"THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, **∆**T 761 CRAIG STREET. M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

The True Witness

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB 6.

CALENDAR-FEBRUARY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 7-St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. St. Dorothy, Virgin and Martyr.

France forms an alliance with the United States 1778.

THURSDAY, 7-St. Bombald, Abbot.

Charles Gavin Duffy tried for High Treason, 1849.

FRIDAY, 8-St. John of Matha, Confessor.

SATURDAY, 9-S. S. Fabian and Sebastian, Mariyrs (Jan. 20.) St. Apollonia, Virgin and Martyr.

William Carlton, the Irish novelist, born, 1796.

SUNDAY, 10-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

St. Scholastica Virgin.

MONDAY, 11-FERIA. First meeting of the "United Irishmen," 1791 DeWitt Clinton, who projected the Erie Canal and was four times chosen Governor of the State of New York, died, aged Fifty-nine, 1828. TUESDAY, 12-FERIA.

Wolfe Tone arrived in Paris from America, 1796

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, To-morrow, (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7.30.

CHURCH PARADE.

The members of the above Company will assemble at same place, on Sunday morning next, at 8.45 sharp, for the usual monthly Church Parade.

The fife and drum band of the Company will attend.

> M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

FATHER HENNING.

Wo beg to remind our city readers of Father Henning's lecture on "The Infallibility of the Church" in the Mechanic's Hall to-night.

MR. T. D. KING.

This gentleman has written another "pasquinade" to the Ottawa Citizen. This time he occupies a column of small type. He rciterates his statement, that he did not " desire to insult the Irish people." The rest of the letter is a column of nonsense, characteristic of Mr. T. D. Kings well known character, flippancy, and folly.

THE VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor-

Irish Canadian think that Her Majesty would veto the act of the Ontario Legislature, suppose the act of Incorporation of Orangeism had become law? The chances are one hundred to one that she would not. Meanwhile we would be wasting our strength in fighting the issue on false lines, we would be off the true track, led away by a false scent drawn across our path. And for taking this position the Irish Canadian of last week roundly abused us. It attributed to us "a paltry spirit of mercantile jealousy." This language is not calculated to promote good will between journals, that should sail pretty near each other in the wind, and as our mission is to fight present, decline to squabble with a friend.

pose such a petition was forwarded, does the

THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

This fine corps had a march out on Saturday. The muster was small owing to some dispute which is at present agitating the battalion. It appears that the men are not satisfied with the way in which the books are kept They claim a "right" to investigate the accounts, because they contribute \$2.00 a year towards to the regimental fund. We understand that this "right" of the men has been a custom in the battalion, and a more pernicious practice we cannot imagine. It is subversive of all discipline. It gives the men a "right" under which the best corps must, at times, become demoralized. It divides the anthority, and weakens the influence of the officers over the men. Far better let the men keep their \$2.00 than accept it on such conditions. There should be no two authorities in any corps. It is the officers and not the men who should "run the battalion, ' as the phrase goes. The officers can always exhibit a kindly interest in their men. This is their duty, but the officers are respon. sible to their chiefs, and not to the rank and file. The idea of the rank and file bringing the officers to account is too ridiculous. But the "right" to do so, has, we understand, been allowed to them since the formation of the corps, and it is in this fact that all the evil arises. We trust, however, that the affair will be amicably and patriotically settled, and that the rank and file will recognize the necessity of bending to the first duty of a soldier-

"SCOTCH ASCENDENCY."

OBEDIENCE.

