi-
tion party.

RELIGIOUS.—The Right Rev. Dr. Timon,
Bishop of Buffalo, died on Tuesday, the 16th
inst. He had ruled over the diocese for nearly
twenty years.

We learn that the Very Reverend M. Tru-
teau, V.G., met with a rather serious accident
during the course of his passage to Europe. It
was blowing hard, with a heavy sea, and the
steamer rolling heavily, when the Reverend gen-
tleman lost his footing, and falling fractured his
left arm. Medical assistance was at hand, the
bone was set, and by last accounts all was going
well.

On Monday last, his Honor Judge Monk was
received into the Catholic Church.

THE MAN WHO CAN NOT HELP HIM-
SELF.—In France, and out of France, men are
asking of one another—"Is Louis Napoleon the
great genius, the profound politician that he was
deemed to be? Are his talents—for talents of a
certain order all will admit that he has—those
of a conspirator, or of a great statesman? of a
Richelieu, or merely those of a Robert Mac-
caire?"

The incomprehensibility of the Napoleonic
policy, of the foreign policy particularly, has
much tended to convey an impression of its pro-
fundity. What ordinary men could not under-
stand, was very naturally accepted as the work
of an extraordinary intelligence; and so Louis
Napoleon won credit for wisdom, and foresight,
because nobody could fathom his motives, or as-
sign reasons for his conduct. But so also the
incoherent or illogical acts of the madman may,
to the on-looker, appear as if dictated by a wis-
dom superhuman, and a more than natural intel-
ligence—for who can account for, who explain
them? How mysterious, how unfathomable,
how beyond all ordinary calculations, appeared
the Italian policy of Louis Napoleon! his co-
queting with the Revolution! his conduct as to-
wards the Pope! his needless prolongation of the
agony at Gaeta! his interference with Mexico!
and his non-interference in favor of the Con-
federate States, in whose ultimate triumph and
independence the only guarantee for the perma-
nence of his Mexican Empire was to be
sought! and above all how strange the calm in-
difference with which apparently he allowed
Prussia to make herself the mistress of Germany,
and the mere rival of France as the great
military Power of the Old World! Are we to
esteem these things as the parts of a profoundly
meditated, and skillfully combined plan, for the
glorification of France, and the perpetuating of
the Napoleonic dynasty? or may we not accept
them rather as evidence, we do not say of the
fatuity, but of the want of any settled plan on
the part of the French ruler? The policy of
Louis Napoleon seems, we think, to have been
determined by the chapter of accidents, rather
than by any well defined, previously thought-out,
and deliberately adopted course of action. It
looks as if he has along trusted to his luck, or
"star" as he would call it, to get him out of the
scrapes into which he was continually thrusting
himself; as if, like a political Micauter, he
was always expecting something to "turn up."

Perhaps, when his "star" shall have set,—and
it is already on the wane,—when his luck shall
have failed him, when his calculators shall for the
most part have abandoned him, we shall be told
of the "fatality" that attended him in the lat-
ter part of his career. Others may perhaps be
tempted to see therein a verification of the pro-
verb that one false step generally leads to
another; and read therein a striking confirmation
of the adage respecting the harvest which he in
his old age must reap, who sows abundance
of wild oats in his youth. These spring up luxuri-
antly, bringing forth fruit abundantly often to
the great surprise, and deep chagrin of the
sower.

To a great extent Louis Napoleon is but
reaping in his present foreign difficulties, and the
discomfiture of his policy, that which in his
youth he sowed. In those days he was an ultra-
revolutionist, and, if not grossly belied, a *Car-
bonari*, or member of one of those secret politi-
cal societies which have long conspired to over-
throw the existing political and social conditions
of Europe. Raised by events, over which he
had at first no control, to be the ruler of France,
he was suddenly called upon to play two distinct
and irreconcilable parts—that of the head of the
Revolution, and that of a supporter of order:
that of the Civil Magistrate charged with the
protection of the political and social system, and
that of the *Carbonari* bound by the most deadly
of engagements; and by the poignard of his as-
sociates, to the overthrow of that self-same sys-
tem. His position as Emperor of the French
was as was that of Buonaparte's Mr. *Facing-both-
ways*, on the throne. Hence the real contradic-
tions, or anomalies of his policy, which at first
struck the world as signs of its profundity, and
of the more than human wisdom with which it had
been elaborated.

