

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. OLIER, Editor.

TERMS, YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3c.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1865

Friday, 30—Commemoration of St. Paul.

JULY—1865.

Saturday, 1—Octave of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday, 2—Fourth after Pentecost, Visitation of B. Virgin.

Monday, 3—Precious Blood.

Tuesday, 4—St. François Carrac, C.

Wednesday, 5—St. Norbert, B. C.

Thursday, 6—Oct. of SS. Peter and Paul.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—

JUNE.

Friday, 30—St. Anne, Montreal.

JULY.

Sunday, 2—St. Esprit.

Tuesday, 4—Visitation, Sault au Reclot.

Thursday, 6—St. Remi.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Paris correspondent of the London Times makes a most important assertion, which has at all events a strong flavor of probability about it—it is to this effect: that the French Government has notified the authorities at Washington that Mexico is under French protection, and that any attack upon the first named will be treated by the latter as an act of hostility directed against itself.

That Signor Vegezzi has returned to Rome, and that negotiations have been resumed through him betwixt the King of Sardinia and the Sovereign Pontiff are the only facts about which anything can be asserted positively. The actual results of the negotiations are not known; but as they certainly do not give satisfaction to Mazzini, Garibaldi and the unclean hordes of Liberalism, they may naturally be supposed to be favorable to the dignity and independence of the Catholic Church. According to the *Nazione* the Pope will name to all vacant sees, and the Prelate so named will be presented by the King, whom the Bishops will recognise as King of Italy. The correspondent of the *Union*, whose information may generally be relied upon, assures us, that the negotiations, which are strictly ecclesiastical in their object, have been highly favorable to the Holy See; and that Victor Emmanuel, moved by the exhortations of his ancient preceptor, the Archbishop of Genoa, has manifested throughout an accommodating disposition.

To English speaking Catholics the great event of the week has been the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Manning as Archbishop of Westminster. This great and glorious event occurred on Thursday, the 5th instant, in the Chapel at Moorfields, and was celebrated with all the pomp and majesty of our holy religion.—The Bishop of Birmingham was the Consecrator upon the occasion; and all the Hierarchy of England with the exceptions of the Bishop of Liverpool, Shrewsbury, and Hexham were present, as were also the representatives of all the Catholic Powers of Europe, and the most illustrious members of England's time honored Catholic nobility and gentry.

The interior of the chapel or pro-Cathedral was magnificently decorated for the occasion, and the Times waxed eloquent as it descends upon the massive plate on the altars, the colossal candlesticks, and the chalice, profusely enriched with brilliants, emeralds, rubies and pearls, a rare work of art, originally from Mexico whence it was sent several centuries ago to the reigning Pope. The religious ceremonies concluded there was a *dejeuner*, at which a large number of guests assisted.

Our latest intelligence from Europe are by the Steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, 12th inst. Her political news is of but small importance. Our relations with the United States form the subject of frequent discussion in both Houses of Parliament; and in the House of Commons Mr. Layard complained that all representations to the Government at Washington to obtain compensation for the cowardly and wanton murder of Mr. Grey, the mate of an English merchant ship, by Lieutenant Donovan of the United States Navy, had proved unavailing. It was expected that Parliament would be dissolved about the 10th of July.

From the United States there is nothing new to report. The prisoners on trial before the

military tribunal at Washington are being heard in their defence.

According to the *Morning Post* the following is the substance of the arrangements agreed upon for the defence of Canada, betwixt our delegates and the British Government:—

"Canada is expected to undertake the whole of the western defence; the canals will be deepened, and efficient militia maintained. The Imperial Government will furnish the entire necessary armament, and guarantee a loan to construct the Intercolonial Railway."

