

The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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J. GILLIES.
G. E. OLIVER, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week show 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 subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY—1870.

Friday, 6—St. John at the Latin Gate.
Saturday 7—St. Basileus, B. M.
Sunday 8—Third after Easter.
Monday 9—St. Gregory Nazianzen, B. O.
Tuesday 10—St. Antonine, B. O.
Wednesday 11—St. Philip and James, Aps.
Thursday 12—St. Nereus and Comp., MM.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Newdegate's "Smelling Committee" has for the time made people almost forget Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land, and Peace Preservation Bills. The Catholic nobility, gentry and laity generally, have everywhere met, and denounced it as a monstrous infraction of their rights as citizens and freemen. The *Times* devotes long editorials to the subject, not attempting to defend the proposed interference with the private domiciles of Catholic ladies—as indeed no journal with much regard for its reputation would venture to do; but advising Catholics to submit to it, as they are in a minority, and are too weak to help themselves. The vote that gave Mr. Newdegate a majority of two, was as the *Times* almost admits, a bad vote; but the thing is done, and cannot be undone, unless the House of Commons consent to stultify itself. "We have to deal with the fact that the motion has been carried," says the *Times*: though it admits that the principles of religious liberty have made such progress even in Protestant England, that but for an accident "it is probable the deliberate judgment of the House might have inclined in favour of leaving things alone;" and such being the case, and English Catholics being but a minority of the population, they are by the same journal advised "to recognize this condition, and adapt their conduct to it." It is hard to fight against the ignorance and prejudices of the majority—prejudices so strong and ignorance so crass that says the *Times*, "we believe if it were reported that in a convent at Chelsea or Islington, or any other prosaic neighborhood, a nun had been bricked up last week by the judgment of three Superiors, and with the full sanction of the Bishop, there would be millions to believe it;" and it adds as an additional reason why Catholics should patiently submit to the injustice and indignities which it is proposed to inflict upon them and their female relatives, that they are helpless. "Where the Jew and the Quaker have made their way, the Roman Catholic, however nobly or gently born, however well educated and well bred, cannot,"—*Times*.

Nevertheless in spite of this social persecution, in spite of the worldly disadvantages to which the profession of the Catholic faith thus subjects its votaries "this sect that everywhere is spoken against," to-day as it was some eighteen hundred years ago, and with the same motives, continues to spread and to win converts from all ranks of the community. Catholics, in England under Queen Victoria, as were Christians in Rome under Nero, are held up to public execration as a "race of men to be abhorred for their evil practices: and nevertheless are faithful to the Empire, submitting themselves to every ordinance of men for the Lord's sake." Yet constitutional opposition, to unconstitutional encroachments on their rights as British subjects, is not forbidden to them: nay it is their duty to have recourse to it, and it is the interest of their Protestant fellow subjects that it should succeed: for an evil precedent once established may be cited against the last named—and the villainy which they meditate against Catholics may some day be retorted upon themselves. It is the interest of every one in the Empire that the inviolability of domicile should be maintained; and it is this precious right of freemen that is now menaced by Mr. Newdegate, and his *Smelling Committee*.

A great meeting to protest against this tyrannical measure was held in London on Friday the 5th ult., the Duke of Norfolk in the Chair. Resolutions were moved by the Earl of Denbigh, seconded by Lord Howard of Glossop, by the Hon. W. North, Sir C. Douglas and others, which were unanimously carried. The objections of Catholics to the projected outrage upon their sisters, daughters and female relatives, were ably

