THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.---SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FAINTED AND PUBLISHED BVERY FRIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

The True Witness.

G. E. OLERK, 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 3d.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER-1865.

Friday, 8-NATIVITY OF THE B. M. Saturday, 9-Of the Octave. Sunday, 10-Fourteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 11-St. Nicholas Tol. C. Tuesday, 12-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 13-Of the Octave. Thursday, 14-Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :---Friday, 8-Providence, Laprairie. Sunday, 10-Noviciat of Sault-au-Recolict. Tuesday, 12-St. Bridget, Montreal. Thursday, 14-St. Cecile.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the political order, the fraternization of the French and British navies at Cherbourg in honor of the Emperor's fete, is the great event that we have to record. It is an assurance to the world that the entente cordiale betwist the two great European Powers is still perfect, and that should, unfortunately, either be forced into a war, the other will make common cause. A return visit of the French fleet is expected, and preparations for duly celebrating the event are being made at Portsmouth.

The intentions of the company with respect to the Atlantic Telegraph cable are uncertain; but t is not very probable that anything will, or indeed can be done this year. An impression prevails that the cable was purposely injured on | complaints of a few of the more orthodox clergy board of the Great Eastern, by the hired agents of the district. Now Dr. Stanley 18, and has of some firm rival of that which actually fur- long been notorious as, a leading member of that nished the cable; and painful as such a belief must | particular school of theology to which Dr. be, it is, we tear, entertained with only too good cause.

The plague or murrain amongst the cattle still rages in England, and it is warmly discussed whether the disease be an importation from the Continent, or of domestic growth. The arguments in support of the latter hypothesis seem to { "fearlessly delivers sentiments in accordance be the more plausible; nor, considering the dirty and crowded state of the dark and badly ventilated dairy stables of the metropolis, is it to be wondered at that a disease in many respects akin to typhus should have broken out amongst the cattle. At all events we should be on our guard here in Canada against a similar out. break. Many of our yards and stables wherein cows are kept, are filthy and stinking enough to generate disease without any co-operation from abroad; and it would be but proper that the Corporation, through its Health Committee, should direct its attention to this very important subject. Cleanliness and good ventilation are as essential to the health of the lower animals as they are to man, and unfortunately these things essential though they be, are completely overlooked by those whose business it is to winter our domestic animals. Cholera is in the decrease in Alexandria, but seems to be steadily extending its ravages west wards, so that we may expect a visit from the destroyer next year at latest. In our filthy illdrained city the ravages will be great should the Corporation fail to take prompt and energetic action to cleanse and purify. There is a good deal of talk upon the matter, but nothing of any real importance has been done; and whilst hundreds of thousands of dollars are being squandered in the widening of a few of the chief thorougfares, the draining of the densely peopled suburbs is quite neglected ; nor does it seem that any steps have as yet been taken to drive beyond the city limits all stink, and therefore disease, producing occupations, or to get rid of the beastly fetid piggeries and other abominations with which many parts of Montreal are infested. Well ! we shall have to pay for our negligence, or rather inconceivable studidity and disregard of the plainest laws of health when the cholera does come. It will be too late to sing out then. The harvest is mostly housed, and on the whole the reports are good. It is confidently asserted that, soon after the prorogation of Parliament-about the middle of the present month -the seat of Government will be transferred from Quebec to Ottawa. From the States there is nothing new to report, no alleviation of the military tyranny under which the conquered

President J. Davis is not yet known. It would Every body knows that this belief is intellectseem as if the design of the Washington Government were to evade the inconvenieces of a trial, by slowly killing him in his prison; for by the last accounts he was striken down with a severe attack of erysipelas brought on no doubt, or at all events aggravated, by the cruel treatment that he has received at the hands of his captors.