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS TO THE NORTHERN STATES.—To the patriot and the Catholic, to the Catholic priest above all other men, must the spectacle of the emigration of French Canadians to the neighboring republic be most painful, and the subject of much bitter reflection. To the Canadian patriot, because therein he sees the loss to his country of so many stout arms who in the hour of her need, would be of incalculable service to her in protecting her from the inroads of the enemy; but to the Catholic, and to the Catholic priest above all, because therein he sees the loss of so many immortal souls to God, and to the Church which He founded with His blood. It is true, that as compared with the climate of the United States, that of Lower Canada may be somewhat cold and inhospitable; that the soil of the latter is inferior in fertility; and that in consequence manual labor is not so valuable as, and therefore less handsomely remunerated on the Northern than, on the Southern side of the Lines. These are, and ever will be, strong material motives, or temptations to emigration from Lower Canada to the United States, so long as our winters continue of undiminished length and severity; so long as for many months of the year, all out of door labor is suspended, and so many thousands of mechanics are in consequence thrown out of employment, precisely at that rigorous season of the year when employment is most necessary.—But these material conditions cannot blind the Catholic, or make him indifferent to the fearful moral and religious disadvantages which are almost invariably the concomitants of the emigration to which we are alluding; cannot reconcile the patriot and the Christian to the awful and almost inevitable corruption of faith and morals which that emigration entails upon all therein engaged.

The Yankeeified French Canadian! Is there upon the face of the earth a more pitiful, a more revolting spectacle than is presented by this unhappy and degraded creature? Even in his fall, according to Milton, Satan retained some traces of his primal state, and glory; signs of his former beauty and of his original grandeur still clung to him, even in the abyss into which his rebellion and his apostasy had plunged him, and even then he seemed not less than Archangel ruined. But the Yankee French Canadian! False to his country, false to his Church—as in the great majority of cases these wretched and fallen creatures are,—he retains not one trace, however faint or remote, of his former excellence, of those virtues which characterise his countrymen still faithful to God and to their native land, all whose worst qualities however are in him not only preserved but exaggerated; whilst superadded to these are all the worst and meanest vices of the Yankee, without any single one of the latter's good qualities. Nor is this the language and opinion of Catholics alone. We have heard these sentiments expressed scores of times by Protestants, who not understanding from what a height of moral elevation the subjects of his remarks, once Catholics, had fallen, marvelled at the depth of degradation to which they had sunk. When the Catholic throws off his religion—and this remark, as the history of the French Revolution abundantly proves, is especially applicable to French Catholics—he almost invariably throws off with it all the restraints of natural morality, of honor, and common decency, and becomes more filthy in his manners and conversation than the lowest of savage races on whom the light of truth never dawned. So with the French Canadian emigrant to the United States, who subjected to the deleterious moral influences of a Yankee anti-Catholic atmosphere—and yielding to the corrupting and contagious examples of those by whom he is surrounded, casts away that precious pearl of the faith, the possession of which made him richer, even in his own ungenial clime, and on his own ungrateful soil—than ever he will become without it, in the United States. He sinks, and sinks, lower still and lower, till he becomes himself an object of scorn, of loathing and derision even to his corrupt associates, who have not sunk so low, because never having been Catholics, they have not fallen from so high a level.

No wonder then that the patriot Canadian priest, knowing these things, knowing too to what his apostate countrymen in the United States have been reduced, should, whenever the opportunity presents itself to him, utter words of exhortation to his fellow countrymen still at home, against the moral dangers of emigration. This was what, on a recent occasion, was done by that zealous priest the Rev. M. Beaudry, the Cure of St. Constant; and for so doing he has been taken to task not only the *Witness*, but by

some correspondents of an anti-Catholic paper printed in the French language under the title of the *Moniteur*, and who profess to be Yankee French Canadians. Unwittingly, no doubt, but most clearly do the comments of the *Witness* and the language of the correspondents of the *Moniteur* bear out the assertions of the Rev. M. Beaudry; and most fully do they justify his eloquent denunciation of the moral evils of French Canadian emigration.

