

The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we
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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no
letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless
pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address
every week shows the date to which he has paid
up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that
he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-
scription from THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1868

Friday, 12—St John of Facundo, O.
Saturday, 13—St Anthony of Padua, O.
Sunday, 14—Second after Pentecost. St Basil,
B.D.
Monday, 15—Of the Octave.
Tuesday, 16—St John Francis Regis, O.
Wednesday, 17—Of the Octave.
Thursday, 18—Octave of Corpus Christi.

The Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, on
Sunday next, will start at the usual hour from
the Parish Church of Notre Dame, and will pass
along Notre Dame and St. Joseph Streets to
Mountain Street, returning by St. Antoine and
Craig Streets to the Place d'Armes.

THE BAZAAR OF THE GESU.

We need only remind our readers that this
Bazaar opens on Monday next, to insure their
attendance, for they cannot have forgotten the
many attractions and pleasures of that which
took place at the same institution in the month
of June last year. The object of the Bazaar
this year is the same as was that of the last—to
wit, the raising of funds for the decorations and
services of the church of the Gesu, served by
the Reverend Jesuit Fathers.

Great efforts have been made this year to
render the Bazaar a splendid success. The ser-
vices of our most distinguished *citoyennes* have
been freely tendered and thankfully accepted for
this purpose; and nothing has been neglected
that may contribute to the amusement and the
pleasure of those who shall attend.

We notice a novel feature connected with the
raffes that it is intended to offer to the public.
There is, for instance, a fine Sewing Machine to
be raffled for, which will be competed for in the
following manner:—Tickets for the raffles will
be sold to intending competitors at 25 cents a
piece; and on these the purchaser will be at
liberty to inscribe the name of any one of the
fundermentioned charitable institutions—the St.
Andrew's Home, the St. Bridget's Home, the
Female House of Industry, the Ladies
Protestant Benevolent Society, and the Cath-
olic Deaf and Dumb Asylum. These
tickets, so marked by their respective pur-
chasers, will be deposited at the Bazaar,
and at the close that Institution which will
become the proprietor of the Sewing Machine.—
This is a very excellent plan, and will, we ex-
pect prove very attractive. Already, we under-
stand, several ladies are canvassing for their
favorite institutions.

Remember, then, Monday next, 15th June.—
The Bazaar will be kept open all the week;
and we sincerely trust that at its close the
Reverend Fathers, who have been at a great ex-
pense in the building and keeping in order of
their splendid church, may find themselves re-
warded for their trouble.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By latest dates we learn that General Napier
will leave a small detachment of troops in Aby-
ssinia: this, if authenticated, will have a very in-
jurious moral effect, giving to the campaign the
aspect of a war for territory, as much as for the
vindication of the national honor. The main
body of the army was embarking.

Throughout Europe, the news of the complete
triumph of the expedition has greatly raised the
opinion of British military prowess, amongst the
Continental nations. The Abyssinian and the
Mexican expeditions are contrasted, and the re-
sult is altogether in favor of the former.

The battle in the House of Commons on the
Irish Church question still rages. On the even-
ing of the 5th inst., an amendment to the Sus-
pensory Bill was offered, but rejected, for put-
ting office tenures under the Maynooth College
grant on the same basis as Ewings on the Irish
Church. The House, however, decided in favor
of permitting new appointments in Maynooth
College, to be made, and of continuing the *Re-
gium Donum* during the pleasure of Parliament.

The Suspensory Bill was then carried in com-
mittee, with loud cheers.

The Continental news is of little interest.—
There is a lull for the moment in the war rumors
and though the storm may not have blown over,
it may yet be delayed. From time to time
ominous rumors reach our ears of the failing
health of Louis Napoleon. His death would be
the signal for another Revolution and a *cubute
generale*.

Though in so far as the President is con-
cerned, impeachment is at end, the radical party,
smarting under the defeat, are intent upon keep-
ing up the excitement by insinuating corrupt mo-
tives to the Senators through whose vote the
measure failed. It is taken for granted that
votes were purchased with hard cash, and that
but for bribery and corruption, impeachment
would have been carried. The republicans
have evidently but a mean opinion of the integ-
rity of their own party.