stated by Sir Charles Clifford. Before such a tribunal as that which it was proposed to erect for the annoyance of Catholic ladies, a witness might bring any hearsay evidence he pleased without being in any manner restrained by the obligations of an oath: no penalty would attach to the liar and libeller: and every abominable slander would—though unsupported—be circulated throughout the country in a Parliamentary Blue Book. And what would be the result? A majority of the Committee would no doubt declare the innocence of the Ladies, daughters and sisters of loyal Catholic gentlemen, after having insolently intruded upon their privacy, and outraged their most sacred feelings: but a minority might in all probability protest against this judgment, and so no good could possibly be effected. Other speakers argued in the same style. A committee of the House of Commons was the worst tribunal that could be imagined for Catholics, since it could not elicit the truth, and since false testimony given before it could not be visited with legal penalties because it would not be given upon oath. If there were to be a Commission of Inquiry at all, let it be a Statutory Commission with power to examine upon oath, so that the libeller might be punished for perjury. A committee was named to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to obtain signatures to petitions from the entire Catholic community. The feeling of indignation is general both in Ireland and in Great Britain. In the first named country, it has given a great impetus to disaffection, and has furnished the enemies of the last named with a fresh, and in this case an unanswerable, argument against the British Government. Mr. Whalley is by some said to be a Jesuit in disguise; there is better reason for suspecting that Mr. Newdegate is in league with the Fenians, for he has done more for them and their cause, than could have been effected by the landing of an armed force of fifty thousand men in Donegal from the United States. In short Mr. Newdegate is playing into the hands of those who caring little for religion, will skillfully avail themselves of this renewal of the Penal code, to stir up hatred in Ireland against British rule.

Since the coming into operation of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, there has been a sensible diminution in the number of what are called agrarian crimes. The question of Repeal of the Union is being very generally taken up, and will have to be dealt with by the Imperial Government. Of the expediency of such a measure, we cannot speak: but there is assuredly nothing revolutionary, nothing subversive of the principles of the Constitution, in the demand that Ireland should be legislated for by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

The latest telegrams announce the discovery of another plot against the French Emperor.—A man named Beouin just arrived from London was, on Friday the 29th ult., arrested, and letters implicating him in a plot, in which other persons are engaged, were found in his possession. Several other arrests have taken place. It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to vote in favor of the Government.

The Red River expedition will soon start. It is probable that there will be no fighting, but that Riel and his party will retreat across the frontier, there to bide their time when the coming on of the frosts shall have cut off all communication between Canada and the Red River district. Our elephant will cause us much trouble and expence before we shall be able to get rid of the beast.

A public and well attended meeting of the citizens of Montreal, convened by His Honor the Mayor, to protest against the tax upon fuel and food, was held in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday afternoon. Strong resolutions condemningatory of this policy so injurious to our manufactures, and so cruel towards the poor, were carried unanimously.

On Monday Judge Mondelet gave his long expected decision in the Gubord case, in favour of the plaintiff. The decision will no doubt be appealed against.

Some slanderer, who of course withholds his name from the public, writes a letter to the *Montreal Witness* abusing the Rev. M. Richot, which that journal inserts, and for the truth of which, so long as he withholds the name of the writer from the public, he is both morally and legally responsible. As the receiver is as bad as the thief, so the newspaper editor who gives his aid to the circulation of anonymous personal attacks; and who, when the veracity of these attacks is denied still withholds the name of his correspondent from the person attacked—is viler, if that be possible, than the original compiler of the slander. Perhaps, however, the editor of the *Witness* himself writes the letters which, by way of shuffling out of the mess, be attributes to his highly honorable but nameless correspondent—a kind of Mrs. Harris he keeps in his employ.

This correspondent of the *Witness* who writes over the pseudonym of *A Student in The Same Office*, asserts that the Rev. M. Richot commenced life as a student in a notary's office

at St. Benoit; that "his conduct there was such as to bring scandal on the whole village;" and that finally, the parish priest persuaded him to enter the Church. The *Minerve* replied by a flat contradiction; whereupon instead of, as any honest man would have done, giving up the name of his informant, the *Witness* with true evangelical ingenuity, rejoined that the letter that he published "was not, properly speaking anonymous, seeing that it was signed 'A Student in The Same Office,'" and that "it came from a respectable party." What constitutes respectability in the class to which the editor of the *Witness* belongs we know not; but amongst gentlemen the opinion is universal and constant that he who makes a public attack on another's character, and who conceals his real name from the public, is most probably a liar, certainly a coward—an expression of opinion which we trust the *Witness* will communicate to "the respectable party" in question. We hope that we have expressed ourselves plainly, even if not pleasantly.