The Rev. M. Beaudry asserted in substance that, only too often, the French Canadian emigrant to the United States becomes an apostate. The correspondents of the *Moniteur* justify this assertion by the very fact that they select as the medium of their rejoinder, a virulent anti-Catholic journal such as the *Moniteur*, which is professedly published under the auspices of members of our French Canadian "Swaddling Societies," whose antecedents and real reasons for abjuring the Catholic faith, are so well known to the Catholic public of Canada that we need not refer to them more particularly. No Catholic would write in the *Moniteur*; and thus by selecting that particular journal as their medium of addressing their countrymen, the defendants admit the fact of their own apostasy, and by implication recognise the fact, that only amongst the enemies of the faith of their fathers can they expect sympathy with their new sentiments.

The Rev. Mr. Beaudry lamented the loss to Canada of so many of her children, of whom some 40,000, it is said, were fighting in a cause not only foreign to, but hostile to the best interests of, their native land: in a cause which every lover of freedom must abhor, since it had for its avowed object the subjugation of a gallant people who demanded only to be allowed to govern themselves, and to manage their own affairs. The writers in the *Moniteur* by their reply betray clearly what the spirit is by which they are actuated, the spirit which inspires all the sympathisers with the North; and that is simply a spirit of bitter hatred to British rule, thanks to which the Catholic Church in Canada is free and prosperous. No—say the writers in the *Moniteur* in reply to the Rev. M. Beaudry—the blood of French Canadians shed in subjugating the Confederates was not shed in vain; "it was the blood of our fellow-countrymen shed in 1775 and in the war of 1812 against the Americans . . . that was shed in vain;" and these unpertinent libellers of Great Britain, these traitors to their own country, have the impudence to attribute to the vicinity and protection of the United States, the fair treatment that the French Canadian Catholics of Canada have experienced at the hands of the Protestant Government of England. Do these fellows then forget, or think they that we will ever forget, that one of the chief grievances urged by the revolted Colonies against the mother country was the favor and encouragement shown by the latter to French Canadian Papists; and that the founders of the Yankee republic justified their rebellion, by citing the liberality of the English Government towards the Catholics of Canada whom the Puritans hated!

But, add the writers in the *Moniteur*, we have received from the United States "bread, liberty, happiness"—things which we could not find in Canada. We know not about the "bread"—though we more than suspect that the bread that French Canadians in the United States eat, is very dirty bread, such as is cast to dogs, and as requires a very strong stomach to digest—or the "happiness;" but this we know that even the material condition of French Canadians in the United States is often so wretched as to necessitate public appeals in our Canadian Churches, to Canadian charity. Why this incessant whining for Canadian "bread" then, if indeed the United States give the French Canadian emigrants a sufficiency of "bread"—of such "bread" even as dogs not too proud to eat dirty puddings, are content to eat?

We will admit the "liberty" of the United States, if by the word he meant license, and deliverance from the moral restraints which public opinion in Catholic Lower Canada imposes. In the United States a man can do many nasty things, which he could not do in Canada without outraging the moral sense of the community, without making himself infamous amongst his neighbors. In the United States he can enjoy the benefit of that peculiar marriage code which degrades the unions of baptised men and women to the level of those which obtain amongst the beasts of the field; and in this sense, but in no other can the United States boast of their superior liberty—unless indeed liberty consist in arbitrary arrests, imprisonments without term of trial, and the suppression of all individual freedom. Such too was the liberty inaugurated by the Liberals of '89, consummated and brought to perfection by their legitimate successors, the Terrorists of '93.

Our readers will comprehend now how it is that the cause of the North has such charms for all who hate the Catholic Church, and desire her humiliation in Canada. They know that that Church is, under God, protected by the British flag, and therefore they desire to see that flag superseded by that of the "Stars and Stripes."

They know that the triumph of the North bodes evil to British rule in North America, and therefore they rejoice over it. In vain the *Witness* hypocritically deprecates the hostile tone of the writers in the *Moniteur*, and their mendacious attacks upon the Government of which he calls himself a subject. It is because they are on his side in religion, that they are filled with deadly hatred to the Government under which the Catholic Church is free and prosperous; and it is because when treating of that Church they despise the obligations of truth and honesty, that they are equally oblivious of those obligations in their dealings with the Government of England.