As Emperor, it was his task, no doubt his
wish, to be Conservative; but at the first sign
of his intent upon his part, the dagger of Orsini
was sent to remind him of his previous engage-
ments to the *Carbonari*. He had no choice for
it then, but either to submit to have his throat
cut, or else to head the Revolution in Italy.—
He selected for the latter, but still with the in-
tent of doing as little in that line as possible.—
He flattered himself that he could control the
devil that he had raised; that at a given mo-
ment he could say to it—"thus far only shalt
thou come;" but he soon found out his mistake.
The storm would not subside into a calm at his
bidding; and he was compelled, though sore
against his will, to countenance and accept the
spoliation of the States of the Church, the revo-
lutionising of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies,
and the formation of a new Power, or Italian
Kingdom, which, if it last, will prove a formid-
able naval rival to France, and which will never

allow the dream of the Mediterranean being
but a French lake, to take rank as a fact.—
And so, pulled, now this way by his old allies the
Carbonari, now that way by his new friends to
whom he was indebted for his Crown, the un-
happy Louis Napoleon had day by day to adapt
his foreign policy to the exigencies of the mo-
ment. Blowing, or trying to blow, hot and cold
with the same breath, he had this task imposed
on him:—That of keeping on good terms with
Catholic Europe by supporting or appearing to
support the Pope; whilst, at the same time, he
was actually treating with the enemies of the
Holy See, and devising with them how and on
what pretext he should abandon the Sovereign
Pontiff to the tender mercies of the Revolution.
No wonder then that, having two irreconcilable
objects to accomplish, his foreign policy as to-
wards Italy has been inconsistent and incoher-
ent.

Neither could he in consequence, during the
late fight betwixt Austria and Prussia, assume
an attitude towards the latter such as the in-
terests and honor of France required him to
adopt. Prussia, as the ally of the Kingdom of
Italy, and as the foe of Austria, was fighting on
the side of the Revolution, to which Louis Na-
poleon was also pledged. He was therefore
obliged to stand still, and look on idly, whilst
another great Power, another formidable rival,
but this time a military rival to France, was be-
ing created, in the shape of a consolidated Ger-
many. He could not help himself; for had he
declared against Prussia, he would have had to
break with the Revolution in Italy, he would
have had all the daggers of the *Carbonari* again
at his throat.

But of all his blunders, the most incompre-
hensible is his Mexican blunder: his interference
with the politics of this Continent, and his re-
fusal to adopt the only course of action—that
is to say the recognition of the Confederate
States—which could possibly save him from
humiliation and discomfiture. Only by inter-
posing a powerful and friendly State betwixt the
Mexican Empire, which he had set up, and the
Northern or Yankee nation to whom that Em-
pire was an insult, an abomination, and a de-
fiance, could the interference of France suc-
ceed; and yet, though this was obvious to the
most short-sighted, from this, the only safe and
honorable course of action, did Louis Napoleon
refrain. This is of itself sufficient to ruin his
reputation as a statesman, for with ordinary pru-
dence he would never have embarked in the
Mexican expedition unless he had determined
upon bringing it to a successful issue. One
word spoken by him in season, and whilst the
Confederates were still nobly battling for their
rights and liberties, would have sufficed to spare
France the mortification and humiliation which
have followed from the utter failure of Napoleon's
Mexican expedition; and yet that word in se-
ason he would not speak.

But a short time ago it was the boast of the
Frenchman that, if his Emperor took a pinch
of snuff, all the world sneezed—that not a sword
could be drawn, or a shot fired in Europe, with-
out the consent of the great nation. Nor was
this altogether mere idle gasconade, for France
stood almost undisputed mistress of the civilized
world. To-day, she ranks hardly as a second
rate Power, and it seems by no means unlikely
that she will soon be called upon to fight for her
very national existence, with the new Power
which, giant like, menaces her from the far side
of the Rhine. Frenchmen are very sensitive
too on these matters. From their own rulers
they can put up with a good deal of despotism,
with a great curtailment of their personal and
political liberties, provided only that in exchange
for freedom at home, those rulers give them glory
abroad. But a France humiliated in her foreign
policy, neither dreaded nor respected by her
neighbors, is a France ripe for revolution, as in
all human probability Louis Napoleon will find
out to his cost before many months shall have
passed. If, in the apparently inevitable strug-
gle, he shall not succeed in restoring France to
her place of first military Power in Europe, and
in delivering her from all rivals, he will have to
descend from his throne, and will be obliged to
go and take his place amongst the other mon-
archs retired from business. A most righteous
retribution indeed would it be, were he to be
compelled to smoke his cigar with an exiled
King of Naples, or some other of the princes
whom he has been the means of driving into
exile.

BISHOP OF RIMOUSKI.—The consecration of
the first Bishop of Rimouski is to be held on the
1st May, at 9 o'clock, in the Quebec Cathedral.
Mgr. the Bishop of Thoa will perform the cere-
mony of the impositions of hands, and will be
assisted by the Bishops of Kingston and Anthe-
don. The gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec,
willing to maintain the character for hospitality
which has always distinguished them, are going
to entertain all the clerical visitors at dinner on
that day, which they have also fixed on for the
celebration of the annual fete of Mgr. of Laval.
The day of installation at Rimouski cannot be
announced until the opening of navigation.