BISHOP COLENSO .- Our readers are, we suppose, if not acquainted with the writings of this emment Protestant divine, at all events aware that he has of late acquired a considerable amount of notoriety by his free handling of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, and his destructive criticism of the Books attributed to Moses. There is nothing at all new in either in the manner or in the matter of Dr. Colenso's criticisms, or in his views of the origin of the Pentateuch. His theory as to the Jehovistic and Elohistic authors of these books, and his objections to the credibility of the miraculous events therein recorded, must be familiar to every one at all acquainted with the neologistic literature of the day. Dr. Colenso merely applies sound Protesting principles to the Canon of Scripture ; he questions not only its inspiration, but its value as authentic history; and the conclusions at which he arrives are but those at which every one starting from Protestant premises, and arguing logically, must sooner or later arrive. These conclusions may be, doubtless are, at variance with the formularies of the sect to which Dr. Colenso belongs, and all of which he has suscribed to; but though his status as an Anglican Bishop may thus be contested, his soundness as a Protesting divine cannot be called in question; and we greatly doubt whether even his status as a Right Reverend Father in God of the Church as by law established is seriously endangered. Dr. Colenso has with him, there can be no doubt, the warm sympathies not only of the vast majority of the educated Protestant lasty of England, but of a large and, politically, most influential section of the Anglican clergy, and that of all the dispensers of ecclesiastical patronage.-Dr. Stanley, for instance, who was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, has, and it is a most important sign of the times-lately been

appointed by the Russell-Palmerston Ministry, and with the general approbation of the Protestant press, Dean of Westminster, in spite of the Colenso belongs, and whose views the latter advocates. The Westminster Review, the lead-

ing organ of this section of the Protestont world, expressly claims Dr. Stanley as one of its friends; and in a late number classes bim with Williams, Jowett, and Colenso, as one who with the most obnoxious declarations of " the above named well known Protestant writers. It cannot therefore reasonably be expected that the men who have just awarded promotion to Dr. Stanley will allow Dr. Colenso to be set on one side, or excluded from advancement. Besides this, Dr. Colenso has much in common with the evangelical section of the Anglican Church, as well as with the other more advanced or neological section; and in the formidable list of charges preferred against him were to be found propositions to which all Calvinists must answer Amen. For instance, it was argued against him that he in general speaks lightly of the value, impugns the general necessity of the Sacraments, and denies that they confer grace, This too may be, no doubt is, in flagrant violation of Anglican formularies; but if a sinner in this respect, Dr. Colenso sins in company with all the low-church or evangelical party, whose opinions would, in case of the condemnation of the Bishop of Natal, be also condemned. No party, therefore, in the Church is entitled to throw the first stone at Dr. Colenso, seeing that all, High-Church, Low-Church, as well as Broad-Church, have alike sinned against Anglican formularies, though, of course, they have not all sunned in like manner. It is no use, in short pleading the plain obvious meaning of these formularies against any of their infractors, for every one claims the right to set them aside in his own case, and to put what meaning he pleases upon bis act of subscription thereunto. What this act signifies, in short, no one knows; nor can any man assign a satisfactory reason why it is retained, or why every office-holder in the Anglican Establishment should be required to set his hand deliberately to an untruth. The only apology offered for this dishonest, nay, blasphemous practice is this :- That it deceives nobody; that nobody believes that the man who accepts a benefice in the Established Church, and who, as the condition of his receiving such benefice, solemnly declares, in the presence of Almighty God, his "unfeigned assent" to every thing contained in the Book of Common Prayer, really means what he says, or really * See Westminster Review, April 1862, p. 291.

Southerners groan. What will be done with does believe that which he professes to believe. must needs repudiate the 39 Articles as of the devil: and that if he hold by the 39 Articles as God's truth, he must necessarily reject the Liturgy. The candidate for Anglican Orders subscribes merely in a "general," and not in a ' particular" sense. He signs with a "mental

reservation," and claims the right to put his own interpretation on the formularies to which he unfeignedly assents, not however in their natural or grammatical, but in a non-natural sense .--Protestant Bishops exhorts candidates for Ordination to put off scruples; Dr. Vaughan, D.D., and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, tells us the Witness. Says the Herald :that it must be so, for "we have Articles and Formularies drawn from very various sources and incapable perhaps in some points of a perfectly logical coherence"-so that no one man, If ever so well inclined, can possibly believe them all, or really give an "unfeigned assent" thereunto. In short, as the case was stated by the North British Review for November, it stands thus :---