We beg to remind our readers that the St. Patrick's Society's Annual Pic-Nic will come off on Wednesday next, 5th July. The proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—The festival falling on Saturday, its public celebration by our French Canadian fellow-citizens was postponed till Monday. On that day they marched in the usual order to the Parish Church where High Mass was sung, and an eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. M. Giband. After Mass the Procession reformed, and passed along the principal streets of the City, which were tastefully decorated with flags, and arches of evergreens in honor of the occasion. Arrived at Viger Square, addresses were delivered by M.M. Chauveau, the Mayor, by the Rev. M. Perreault, Chaplain of the St. John the Baptist Society, who was loudly called for—by M.M. Valois, Oumet, and Plinguet. In the evening there was a Promenade Concert at the City Hall.

We read in our exchanges that the Catholic Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, with parsonage thereunto attached, was destroyed by fire on the 22nd instant. The buildings were only partially insured. "There is scarcely a doubt," says the *Witness*, "that the fire was the work of an incendiary."

This is the natural result of the *Globe's* mendacious appeals to the passions of the Toronto rabble. Our readers will remember how on a late occasion Mr. George Brown's organ published a statement to the effect that the Catholic churches and chapels in Toronto were filled with pikes destined for a general massacre of the Protestant population—a statement evidently intended to incite to the destruction of the buildings thus pointed out to the fury of an unreasonable and easily deceived mob. The *Globe* then morally is as guilty as the scoundrel who actually applied the match; for the latter was but doing the villainous work to which the other had deliberately incited him.

The following are the particulars of the destruction of the St. Patrick's Church, as we find them published in the *Montreal Herald*:—

This morning, shortly after 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered breaking out of the north side of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, on Sumner Street. It was first seen by a woman residing in the Roman Catholic Parsonage, next door, when she entered the building for the purpose of ringing the 5.30 bell. The alarm was immediately given but it was fully twenty minutes before the engines arrived, and when they did the whole church was in flames, and no water could be obtained closer than the corner of East William and Queen streets, and although the hose of both engines was laid it was not long enough to reach the scene of the conflagration. Water was then obtained from a pond opposite the church, and an attempt made to save the parsonage, a small, rough-cast building, but from the delay the flames gained the mastery, and the building was reduced to ashes, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the firemen. If it had been known in time, any quantity of water could have been obtained from Aldwell's brewery vat; but even then the church being wooden structure, and the fixtures being of light inflammable materials, was easy prey for the fiery element. The church is insured in the Western Company for \$2,000, and the parsonage for \$500. A portion of the furniture in the latter was saved; in the church was an organ costing \$500, which is cracked by the heat, and therefore useless. Two suspicious characters were seen looking at the flames in front of the parsonage at five o'clock in the morning by the gardener, and a full description of them has been reported to Captain Prince. It must have been the work of an incendiary; as no fire has been used in the furnaces of the church since the warm weather set in and no lights have been in the building for at least three days. One of the firemen named Pettigrew, was attacked with stones by about twenty women and some men, for making a remark which did not suit them, as they are Roman Catholics. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Ashfield, and Mr. Oclater, of the Water Works Company, had a slight dispute on the ground, at which the former indulged in language far from complimentary. The Chief was injured on the neck from a falling beam, but it is not very serious. The priest of the church, Mr. Wey, is in Barrie, but will be in the city to-night. Every effort will be made to terret out the incendiaries.

During the past week an investigation has been held as to the conduct of our City Police, accused of several very serious breaches of discipline and good conduct. The affair is not yet terminated, and we therefore refrain from all comments thereon; besides as the details are not the most edifying we think that our readers will appreciate and approve our reticence in this respect.

We are happy to say that this year the Feast of Corpus Christi at Toronto passed off without any disturbance. The Catholics of that City had a Procession, but it was strictly confined within the limits of their own property, and this year the Protestants did not offer any violence to their fellow-citizens. This indicates a somewhat improved tone of public morality in the Western Capital.