We have received a letter this week complaining of the influence of Scotchmen all over the Dominion. The letter is vague, it gives no special instances where Scotchmen have they are :--been given an unreasonable preference, and it is simply a general charge of "Scotch Ascendency." The letter was accompanied with the name and address of the writer, otherwise we would not notice it at all. But the phrase "Scotch ascendancy," set us thinking. If there is an undue Scotch ascendency, or any undue ascendancy of any nationality, then it should be combatted. No man should be placed in the ascendant because of his nationality, as no man should be debarred fiom place or power because of birth place, or because of his creed. Nothing can stop the foundations of law and order surer than the ascendency of any section of the people. A man's best claim to ascendency should be good citizenship, no matter what his nationality may be. We have never advocated the placing of Irishmen in positions of trust and emolument, simply because they were Irishmen : but we have from time to time advocated such a course, because they were Irishmen and, above all, good citizens as well. We would much rather see a good citizen, no matter what his nationality might be, in power, than a bad citizen no matter how pronounced he might be in his Irish sympathies. We should no more encourage bad Irishmen than we should encourage the bad men hailing from other lands, or bad men coming from Canada. We believe however that Irishmen are capable of turning out just as good citizens as Scotchmen, Canadians, or Englishmen, and believing this, we are anxious to see them possess their share of representation and emoluments. As to the cry of "Scotch Ascendency" we are inclined to think there is some exaggeration in it. All honour to the Scotch for working to the front when they can. Their "Ascendency" we would combat and resist as carnestly as we could, but their progress in commercial persuits we should imitate and not condemn. Scotch political ascendency, no one but a Scotchman, and not all of them, would for an instant tolerate, and if there is any such undue ascendency, we open our columns to expose, and if necessary to denounce it. All anyone who is either a Canadian by birth or by adoption can expect is-a fair field and no favour.

Chronicle, and was copied into the Montreal Herald on Monday. If this report of Mr. Thibaults speech is correct, it should be re-pudiated by every Catholic in the country. It is a wild and bigoted appeal to fanaticism and rancour. He tried to make the contest a purely religious one and called upon the peo-ple to oppose the Ministerial candidate *lecause* he-was a Protestant, that he was "commis-sioned by the Pope to advise them" and that he had the sanction of the bishops for what he did, and that they "would not be satisfied with him if he did not denounce the candidate of the Government." He said the opponents of won fame and fortune, in this of the Government." He said the opponents of the Conservative candidate were "all Freemasons, Protestants, and Orangemen" and that the enemies of Faith and Fatherland, we, at they meant only one thing, "which is to cut your throats." It is not often that we hear such language from Catholics. No respectable man of any religion would use such vicious and bigoted utterances. If the report of this speech

is true, Mr. Thibault, will we believe be repudiated by every Catholic in the land, and the pernicious language he used unanimously condemned. We want no such advocates as this fanatic. He does us far more harm than good. He must know very little of Protestants when he classes them all with "Orangemen." But the excess of the language reported to have been used by Mr. Thibault, is its test antidote, for no one will give consideration to the howiings of bigoted rancour. Orangeism is a detestable organization, but the man who insults testable organization, but the man who insults a Protestant because he is a Protestant is a bigot of the deepest dye. Why cannot all men be allowed to worship God according to the dio-tates of their conscience, without being abused? What right has Mr. Thibault to speak in the name of the Holy Father, or how can we claim name of the Holy Father, or how can we claim freedom from insult for ourselves, when gentlemen like Mr. Thibault will not give the same freedom to others. Fortunately this is the only case that has come under our notice, where Catholic bigotry has shown itself, and as it is merely from an individual, we feel warranted in saying that to that individual the folly is confined.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Last year we devoted much of our space to the ORANGE IMMIGRATION QUESTION. Since then the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS has doubled and many of our subscribers must necessarily be unaware of the circumstances surrounding the question. As we are determined to fight the question out, we republish our charges of last year, and the reply sent us by the government with our comments. Here

TRUE WITNESS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-Jan. 26. TUSE REPLY.