The 29th Regiment will shortly proceed from Malta
to Canada, relieving the 1st battalion 25th Regiment.

CHINIQUEY IN A LION'S DEN.—This is of
course to be understood figuratively, not literally,
for there are no lions in Kankakee. It means
simply this:—that the holy man has got himself
involved in some money transactions, precise na-
ture to us unknown; and has in consequence
fallen into the hands of the Sheriff's Officer, and
been locked up in a sponging house. This is
what Chiniquy calls his "lion's den."

It is not to be supposed that he has failed to
"improve the occasion," both as against the
Church of Rome, and the Pope, and as in vindi-
cation of his own surpassing sanctity. For the
first, he himself tells us in a letter published in
the *Witness*, that, if he is at the present moment
a prisoner, and in bonds, it is "at the order of
the Bishop of Rome" that this tribulation has
fallen upon him; and on the second matter, that
is to say his own boldness, he bears the following
ample testimony:—

"It is sweet for the Christian soul to suffer for
Jesus' sake."
This is a truly Christian way of putting the
case, and reminds us of the Deputy Shepherd
spoken of by Mr. Weller, who having had his
water cut off by an impenitent official for non-
payment of rates, prayed publicly, that the heart
of his unfeeling persecutor who had cut his water
off, might be softened, and turned in the right
way: but that upon the whole it was to be feared
that he was booked for something uncomfortable.
In the same way it is apprehended that the
Sheriff, who has lent himself to the designs of the
Pope of Rome, in causing Chiniquy to be ar-
rested, has got a "through ticket" for hell.

Whether this be a simple affair of debt, or a
more serious matter, involving a criminal charge
—we cannot glean from the letter. In it indeed
the writer, that is to say Chiniquy himself, tells
us that he has been brought "as a criminal"
before the civil Court of Kankakee; but whether
this means that he has been called upon to
answer to a "criminal" or a mere "civil" charge,
does not plainly appear. All that we can gather
is, that Chiniquy is, in his own eyes, a sufferer
for righteousness' sake; and that his fate is in
the hands of a Judge and Jury "who will have to
pronounce judgment on him in a few days."
Finally he tells us that "the Church of Rome
knows him well." True, very true indeed! and
in a short time it is probable that his new asso-
ciates may also have found him out. Alas! for
poor Chiniquy when that day shall have arrived.

A CORRECTION.—The *Witness* of the 15th
ult. suggests that we must have mistaken the
name of Barube, for that of Barbina, the wretch
who poisoned his wife with arsenic, and whose
sentence of death was most foolishly commuted
by the Executive. Probably our contemporary
is right in this matter, for we wrote from memory.
But the *Witness* also asks us, if in the case of
this horrid murderer, it was not "the influence
of the priests which saved Barbina from the fate
he had so richly deserved?" We at once admit
that we have no knowledge of the influences that
were brought to bear upon the Executive: but
that we are morally certain that it was not the
influence of the "priests"—meaning thereby the
influence of the Catholic Clergy of L. Canada—
that saved the murderer from the fate he had so
richly deserved. Certainly it is not from the
ranks of that Clergy that the movement for the
abolition of the death punishment for aggravated
cases of murder, such as that of Barbina, pro-
ceeds; and though they cannot shed the blood of
man themselves, never have the Priests denied
the right, or indeed the duty, of the State, to
visit with capital punishment certain flagrant
offences against human and divine law. The
cry for the absolute abolition of the Pain of
Death proceeds, has always proceeded from the
ranks, not of the Catholic Clergy or "the priests,"
but from those of their most bitter adversaries—
the Liberals and Philanthropists.

Who was it for instance, that in the last cen-
tury most distinguished himself by his zeal, and
eloquence in the cause of the abolition of capital
punishment? Was it not a little dapper, and
sour faced *avocat* from Arras? And his chief
colleagues in this great humanitarian movement—
who were they, but the prominent Voltaireans
of the age, and the apostles of the gospel according
to Jean Jacques? So too to-day, we find that the
same policy, is invariably pursued by the political
children of the Revolution, and is most loudly
advocated by the *rouges* and infidel journals at their
command. The *Pays* for instance, of Montreal,
speaks in precisely the same accents as did the
organ of the infamous Hebert, known in Parisian
journalism as the *Pere Duchesne*—and whom
even a Robespierre was obliged to send to the
scaffold, as too brutal, too filthy even for the
French Revolution!