We have received from Mr. Esdaile, both by word of mouth, and by letter, an explanation of the manner in which the advertisement for *Protestant* recruits for the Company of Volunteers of which he is Captain, published by the *Montreal Witness* of the 23rd ult., and on which we commented as it deserved in our last—happened to contain the offensive passage. It was, so Mr. Esdaile assures us on his honor as a gentleman, by accident, or inadvertence. Of course as the error was unintentional, however much we may regret it, for the sake of the service to which we fear that it has done much injury—we acquit Capt. Esdaile of all moral wrong; and though we consider that it would be a very disgraceful and wicked act, for any officer in our national militia, to attempt, directly or indirectly, to introduce "sectarian" differences into its ranks, still, as Capt. Esdaile asserts on his honor that the word "*Protestant*" in his advertisement was not placed there intentionally by him; and as we are bound to accept his word of honor to this effect as conclusive—we necessarily with draw any imputation upon his conduct either as an officer or a gentleman by us made on the hypothesis that the advertisement, as actually published by the *Witness*, was the advertisement which he intended for publication. In justice to himself we think that Captain Esdaile should call upon the editor of the *Witness* to produce the manuscript copy of the advertisement, in order that it may be made clear whether the very extraordinary error of substituting the word "*Protestants*" for that of "*Scotchmen*" were a "misprint" or a "slip of the pen." This premise, we insert Capt. Esdaile's explanation of this most unfortunate, and most extraordinary blunder:—

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

"Sir,—With reference to an editorial in your paper of to-day concerning an advertisement for the Highland Co. of the Royals, the word *Protestant* was—either an unfortunate slip of the pen or a misprint, and was intended to have read *Scotchmen*. I must most distinctly disclaim any intention of insulting my Catholic brothers in arms, and must ask you to retract the expression that I was a disgrace to the volunteer service.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JAS. ESDAILE,
Capt., 5th Royals."

The *Montreal Witness* of the 29th ult., referring to this matter asserts positively that in the manuscript of the advertisement sent to it for insertion by Capt. Esdaile—"which we have before us—the word '*Protestants*' is written quite plainly: so that if there is an error, it is not with us." Into this question we care not to enter. Capt. Esdaile and the editor of the *Witness* must settle it amongst themselves.

CURSES COMING HOME TO ROOST.—The *Globe*, and the *Leader*, are of opinion that the United States Government is much to blame for not taking steps to prevent Fenianism amongst its citizens, subject to its laws, from becoming a nuisance to its neighbors. Both journals lay down the law with much unction.

The *Leader* asks:—
"Are we to be forever subject to the caprices of a secret society having its headquarters, and the seat of its organization, in a neighboring country? We hardly think it fair that we should be subjected to perpetual annoyance when it is in the power of a contiguous Government professing to be friendly, to relieve us from it?"—*Toronto Leader*, 25th ult.

In like manner the *Globe* declares that:—
"It is scandalous in any Government to allow men to make systematic and persistent arrangements for the avowed purpose of invading a country with which that Government is at peace!"—*Toronto Globe*, 25th ult.

True, gentlemen—true as Gospel. The law that you lay down is sound, and cannot be gainsaid. It is scandalous, that a Government should allow its subjects openly to organize hostile expeditions against any other country with which it is at peace. Your principles are beautiful.

But alas! you of all men are the last that should avert them. The law you appeal to, you have put it out of your power to invoke.—Have you forgotten, think you that we have forgotten, or ever will forget, how you applied your principles, your international laws, in the case of Piedmont and Naples, in the case of Garibaldi, and his vile band of filibusters? You have endorsed the action of Cavour and Victor Em-