(1) Is it true that the Pro-testant agent in Orange UI- "Protestant agent" in "Or-ster has practically unre-stricted power to send emi-powers, or any more powers, powers, or any more powers, than those of any other agents grants to Canada ?

does. If Catholics have, by there energy and their brans, won fame and fortune, in this country, then they have only themselves to thank. It is only what they have done in every country on the face of the globe, where they have had a fair field and no fav-our. It is to themselves and themselves alone that they are indebted for whatever they possess. They have, too, often won distinction and piwer against the cur-rent of hostile legislation and bitter ascendency. But

tion. 10 Is the immigration of 10 Is the immigration of Orangemen unfairly encour-aged? That is the point at issue, and to its solution we intend to keep in view the facts which bear upon it and which bedr upon it alone. Our mission is polemical and not political; and whatever we do, is done in the interests of our Church, and not in the interests of party. But it be-hovers us to be vigilant, and in obelience to this policy we would ask a few more questions; questions too cal-culated to reach the truth. 11 We have alrendy said that Mr. Foy received \$500 10 The Immigration of Orangemen is not unfairly

11 I don't know anything at all about Mr. Foy receiv-ing \$500 from the Ontario Government for advertise-ments in Ulster; I dan't be-lieve it is true that he ever did. I make the same remark as to the "only \$200" spent in other rats of the country. that Mr. Foy received \$500 from the Ontario Government

or catholic f 12 We assett on good au-thority that they were Orange, and that bigotry was appeal-ed to, and many of the wretch-ed incentives which have 12 This statement alleged to be made "on good author-ity" is answered by the pre-ceding paragraph, and I be-lieve it to be a fabrication.

14 The Department has never sanctioned anything of the kind alleged; that is, any publications discriminating either in religion or politics.

In view of these facts, it is useless to platitudinise to us, "about our position in Cana-da.". After all that can be da.". After all inat causes nower nor the influence which power nor the influence which our position and our num-bers make us entitled to, and it becomes us to see that our interests are not ignored, nor our liberties usurped by a system of "settlement" as dangerous to our position, as it is destructive to the State.

FEBRUARY 6, 1878

Here then are both sides of the Question. Side by side, we place our charges against the Government, and the official denial of all we have written. This is only fair. So far however, the advantage appears to be on the side of the Minister of Agriculture. But it is only for a moment. Our time is coming. The battle is not half fought yet. In the first place then we deny that our charges have been refuted. Not one of our assertions have been proved to be untrue Nay our position is strengthened by the denial we publish from Mr. Lowe, We not only hold our own but we gain new vantage ground, as we shall show. Let us then take the questions as they come.

Questions No. 1, 2 and 3-Mr. Lowe says that there are several agents in Ireland all vested with the same power. We deny it ! We deny that there are three agents, or even two agents, in Ireland at all. The Government of the Dominion has but one "agent" in Ireland, and that agent is Mr. Foy, the Protestant who is stationed in Belfast. The rest-Mr. Larkin to wit-are "special" agents, and we will prove that the " special" agent is not vested with the same power as the "Agent" of the Dominion. We can prove that from the blue book of the Minister of Agriculture. Let us take one at randomthe book for 1874. What do we find? We find that Mr. Foy exercised powers which do not appear to have been given to any of the "special" agents in Ireland. In his report for 1874 Mr. Foy says: Bg your authority I published early in the spring 40,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled " Canada the Land of Homes,' in which I gave the letters of immigrants to their relatives and friends in this Country;" and further on he says. "I attribute my success mainly to those pamphlets, which I have had published for the past four years, strengthened no doubt by the faot that I am well known to the peo. ple, and that my relations and friends are deeply interested in this Country." Now we fistly deny that Mr. Lurkin or any of the "special" agents ever possessed such authority as this. Where did the money come from to pay for these 40,000 pam-phlets? What "special" agent received such assistance. Not one! Nay Mr. Larkin has never since his appointment sent a report to the Government of the Dominion. His name does not appear in the blue books. He is a more "special" and the fact of his reports not appearing in the same book with that of Mr. Foy, in itself shows that Mr. Larkin is not as important a personage as the agent in Belfast. This fact answers the 1st, 2nd and 3rd replies. Mr. Foy printed and published "by your authority" Minister of Agriculture, 40,000 pamphlets. We assert again that none of the "special" agents, were thus empowered, and thus "sums of money have been spent by the Dominion Government in advertising Uister and nonest all in the remainder of the country ?' But we will be told that Mr. Talbot was a "special agent" and that he sent B report for 1874 and that he also distributed printed matter in Cork. Yes but it was printed matter supplied by the Government, and not written by Mr. Talbot himself. Mr. Foy wrote, printed and published, what he thought best, while Mr. Talbot was forced to distribute the material he received from the head offices in London. There is a vast difference in the two cases. Besides Mr. Foy had assistants. He tells us that he " has assistants at present in a central point for the counties of Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan, suservising the circulation of pamphlets posting of placards &c." Thus Mr. Foy appointed "assistants" throughout the North. No "special" agent had any such power. While "Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan" had "assistants" appointed by the 'Agent" the remainder of Ireland was left to two men, who had no power to appoint assistants, because they were "special" or in other words "inferior" men. The one possessed discretionary power the other did not. The one was master, the