LE CERCLE DE L'UNION CATHOLIQUE.—A centre of union for the Catholic population of this city has long been wanted, and this want has been well supplied by the institution whose name we have given above. It is in fact a kind of Catholic Club, wherein the members may meet to converse, amuse themselves, read and study, for the building comprises ample accommodation for all these pursuits.

The site is at No. 106 St. Alexander Street, in a commodious house to which is attached a very excellent garden, well stocked with fruit, flowers and trees. It contains reading rooms well furnished with all the best periodicals, French and English, of the day—a Library—a billiard room, with every thing complete; rooms for the amateurs of chess and other games, refreshment rooms, bath-rooms—and, in a word, everything that can be conceived of as necessary to contribute to the intellectual profit, and rational entertainment of the inmates.

The institution is essentially Catholic, and is under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese. It is governed by a body of laymen chosen from the members, and upon the same principles as those which preside over the management of the affairs of kindred institutions elsewhere. The terms of admission are moderate; and all, without distinction of nationality, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which it holds out. Of this invitation we trust that the English speaking portion of the Catholic community of Montreal will hasten to avail themselves; and that the *Cercle de L'Union Catholique* may thus be the means of making better acquainted with one another two races who, the more frequently and closely they are brought in contact with one another, will the better appreciate one another's excellent qualities.

THE YEAR OF MARY—Messrs. Sadliers, New York and Montreal.

This work is translated from the French of the Rev. M. D'Arville, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and is given to the world with the approbation of the Archbishops of Baltimore and New York, and of the Bishop of Philadelphia. It contains suitable meditations on the glories, privileges and powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin, of her whom Jesus dying on the Cross gave to us as our Mother, for all the festivals of the Christian year, and will, we doubt not, prove acceptable to all sincere and fervent Catholics.

HYMNS AND MELODIES FOR THE YEAR, with an Introduction of Easy Melodies, edited by Frederick Westlake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. London, Lambert & Company.

The Messrs. Sadliers have a have on hand for sale a copy of this collection of hymns well suited for use of schools, or missions.

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE—For the Use of Catholic Schools. By Rev. Theo. Noethen, New York. S. Tickle, New York.

This little compendium of sacred history enjoys the formal approbation of His Grace Archbishop McCloskey, and is admirably adapted to instruct youth in the history of their holy religion, and the great central facts on which that religion depends. We can heartily commend it, therefore, to all Catholic school teachers.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—April 1865.—Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The current number contains articles on the following subjects:—Galleries of the Louvre; 2 Classical learning in France; The Great Printer Stephens; 3 Sir E. B. Lytton's Later Novels and Collected Poems; 4 French Education; 5 Our Ships and Guns; their Defects and the Remedy; 6 Bishop of London's Fund; 7 Clerical Subscription; 8 Travels in Central Asia; 9 Libels and the Freedom of the Press; 10 Parliamentary Reform.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.

The readers of the *True Witness* are earnestly solicited to lend a helping hand to the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall, who intend holding a Bazaar, on the 26th Dec. next, and three following days, in aid of the funds for the reconstruction of their beautiful new church, which was leveled with the ground during that fearful hurricane which swept over the country on Wednesday in Holy Week—12th April last. Thus, in less than thirty minutes, that dreadful tornado, which did so much damage throughout the length and breadth of Canada, deprived the Catholics of Cornwall—(the majority of whom are in slender circumstances)—of the fruit of their struggles for years past.—Meekly bowing to the dispensation of Divine Providence, those good ladies have put their heads together and resolved upon getting up a Bazaar to aid in putting their church once more in the condition it was in before that memorable wind storm. Surely they deserve assistance under the circumstances! and so surely, please God, will many a generous heart, after reading these lines, resolve upon sending them a contribution, either in material or money, and immediately thereafter reduce this resolve to practice. The contributions may be forwarded to the address of Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Mrs. Angus Macdonell, Mrs. D. McMillan, Mrs. J. S. Macdonnell, Mrs. Angus McPhail, Miss M. E. Campbell, or the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P. P. Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.