manuel in allowing to be organized in their territory, a hostile expedition against the Kingdom of Naples: your own navy in the Sicilian seas indirectly it is true, but none the less effectually aided in the landing of the robber band. From England, arms and recruits were forwarded to the aid of this scandalous outrage upon the laws of nations, and of Christian civilization: and as for Garibaldi—a person not a whit more respectable than O'Neill who is the self-dubbed general of the Yankee hordes of thieves who menace Canada—why you made a demi-God of him! You prostrated yourselves, and made *Ko tou* before this filthy idol; and your miserable papers, with a servility surpassing the servility of the ordinary or proverbial Jenkins, narrated day by day how the great man looked, what he had had eaten and drunk, and wherewithal he had graciously been pleased to clothe his body. And you—you, who in your cynical contempt for the laws of political morality thus dealt with the filibusters under Garibaldi—you have the impudence to cry out against the Fenians, and the encouragement and comfort they receive from the Yankee Government! Out upon you for double faced fellows as you are—with your two laws, with your two codes! Woe unto you hypocrites; for whatsoever measure ye have meted out to others, so also shall it be measured out to you in return. At the worst, the Government at Washington which you denounce is not acting worse towards Canada, than was the Government of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel whom you applauded, when it encouraged the fitting out on Piedmontese territory of armed expeditions against the Kingdom of Naples.

Almost may it be said that the hand of God may be traced in these Fenian troubles; but it is not for us to insist thereon. We pray that this may have the effect of teaching the great and salutary lesson that the laws of right and wrong are inviolable, and that no one can violate them, or encourage them to be violated, with impunity. We have in the persons of our public men, of our journalists, of our leaders of public opinion, and of our rulers, in the case of Rome and Naples, set at naught all the obligations of international comity; and we cannot complain even if to our disadvantage the United States Government does the same by us. We have applauded and actively encouraged Garibaldian raids; and we do but make ourselves ridiculous, and give public testimony to the rankness of our hypocrisy and double-dealing, when we cry out against the morality of Fenian raids. Remember *Globe*, remember *Toronto Leader*, "that what is sauce for the goose, is very excellent sauce also for the gander."

The joy occasioned by Sir Francis Hinck's announcement in the Legislature on the 26th ult., that it was the intention of the Government to abandon the duty on coal, was quickly dissipated; for after recess, and on the very same day, Sir Francis announced that after deliberation, his colleagues had come to the resolution of retaining the tax on fuel. God help the poor during the coming winter! They have much to suffer from the severity of the climate, and the high price of fuel, as it is; but the ingenious malice of man, which has invented means for making fuel, too scarce already, artificially scarcer, threatens them with such an aggravation of their sufferings that we can hardly even now bring ourselves to believe that the cruel tax will be persisted in. Could these well-fed, well-clad, well housed gentlemen who seriously propose to raise the price of fuel on the poor, see with their own eyes by domiciliary visits to the poor, what these suffer already, we do think that they would shrink with horror from the cruel, heartless financial policy which they have adopted. Tax wine, tax beer, spirits, tobacco, and all our luxuries—but for God's sake keep your taxes off our fuel, the first necessary of life in Canada with its semi-arctic climate; have some pity, some consideration for the thousands of famishing poor who, with the present high price of fuel, a price steadily and rapidly increasing year by year, are scarce able during our terrible winters, to keep soul and body together. A tax upon fuel in Canada is an outrage upon humanity, as well as a violation of the fundamental laws of political economy.

We find the following respecting the proposed legislation of the U. States towards Utah:—

"The anti-Polygamy Bill passed by Congress provides that any man in Utah, who shall, after this Act goes into effect, live or cohabit with one woman or more, other than his lawful wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years."

Not a word have we to say against such a law which emphatically asserts the principle that the duty of the State is to punish immorality; but if the law be good and just, why should its just and beneficial provisions be limited to Utah? why should they not be extended to New York, and Washington? Are there no married men in the last named who in defiance of the positive laws of God, and of natural morality, live in a state of adulterous concubinage, and cohabit with other women than their actual wives?