other was simply man. Answer 4-Mr. Lowe

What !

agent in Cork was removed to London.

ed incentives which have raked up the scourge of reli-gious feuds found a reluge in their pages. 13 Yes we have reason to their pages. 13 Yes we have reason to know that some at least of that \$500 was spent on in-judicious publications—that contained letters written from Canada and promising the Orange immigrants a right loyal reception. Nay, they even went so far as to say that many of the Indians in the Dominion were good Orangemen as well!! We believe all this is true. Our authority is good and until it is reluted, not by vague sentimentalities about the positions we hold, but refuted by hard facts—we shall re-gard it as proved. Can Mr. Foy deny it ? He had author-ity to do as he pleased—and he did so. We do not say Mr. Letellier was aware of this. We do not say that Mr MacKenzie sanctioned it, or the Ministry knew of the publications at the time of their issue, 14 But they must have i nown of them since, and with what result ? They have simply sanctioned the procedure, by perpetualing the policy of their predeces-sors, in allowing Mr. Foy to continue in the position he holds and exercising all the power he wielded under the administration of Sir John

power he wielded ander the administration of Sir John McDonald.

13 Mr. Foy has beeu al-lowed to publish letters re-ceived from his emigrants, but these had no religious or political character. They were simply reports of suc-cess of emigrants in settling in Canada. Letters of this kind are also published in England and elsewhere, where they are obtained. England and elsewhere where they are obtained There is nothing special in this as respects Mr. Foy.

General to Montreal next week will give the citizens an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of the gifted nobleman who has so successfully represented Her Majesty in Canada for five years. It is no exaggeration to say that Lord Dufferin is the most popular Governor-General that Canada has ever had, and all classes of the community will, we believe, give him that enthusiastic welcome, which the impartial administration of his high office, eminently entitles him to.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

We rejoice to learn that the government is likely to increase the grant to the volunteer force of the country. Every lover of Canada will be glad to hear of this report being true. It is essential to our security that we should all learn the use of arms, and as the government grant stands at present, this is impossible. We may here notice a rumour that has been circulated in Montreal about the attempted formation of "Irish" companies. We are not aware that there is any truth in it. The government discourages distinct corps, and in the present state of party feeling, the government could not do otherwise. We would be glad to see more corps in Montreal, and indeed all over the country, but distinct "Irish" corps are, we fear, out of the question.

THE IRISH CANADIAN.

The Irish Canadian, adopts a certain method of dealing with the question of the incorporatigh of Orangeism in Ontario. It sends circulars around the country in order to obtain signatures, to present to the Queen a petition, praying Her Majesty to withold the "Royal Assent" to the "Orange charters." We objected to this course. We thought that it would be a bad precedent to establish. We reasoned that those questions should be settled in Canada. We have here a Constitutional Government, and we have the right of settling these questions ourselves, our petitions should therefore be given here and not in England. We should be taught to look

A CATHOLIC BIGOT.