THE FOURTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF
QUEBEC.—The Fathers of this Council, held on
the 7th ult., have addressed under date 14th
May, a Pastoral Letter to all the Clergy and
Faithful of the Province. This important docu-
ment is divided into ten parts. The first treats
of the Sovereign Pontiff, and his independence
which is assured by his Temporal Power: the
second recommends the works of the Propaga-
tion of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood:
the third insists upon the importance of Catholic
education and indicates the danger of mixed
schools: the fourth passes a censure on the anti-
Catholic press, and warns the faithful against in
any manner encouraging it. The fifth deals
with politics and elections and treats of course
of the relations of Church and State: the sixth
and seventh give most valuable counsels about
Oaths and Secret Societies: the eighth is a
warning against the crying sin of drunkenness:
the ninth is directed against the abuses of Usury,
and the tenth is devoted to such special coun-
sels to Catholics which their peculiar position in
Canada and the actual condition of the country
seem most to call for.

On Sunday, 31st ult., at 4.30 p.m., His
Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, blessed and
opened the new building, an institution on the
Rue Mignonne, known as the *House of the Bro-
thers of Charity*. The object of this institution
is to furnish a quiet asylum for infirm old men,
and a reformatory and industrial school for the
young children who run about the streets, and
earn a living by depredations on society. Such
an institution is much needed, and we trust that
God will bless and prosper it. The cost of this
asylum has been in great part defrayed by our
well known fellow-citizen, Olivier Berthelet,
Esq., who has laid out on it a sum of one hun-
dred thousand dollars.

A very beautiful and interesting ceremony
took place on the morning of Thursday, the 4th
inst., in the Chapel of the Congregation of the
Ladies of the *Congregation de Notre Dame*:
consisting in the reception of several ladies into
the Community on taking of the vows, and the
putting on of the religious habit by several others.
The subjoined are the names of those who pro-
nounced the solemn vows.

Delle. Aglae Robest, in religion, Sister St.
Mary of Compassion; Delle. Bridget Ryan, in
religion, Sister Ste. Marie Angele; Delle.
Philomene Denault, in religion, Sister St. Her-
nias; Delle. Celina Huot, in religion, Sister St.
Phileas; Delle. Henriette Leduc, in religion,
Sister Ste. Colombe; Delle. Annie Johnson, in
religion, Sister Ste. Laure; Delle. Olivine Syl-
vestre, in religion, Sister Ste. Rosine.

The undernamed assumed the Religious
Dress:—

Delle. Marguerite Filion, in religion, Sister
Ste. Theotiste; Delle. Alphonsine Huot, in re-
ligion, Sister Ste. Philibert; Delle. Adele Ber-
thelot, in religion, Sister Ste. Ernest; Delle.
Orpha Trenblay, in religion, Sister Ste. Octavia;
Delle. Clorinde Tessier, in religion, Sister St.
Fabien; Delle. Marie Guevremont, in religion,
Sister Ste. Hilaire; Delle. Corinne Perrault, in
religion, Sister Ste. Leontine; Delle. Amelie
Casgrain, in religion, Sister, Ste. Marie Mar-
guerite; Delle. Delphine Robillard, in religion,
Sister of the Presentation; Delle. Elmore Pilon,
in religion, Sister Ste. Davie.

The great, the inestimable services rendered
to the cause of Christian education and thereby
to the highest interests of the country, by the
devoted Ladies of the *Congregation de Notre
Dame*, are too well known throughout British
North America, to make it necessary for us to
insist on them here. Enough for us to con-
gratulate ourselves on the continued prosperity of
this noble institution, as evidenced by the con-
stant accession to its numbers.

Our Irish readers will be glad to learn that
their old friend and pastor—the Rev. Mr. Mc-
Cullagh, long connected with the St. Patrick's
Church of this city, is at present on a visit to
Montreal.

ORDINATIONS AT THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

The semi-annual Ordination of the Students
attending the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice of
this city took place on Saturday last, 6th inst.
The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Mont-
real, was the Consecrator on the occasion; the
Rev. Mr. Delavigne, Superior of the Seminary,
acting as Archdeacon; the Rev. Mr. Rouxel,
Professor of Moral, as Notarius; the Reverend
Messrs. Tranchemontagne and Singer, Directors
of the Seminary, assisting. The interesting
ceremony began at 6 o'clock in the morning and
occupied upwards of four hours. Immediately
before it began His Lordship addressed the
ordinands in a lengthy discourse appropriate to
the occasion. He spoke of the dispositions
which every one should bring with him to the
Altar on the day of his ordination, dispositions
which, His Lordship observed, the Church had
so beautifully laid down in her Pontifical, for the
various orders of which they were now to be the
recipients. He exhorted them to redouble their
fervor at the approach of the solemn moment, as
did the Apostles when waiting the descent of the
Holy Ghost on Pentecost Day. He was now
about to descend on them and fill them with his
choicest gifts, as he did on the Apostles, pro-
vided they prepared him a worthy reception.