"It is often assumed that a clergyman is perfectly justified in outwardly declaring his assent to all the Articles, or to the whole of the Prayer Bock, while there are doctrines in each to which that assent is never inwardly given. Without this, it is said, that these tests could never be taken by them all, and none but unthinking men could enter the Church." -North Brilish Review, p. 224.

We will not insist upon this peculiar phase of Protestant morality; nor will we stop to ask with what face Protestants can taunt Catholics with halding the doctrine of "mental reservation." Dr. Colenso has, therefore, m impugning the inspiration and the authenticity of the Old Testament done no worse, than have all his brothrer clergymen of the Establishment, and has done nothing but what every one of them in particular holds himself free to do. How then, or by what right can his more orthodox brethren reproach or punish him for merely acting towards the Formularies as they themselves have always acted when it suited their convenience to do so? From these considerations we may safely predict that Dr. Colenso, even if fresh action is taken against him, will come out of the ordeal with triumph, and that the prosecution against him will again break down. In the Anglican sect there are many mansions; there is a place for the Arminian, as well as for the High Calvinist; why then should the neologist be uncharitably excluded ?

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC. -A correspondent of the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, of the 1st instant, who represents binself as a sufferer, complains bitterly of the mdecent conduct, the intemperance, and blackguard behaviour of some of the "Excursionists" of the Pic-Nic given by the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools of this City. According to the correspondent of the local paper, upon the arrival of the train at the St. Hilaire Station, numbers of the exorchards of the neighboring proprietors; and not content with stealing the fruit, they broke down and destroyed the trees. Arrived at the ton of the mountain, the party got "tight," from whence proceeded rows, fighting, and other acts of the most abominable description, into the details of which, from motives of decency, the writer in the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe refrains from entering. On their descent from the mountain and on their return to the cars, the depredations and thefts of the excursionists upon the orchards of the unlucky proprietors were renewed; and one of the men in the employment of M. Senecal, J.P., having interfered to protect his master's property was set upon and cruelly beaten by the ruffians. On the property of another person, a M. Gideon Prive, the same game was attempted; and the proprietor, who was prepared for them, was set upon with knives, and wounded in the hands and face. From thence our Wesleyan Sabbath Schools Excursionists proceeded to the orchards of Major Campbell which they likewise ravaged. In the meantime M. Senecal obtained a warrant for the arrest of some of the ringleaders, who were pursued to the Belœil Station where three were arrested ; the remainder unfortunately managed to make good their escape from the hands of

-On Sudday, the 27th ultimo, a fire occurually impossible; that, if a man yield "un- red at Longueuil, cause unknown, but the feigned assent" to the Liturgy, as of God, he chief sufferers were amongst the English portion fell in with. of the residents. Hereupon the Witness improved the occasion by insinuating malice and ill will against their English and Protestant fellowcitizens, to the French Canadians; whom also it more explicitly accused of refusing to assist the sufferers by the fire in the removal of their property. We are happy to have it in our power to add that the dishonesty of the only daily religious paper in the world has been rebuked by several of our contemporaries—especially by the Montreal Herald; which likewise in letters from its correspondents at Longueuil exposes the mendacity of

> "Unfortunately for the usefulness of the Duily Witness its proprietor 18 possessed of a Franco-phobia, leading it to distort statements, not willingly perhaps, but certainly very foolishly."