than those of any other agents All the agents have the same instructions, and all act un-der the same directions from the London Office. (2) This question is an-swered by the above state-ment, Mr. Foy is not em-powered as stated; nor em-powered as stated; nor em-powered as the agents. The Dominion has three agents in Ireland; two Cath-olic, and one Protestant-viz; Messrs. Larkin and Murphy in the South and West of Ireland (Catholic), and Mr. Foy (Prolestant) in Belfast. The present Government did (2) Is it true that he is the only agent in Ireland who is thus empowered ? The present Government did appoint for some months anappoint for some months an-other special agent in Irc-land, Mr. Farrar, who I be-lieve was a Catholic. And at the reorganization of the London office, in December last, Mr Talhot, (Protestant), was removed from Limerick to act as a clerk in the Lon-don office. don office (3) The answer to this ques-tion is simply—No; nothing of the sort has been done, (3) Is it true that sums of money have been spent by the Dominion Government in advertising in Uster, and none at all in the remainder of the Country? (4) Is it true that the agent, (4) The answer to this ques-tion is also—No. The Domin-ion Government never re-moved any agent from Cork who was stationed at Catho-lic Cork, has been sent to London? to London If any agent was ever so removed it must have been by one of the Provincial Gor-ernments; but 16 onot know of any such action. (5) Is it true that the agent who was stationed in Man-(5) It is not true that any agent stationed in Manchesagent stationed in Manches-ter was ever sent to assist Mr. Foy in Belfast. Mr. Capper is the agent of the Dominion in Marchester, and he is a Temperance Lec-turer. I cannot say whether he ever went to Ireland; but I know that Mr. Foy would have serious objections to any person going into his field. Dr. Taylor told me two or three weeks ago that he wastchester has been sent to as-sist Mr. Foy in Belfast? Dr. Taylor iold me two or three weeks ago that he want-ed to give a lecture in Bel-fast, but Mr. Foy threw so much cold water upon it he had to give it up. (6) Mr. Larkin has power to send out emigrants direct without waiting for instruc-tions from the London office. (6) Is it true that Mr. Larin, the agent stationed in Dublin, I as no power of dir-ectly sending out emigrants, but that he has to wait in-structions from London? He has precisely the same powers in this respect that Mr. Foy has; no more and no less; and so has Mr. Murphy, and other Catholic agents. (7) Mr. Larkin says that [7] This statement is an-there is no partiality shown swered by the preceding para-to Orangemen to emigrate to Canada, and that he is in-vested with as much power as his instructions from the De-vested with as much power as his more Northern confree. But how does he prove it? Since when has Mr. Larkin neither favoring Catholics office functional catholics of the same way as Mr. Canada, and that he is in-vested with as much power as his more Northern confrere. But how does he prove it? Since when has Mr. Larkin possessed carie blanche, to pick and choose the class of emigrants he thought most cligible for emigration? [8] Has the MacKenzie fovernment shown partiality in encouraging Orangement from the North of Ireland to settle in Canada? nor Protestants as such. [8] This question is an-swered by the two preceding paragraphs. to ourselves and not to Her Majesty for redress. We thought that we should be self reliant, and cultivate the ringing words of Byron "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Besides, sup-

McDonald. 15 As to the "assisted" 15 As to the "assisted" 15 Mr. Foy has no "in-dividual authority" as re-gards the issue of Passenger Mr. Foy is in itself an evil. This system has worked from the beginning, as a one sided measure. In Ontario the result has been particu-larly remarkable. 15 Mr. Foy has no "in-dividual authority" as re-gards the issue of Passenger Marrants. The London agent is and has been, from the first, the Custodian of all Passenger Warrants; and all the agents get them from him upon printed forms of application which are uni-form for all agent, (atholic and Prstestant; and als for and Presentation and Scotland, the three Kingdoms, England, Ireland and Scotland. 16 Mr. Murphy, as well as other agents in England lieland and Scotland, has select for power to issue war-16 Iu the official report for 1874 of the Ontario Govern-ment in Ireland, Mr. Murphy the Ontario agent in Cork, writes "The round about system pursued in reference to forms of application for assisted passages, is in my opinion, highly objectionable and detrimenirl to immigra-tion from Ireland. I had extreme difficulty before the 1st of May in procuring these forms from the Dominion office in London. Several applications I had to refuse and in case of others I had to borrow forms. Valuable time is thus lo t, and when asked for power to issue war-rants, without the forms of application to the London office; but this has never been conceded to any agent. and in case of others I had to borrow forms. Valuable time is thus lo t, and when at length the forms are receiv-ed from London, it is three, four, and sometimes five or six days, before a warrant is received. In many cases there is not sufficient time to received. In many cases there is not sufficient time to notify the parties of the granting of the warrant, and endless confusion and disapnotify the parties of the granting of the warrant, and endless confusion and disap-pointment ensue." [17] Mr. Sheil was not an agent of the Ontario Gov-ernment in Dublin, in his re-port for the same year, says: "At the outset I applied for a supply of assisted passisted passing warrants which was sage warrants to the then acting agent for the Domin-ion, as In the previous year. Thus the Belfast agent in contact." Thus the Belfast agent incontact." Thus the Belfast agent incontact." Dept. of Agri. Jan. 26th, 1876.