His Lordship concluded his very impressive
and interesting address in suggesting to them the
propriety of uniting their intentions with all the
other ordinations that took place that day
throughout the universal Church. He briefly
spoke of the necessity of praying for the holy
Catholic Church, for her illustrious Pontiff in his
troubles, for the different Orders and Congrega-
tions. Neither should they forget, he said, to
render the same tribute to the excellent Semi-
nary in which they had the singular happiness of
receiving their Clerical education, as well as to
their good parents who had undergone such great
sacrifices to enable them to acquire it.

As is the custom in all the Seminaries di-
rected by the pious Congregation of St. Sulpice,
the Ordination was preceded by a spiritual retreat
of eight days in which all the Seminarians, even
those who did not appear in the ordination, fer-
vently participated. The holy Church of God,
always directed by his holy Spirit, acts in the
election of her future Ministers as did her Di-
vine Founder when about to select the chosen
twelve, when, as the holy text informs us, "He
retired to a lonely mountain and watched and
and prayed the whole night." That long prayer
was, without doubt, for them, "that their faith
might not fail," and for that Church which was
to last to the end of the world, the establishment
of which he then contemplated.

The pious institute founded by Mr. Olier
never deviated from this divine plan, nor is it
likely to do so, judging from what we see it has
been doing for the last three centuries. During
that long time it has always preserved its origi-
nal character, in appearance so weak but in
reality so strong, like the Church herself founded
on the rock. Hence the great influence it has
exercised during that period in forming and ani-
mating the great body of the French Clergy.—
Hence, too, its similar success in doing the same
good work since its establishment on this Con-
tinent, but in no place more than in Canada.—
We sincerely wish many long years yet to con-
tinue the same good work, and in the meantime,
respectfully congratulate the directors of the
Seminary in seeing their laudable efforts crowned
with such ample success in the present ordina-
tion.

The subjoined is a list of the names of those
who participated in the ordination referred to:—

Tonsure.—A M H Deschamps, Montreal;
F T T Rasicot, do; Alex McInnis, Arichat;
N S; Alex McKinnon, do; Joseph McLeod,
do; John Cullen, Boston, U S; William Mc-
Gennis, do; Hugh Smith, do; Jas McDonald,
Charlottetown, P E I; Marcel Richard, Cha-
tham, N B; Patrick W Brown, Halifax, N S;
John Connolly, do; Patrick Kearns, do; Patk.
McCabe, Hartford, Ct.; Patrick Finigan, do;
Thomas Lynch, do; Francis O'Keefe, do; John
Russell, do; William F Chapman, St John, N
B; Ambrose Nolin, St Hyacinthe; John Mc-
Entee, Toronto.

MINOR ORDERS.—Theophilus Giroux, Mont-
real; Patrick McCabe, Hartford, Ct.; Daniel
J. Gillis, Charlottetown, P E I; James L
Broderick, do; Wm D Kelly, Boston, U S;
Thomas R Carroll, Hartford, Ct; James Rey-
nolds, do.

SUB-DEACONSHIP.—Rev. Messrs P A Cam-
peau, Montreal; E S Demers, do; E A Coal-
lier, do; J B Morisseau, do; L M Dugas, do;
M J H Lecourt, do; J B A Cousineau, do;
H Corriere, do; L A Sauve, do; U Gaudet, do;
J Kilcullin, Toronto; Ed F Cassidy, do; A J
Bessette, St Hyacinthe.

DEACONSHIP.—Rev. Messrs M Leporte,
Montreal; J P Leduc, do; A H Pare, do;
C F Bousquet, do; M Thibideau, do; Vital
Villeneuve, do; A Ouellet, St John, N B; J
A Babineau, Chatham, N B; John Carter, do;
William Varilly, do; John Flynn, Alton, Ill; R
H Sullivan, Hartford, Ct.; E M Kenna, New
York.

PRIESTHOOD.—Rev. Messrs John Kelly,
Toronto, (of Cavan, late of All Hallows College,
Dublin); J E Dugas, Montreal.