This is the weak point in the Utah Act, and not even the military force with which it is proposed to enforce its severe provisions, can strengthen it: "Let him that is guiltless of the crime of concubinage amongst you," the Utah polygamist may well retort upon the legislators at Washington "throw the first stone at us." In deed so long as the said crime is not only not repressed by law in the older States of the Union, but is actually encouraged, and provided for by an unclean, anti-Christian divorce code—the people of Utah will have on their side reason, and the sympathies of all except arrant hypocrites, in their resistance to the legislation which it is now proposed to impose upon them. "Ye hypocrites—put down first by your penal edicts, the crime of concubinage which prevails amongst yourselves," the people of Utah will argue; "then, but not before, will you have the right to try to put down concubinage amongst your neighbors."

The *Courier du Canada*, of the 27th ult., reports the death of a beloved and respected Priest of the Diocese of Quebec—the Rev. M. Baillargeon, Parish Priest of St. Michael's.

The deceased was the brother of His Grace Mgr. de Quebec, who is expected to arrive from Rome about the 8th of this month, and whose joy at finding himself once more at home amongst his spiritual children will be sadly damped by the tidings of the sorrowful event that we have just recorded.

We have also the painful task of announcing the death, by apoplexy, of Mgr. Cook, Bishop of Three Rivers. The deceased prelate was in his seventy-ninth year, having been born in 1792. He received Priest's Orders in 1814, and in 1852 was raised to the Episcopal dignity, and consecrated first Bishop of Three Rivers.

On Monday, 25th ult., the Rev. M. Audet, V.G., died at Carleton, Base des Chaleurs, at the early age of 46. The deceased belonged to the Diocese of Rimouski, of which Mgr. Langevin is Bishop.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, 1st inst., His Lordship Bishop Clutz, of Mackenzie River, conferred the following Orders at St. Peter's Church, of this City:—

Tonsure—MM. C. Ducharme, A. Tremblay, Ls Bonin, A. Baril, Ls Beausoleil, Diocese of Montreal, and A. F. Muller, of the Company of Jesus.

Minor Orders—MM. A. Pascal, of Vic. Apost. of McKenzie, W. Sheehy, of Ottawa, and Brothers Hebert, B. Guldner, and A. Muller, Company of Jesus.

Sub-Deacon—MM. W. Sheehy, of Ottawa, W. Berigan, of Toronto, C. A. Guy, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and C. Phaneuf, of the Congregation of the Oblats.

Deacon—MM. A. L. M. Lecorre, of Vic. Ap. of McKenzie, F. Towner and I. Guay, of Ottawa, and D. Riordan, of the Congregation of the Oblats.

Priesthood—MM. B. Roure, of McKenzie, V. Ladet, do, F. X. Collette and P. T. Dugui, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and Daniel J. Gillis, Diocese of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

The interesting ceremony which lasted upwards of four hours, was witnessed by thousands of the pious spectators—many of them being friends and relatives of the ordained—who had thronged together to witness the solemn and a the same time beautiful rites of the Church on this occasion.

Intelligence has been received of the sinking of the *City of Quebec*, on Sunday morning.—The *City of Quebec* was a fine steamer, trading between Quebec and the Lower ports. She sailed on Saturday from the first named, and on Sunday morning ran foul of the Steamship *Germany*, receiving such injuries as to cause her to sink in half-an-hour after the collision. The third engineer and one steerage passenger were drowned; all the rest were saved.

The subjoined paragraph is taken from our able and interesting contemporary the *Canada Scotsman*, which we hope may go on and prosper:—

"Printers should not allow their private opinions to interfere with the performance of their duty. We detected one of our own hands the other day giving vent to his protestant feeling rather strongly. An item of Scotch news concerning 'the Wick' Priest' he made 'the wicked priest.' We consented to overlook the misprint as possibly unintentional, seeing that the young man had probably acquired strong anti-papal habits of type-setting in the office of the *Daily Wickedness*."

Sir John A. McDonald has introduced his measure for settling the Government of the North West. A new Province is to be created, and it is to be called Manitoba, an Indian and euphonious name. This is satisfactory.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—May, 1870.—D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

In our advertising columns we publish a list of the articles in the current number of this very excellent periodical, whose merits it is a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge. From some of