No agent removed from Cork to London! Mr. Talbot's report for " December 26, 1874" was written from "29 South Mall, Cork, Ireland" and commenced by saying "I beg to forward my annual report for this year, and trust it will meet your approval. I entered upon my duties in the South of Ireland early in January last, and having opened an office at the above address, Sc., Sc." He was thus agent in Bork during 1874, and Mr. Lowe admits in his second answer, that Mr. Talbot" is now a clerk in the Landon office.' Answer No. 5-Mr. Lowe says that the agent who was stationed in Manchester was not sent to assist Mr. Poy at Belfast. Well, we allow the reply. We plead hear-say for that question, but for that question only. Mr. Lowe has been wrong about Mr. Tablot, and may be wrong about the Manchester agent. We find some fault, too, with Mr. Lowe when he says that ' Mr. Foy would have serious objections to any one going iuto his field. Dr. Taylor told me two or three weeks ago that he wanted to give a lecture in Belfast, but Mr. Foy threw so much cold water upon it he had to give it up" Such nonsense! We confess our astonishment at reading such language. The servant becomes the master. His perforce must not be in. veded. It is surely unbecoming of Mr. Lowe to write thus in fear and trembling of Mr. Foy. We knew the "agent" in Belfast was powerful, but we hud no idea that he possessed so much influence as to force Mr. Lowe to imply that he dared not be approached. Even Mr. Taylor dared not beard "the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall."

Answer 6 .- Mr. Lowe says that Mr. Foy receives his instructions from London the same as the other agents. What about the 40,000 pamphlets, "by your authority" minister of agriculture ? Did Mr. Foy not write and publish them himself, a speculation which no other "agent" had the power of undertaking.

Answer 7 and 8.-Settled in provious paragraphs. Answer 9.-Mr. O'Leary's letter is fully answered in our question. It has nothing at all do with the issue at stake.

Answer 10 -Mr. Lowe says :- " The Immigration of Orangemen is not unfairly uncouraged."

We say that Imigration of Orangemen has been unfairly encouraged. We deny that the same argu-ments were addressed to Catholics and Protestants, and we assert that there are not two Catholic agents" and one Protestart but we say thare are two Catholic "special" agents and only one 'agent," of the Dominion in Ireland.

Answer 11 .- Mr. Lowe knows nothing about the \$500 that was given to Mr. Foy by the Ontario Government. But we do know something about it and if necessary shall give names. Mr. Foy, the agent for the Dominion-did receive \$500 from the Government of Outario-at the some time the Government of Ontario had an agent of their own in Ireland and they only gave him \$200 to advertise the remainder of the country. Mr. Lowe does not believe this, well we believe it, and more, can prove H if it is required.

Answer 12 and 13.-Mr. Lowe believes it is "a fabrication" that some of the pampblets compi od or written by Mr. Foy contained inducements to the Orangemen to emigrate. A courteous answer would become you better Mr. Lowe, " secretary to the minister of agriculture." It is no "fabrication" Mr. Lowe, It is a living fact. It is not an easy