Are we to have another Fenian raid this sum-
mer? This is a question we cannot undertake
to answer, and on which we will not hazard an
opinion. The Fenian organs in the United
States loudly proclaim their intention of making
an assault on Canada; and the fact that the
great elections in the United States are close at
hand, and that the Irish vote is courted by all
parties, will probably induce the United States'
authorities to wink hard at what is going on on
its northern frontier.

On the other hand, so many and so important
are the existing commercial ties that bind to-
gether Great Britain and the United States, and
which a war betwixt the two Powers would
break, that it is not easy to believe that the
Government at Washington will pursue a course
which must inevitably lead to war. The ques-
tion of a Fenian raid, or no Fenian raid, de-
pends entirely upon the foreign policy of the
United States. If the government of the latter
fulfill its international obligations, and enforce its
own municipal laws against its own citizens, there
will be no raid; should it fail to do this then
war is inevitable.

We have full confidence in the wisdom and
prudence of our own government. It well
knows what is going on, and has no doubt, long
ere this, made its representations to the autho-
rities at Washington, so that the latter may not
have it in their power to plead ignorance of the
hostile designs of its citizens against Canada.—
The military authorities too are on the alert, and
whilst no precautions that prudence can dictate
will be neglected on their part, we are sure that
the Canadian people themselves will be prompt,
should the necessity unfortunately again present
itself, to take up arms for the defence of their
lives, liberties and property.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—May,
1868. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The number is a very excellent one. The
first article is a continuation of the Historical
Sketches of the Reign of George II., the Man
of the World. This is a brief but interesting
account of Lord Chesterfield, one of the most
characteristic products of the eighteenth century.
Linda Tressel (conclusion) comes next in order,
and, on the whole, we are glad that it is con-
cluded, for a poorer thing has rare appeared in
Blackwood. The third on our list is on the
subject of Horse Flesh, which is now becoming
an article of food in France and England. God
knows to what the depraved appetites of men
may lead. We are beginning to eat the inmates
of our stables: before long perhaps we shall be
feasting on the flesh of the inmates of the kennel,
and making dainty dishes of our cats. An
amusing story, *Unlucky Tom Griffin, His Love
and His Luck* (part I.) comes next; then we
have a very interesting analysis of some of the
Odes of Horace; next in order, an article on
Grammar Schools. Cornelius O'Dowd fol-
lows; and the number is concluded by two po-
litical articles—one on Mr. Gladstone, and the
State in its Relation with the Church; the
other is entitled a Mistake of Mr. Gladstone's.

The proposed, and apparently inevitable dis-
establishment of the Irish Protestant State
Church forms, of course, the subject matter of
both of these political articles. The writer is
declamatory, but not very logical in his indig-
nation—his chief argument being that the disestab-
lishment of the Irish Protestant Church would be
a violation of one of the fundamental articles
of the Union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland;
a breach of the compact then entered into be-
twixt the two countries, and, therefore, virtually
a repeal of the Union. This, if true, would cer-
tainly not tend to make the disestablishment of
the Irish Protestant Church an unpopular measure
in Ireland, but it is nothing more than a piece of
ingenious sophistry. The Union was not of the
nature of a compact betwixt the people of Great
Britain and the people of Ireland: but betwixt
the former and the Protestant minority of Ire-
land. The Catholics of the last named country,
though constituting the overwhelming majority
of the population of Ireland, had no voice in the
matter, which was forced upon them, and does
not, therefore, morally bind them. The only
right that England had to establish a Protestant
church in Ireland, or has to maintain that Estab-
lishment to-day, is the right of conquest, or the
sword, as the *Reviewer* admits when he says
that "it is true that in Ireland the Protestant
succession was imposed, not by the vote of its
Legislature, but by force of arms. . . . Her
people were constrained to accept from the
conqueror such a form of Government as it was
his pleasure to dictate."—p. 629. This candid
and truthful avowal satisfactorily disposes of the
pretended "compact."

IMPRUDENT.—There are some people who
injure a cause by their support even more than
he who hates it. Some of the very best schemes
for the benefit of mankind, have been frustrated
by the over zealous and thoughtless friendship of

fools. There is far more danger in over doing
a thing than in under-doing it. The latter may
excite contempt; but the former, invariably,
uneasiness and hatred.