We have at this moment some of this wretch's
writings before our eyes, from a "collection des
lettres b... patriotiques du Pere Duchesne";
wherein that worthy Liberal denounces the capi-
tal execution of criminals, in language so fervid,
and with logic so powerful, that almost can we
fancy ourselves to be going over again the
maunderings of our Montreal *rouges* philan-
thropists. The arguments of a *Pere Duchesne*,
against hanging, are almost word for word, those
employed by the inheritors of his principles, so-

cial and political, at the present day. "Je ne
veux plus qu'on tue. I will have no more
killing," screams out the author of these letters
b... patriotiques: "because in hanging a man
who has committed a great crime, a still greater
crime than his is committed: for it is always in
cold blood that Jack Ketch [Charlot] dances on
the shoulders of the rogue whom he disposes of.
The law that kills preaches murder." Neither
does the worthy *Pere* forget the hackneyed argu-
ment about the crowds drawn together by an
execution, and the number of knives and pick-
pockets that such a scene attracts. All our
modern logic against the gallows was to fact an-
ticipated by the chiefs of the most obscene and
bloody sect that the French Revolution itself
produced. Is it then reasonable that "the
priests," that the Catholic Clergy of the nine-
teenth century, should have adopted the philoso-
phy of the eighteenth, and the principles of the
Hebertists? God forbid! To them, and to
their political children, the legitimate heirs of
their principles—the Liberals and *Rouges* of the
present day—do they leave the task of discrediting
the gallows, and of advocating the abolition of
the punishment of death.

The following remarks upon the same subject,
and as a pendant to the diatribes of our obscene
acquaintance *le Pere Duchesne*, we translate
from that very truly Catholic paper, the *Journal
des Trois Rivieres*:—

"Some years ago a husband poisoned his wife in a
parish not very far from that which has been the
theatre of the poisoning of the wretch d Joutras.—
Unfortunately the Liberal Ministry of the day, which
would not commute the sentence of the assizes,
commuted that of Barbina, and to-day we have to
record another poisoning case still more frightful.—
Had Barbina suffered capital punishment, Proven-
cher and his accomplice, would probably have paused
in their career of crime. The commutation of the
sentence of Barbina has perhaps gone for something
towards the poisoning of Joutras."

These are the sentiments of a journal which is
as much entitled to be accepted as the voice of
"the priests" as any journal published in Lower
Canada.

NOTICE TO QUIT.—These documents are not
peculiar to Ireland, neither are evicting land-
lords altogether unknown on this Continent, and
amongst our Yankee neighbors—as appears from
the following item, which we find in our ex-
changes:—

"Mrs. Bassett, of New York, killed herself because
her landlord had served her a notice to quit."
Now had this been reported of an Irish land-
lord, and of an Irish tenant, the existing press of
the United States would scarce have furnished
a sufficient outlet, or safety-valve for the escape
of Yankee indignation against the tyrannical
laws of England. It would have been cited
everywhere as an instance of British misrule,
and as a justification of the hostility entertained
towards it by the Irish people; what then shall
we say when it seems that in New York the land-
lord is armed with as extensive powers over his
tenants as he is in Ireland?

There is little to be said in the matter but
this:—That there is no essential difference, or
difference of principle, betwixt the laws which
regulate the relations of landlord and tenant in
the United States, and those which deal with the
same matters in Ireland. They are in both
countries based upon the same economic principle.
That these relations must be left to be deter-
mined by the contracting parties themselves, and
that the State can only interfere therein so far
as to enforce upon both a faithful adherence to
the terms agreed to. Whether this policy of
"Free Trade" or non-interference is a sound
policy may indeed be questioned; but it is a
policy common both to republican America, and
monarchical Great Britain, and with which
neither has the right to reproach the other. It is a
policy which is denounced indeed by the leading
Socialists of Europe as the policy of "*laissez
faire*," but which it is easier to denounce than
to remedy, so long as the principle that any one
man can have an absolute and exclusive right of
property in land is recognised by the State.—
That right is recognised by the State, in Ame-
rica, as in Europe; and if in the former the con-
sequences are not so harsh to the non proprietors
of land, as in the latter, it is due not to any differ-
ence of law; but to physical or material accidents
for which the U. States can claim no credit—as
for instance, the greater quantity of land in pro-
portion to population. If that ratio were the same
in Ireland as in the United States, we should
have no more complaints of the land laws of one
country than of those of the other; and even as
it is, we doubt not; but what it would be as easy
to ferret out cases of landlord tyranny in New
York, as in Tipperary or Donegal.

THE "ST. LOUIS GUARDIAN."—What has
become of this excellent Catholic paper? We
have not seen a copy of it for many weeks, and
miss it greatly from the list of our exchanges.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to
act as agents for the *True Witness* in the undermen-
tioned localities:—
Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island.
Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Ferguson's Falls and
vicinity.
Mr. James McCraw for Barnstow and vicinity.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The *Bedford Times* says. In this
section of the Country there has been a very favour-
able season for the manufacture of maple sugar, and
a large quantity has been already made. The sea-
son is now nearly over, except in some sheltered
places where it may continue a week longer.