To leave aside generalities and come to facts:
a certain wiseacre who described the tub-rolling
of the 25th May, spreads himself in an ecstasy
of loyal froth, lashes himself into a "fine frenzy,"
as the "divine Williams" hath it, wraps himself
into a seventh heaven, or Mahomedan Paradise
of affectionate devotion to "Our Queen and
Constitution," and delivers himself of the follow-
ing precious *morceau*:—

"The Queen's colors flaunted defiance at the
GREEN FLAG of treachery and assassination."

Vile contemptible ass! If you cannot separate
a questionable cause from the flag of Ireland,
cease writing, fool! No! the green flag never
was, is not, and never shall be the emblem of
one unworthy or disgraceful principle. You
sneer at and condemn that color and banner;
but if the England you profess to love so dearly
possesses any military or literary prestige, it is
due to the brilliant genius and eloquent tongues
of those who considered it a pride and an honor
to take their stand under the glorious green
banner of Innisfail. Let the enemies of our
country try and separate (if they can) their
stupid prejudices from the consideration of this
subject, otherwise they may arrive at conclu-
sions perfectly satisfactory to idiots, but highly
offensive to a large proportion of the population
of the Dominion.

Moreover, this is not the time to excite
feelings of distrust in the hearts of the
Irish Catholics of this country. The day
may not be far distant when the union
of all classes and creeds may be necessary to
preserve our existence as a nation. Is it pru-
dent to insult the old, historical emblem of Erin
at such a time? Let those impudent Jenkines
take care. To sneer at what is dearer than life
to the Irish Catholic (for he, *alone*, can justly
claim Ireland) is not the way to prepare our
country for a struggle which may come upon us
with the rapidity of the summer storms.

We would be angry—if anger were not swal-
lowed up by contempt—at such donkey logic and
enthusiasm. Condemn Fenianism as you will,
but leave us our history—leave us our flag.—
Within the fold of that emblem is hidden a his-
tory before which the records of England are
but of yesterday. Under that flag Brian hurled
back from Erin the Danish hordes that had en-
slaved England. Before that flag the military
genius of Cæsar lost its cunning—the trained
warrior of Rome hesitated—and had it not been
for treachery and the hypocritical plea of a Saxon
ruler, it would be, to-day, in association and his-
torical dignity, the superior of the bloody cross
of St. George.

In the face of such insults, is it any wonder
that the Irish Catholics of the Dominion hesitate
in the emergency that is upon us? The Eng-
lishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, the
Negro may love his country and give expression
to that love, but let an Irishman do the same
and he is put down at once in the catalogue of
Fenians. There is no use in their expressing
devotion to the free constitution and laws of this
country; they are not believed! The Catholic
Clergy received from the highest English autho-
rities the praise which their consistent conduct
deserved during the late crisis in Ireland. And
yet, the very same class of men, are not only
suspected but even insulted by the ultra-loyalists
of this country. Provincials are always in
extreme,—they out-English the English them-
selves, and the sentiments which a Bright, a
Gladstone or a Lowe may safely express in En-
gland, are held to be rank political heresy in
Canada. We know ourselves two gentlemen
if the clergy who were grossly insulted as
Fenians, by some of these gentry, who, although
dirty Orangemen, were a sample of many others
who do not swear by the *Manes* of the Dutch
isafid. Now, those persons,—and all who think
as they do—may depend upon it that is not the
way to effect union amongst all "classes and
creeds" when the day of danger shall have come.
Want of confidence within a camp is more
dangerous than attack from without. If those
individuals wish to avoid such a calamity, let
them curb the pen and tongue that might
alienate thousands of their fellow-citizens in the
hour of danger.

J. M. J. G.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—We are
sure that our readers will be interested in the
following details of the closing events of the
campaign, as given by the *special correspondent*
of the London *Times*, writing under date April
12th:—

THE BATTLE.

Briefly, then, Theodore's troops were the day before
yesterday beaten in a short but sharp engagement by
the First Brigade almost under Magdala, and the
next morning two of the prisoners, Mr. Flad and
Lieutenant Pridoux appeared in our camp with a
flag of truce sent by Theodore to make terms. Nearly
the whole day—a very anxious one—was spent in
parleying, Theodore evidently expecting better terms
than it was possible for Sir Robert Napier, without
compromising the national honour, to concede; but
before night all the English prisoners were uncon-
ditionally surrendered, many of the other Europeans
were safe in our camp, and very little, if any, harm