And "very wickedly" the Herald might have added ; for what more wicked as well as more foolish than to attempt to create ill will betwixt the English and French speaking citizens of Lower day, and another the next. (Ministers ought to Canada, subjects of one sovereign, and mutually keep sober.) It was reported that twenty eight doldependent upon one another ? We give the remainder of Herald's rejoinder to the Watness as our readers will thence be able to gather the nature of the charges brought by our evangelical contemporary against the French Canadian Catholics of Longueuil :---

As to the statement of the fires being the work of an incendiary, we decline in the mountime to express any opinion. There is too much contradictory evi dence before us, a legal enquiry into the affair is going on, and rewards are offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this crime, if such it should turn out to But that bad feeling has existed among the inhabitants of French and British origin, except in a few cases, which might have occurred even where all were of the same origin, and which do occur con-stantly in small communities, however composed, we have no hesitation in denying. Generally speaking the families there live on the most social terms, and this attempt to excite animosity can lead to no good end. Such statements can only tend to continue an estrangement which a better acquaintance with each other invariably removes, and which, but for the language of hot headed men on both sides, might have been done away with before this. So far fcom the French Ganadians having looked on idly and unconcerned, using their energies only to steal, the very reverse is the case. They wrought willingly and showed the utmost anxiety to save the houses, the property and the lives of the sufferers by this calamity. The fire engine from the village was hurried up to the burning houses; some of the villagers brought water from the well in buckets to the engine, while others with their ho ses and carts were busily employed conveying water from the river for the same purpose. The leading men, both by their words and actions, afforded both sympathy and assistance, and It is most unfair, because there might happen to be a few 'roughs' such as may be found in every place, that a whole community should be stigmatized as fire raisers and thisves.

The Herald also publishes the following com munication from an English resident of Longueuil and a sufferer by the fire :---

THE FIBES AT LONGUEUIL.

(To the Editor of the Monireal Herald). Montreal, August 39th, 1865.

Dear Sir,-I am very sorry to see a grave error in your article on the fire at Longueuii. I can state that in the removal of my effects, I was ably assisted by a number of village gentlemen. The Mayor Dr. Larocque, and Mr. Hurteau, the Captain and crew of the steamer Hochelaga and many others did all in cursionists, commenced an attack upon the their power to assist, and the villagers worked most energetically with the Fire Engine. slthough from their inexperience it was not of so much use as it might have been. It was supplied partially from the well near at hand, as well as from the River, whence the water was drawn by horses and carts belonging to the French population. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c., T. D. Hood.

THE FRANCO: PHOBIA OF THE "WITNESS.' [He shall give his angels charge concerning thee.'-The people in this whole region, from Digby to Goat Island, are decidedly, with a few good exceptions, the most mean, ignorant, savage sort of people I ever

From Digby I went up to Smith's Cove, and preached one evening to a tolerable congregation .--There is bigotry and stinginess enough here. At one place where I stopped I asked the lady if I could have some milk for breakfast She said, 'Yes, you can, but we have pigs and calves to feed !' Go it. pigs and calves.

I stepped in one day while here to a Baptist conference. I think there were seven persons present and seven bluer ones you never saw : they were an blue they were black! One distilled blue deacon saw me come in, and instantly he began to speak of trouble ahead,' and 'strange doctrines ; while I had the impiety to sit and laugh at the poor dolt's folly. From Smith's Cove I went to Bear River, and begau my work in Mr. More's church, but did not finish it there. I labored there two Sundays and several days, during which thirty persons arose for prayers, and then-how shall I describe the rest? The Baptists got mad at the doctrine of God. The poor Adventists got awfully scolded for not coming in to help, and when they did come they got awfully insulted by Mr. More and his people for coming according to the very invitation himself gave them to come. The Methodists were fearfully mad that the Baptists were likely to prosper. The Eriscopal Churchmen looked sour, bitter, and kept 'glum.'-Ohurch members told foolish lies, and bigger fools believed them. The minister tild one story one lars were collected for me, while only eighteen came into my hands. I prayed and laughed to see it go. I was popular one day with all, and cast overboard the next day. Finally, the pot boiled so hard that the cover had to be removed, and I hopped out into the "Advent Tabernacle" where I preached some days and saw the work of God, and happily bapt ized a good number of converts in Bear River.

From Bear River I went to Goat I sland, and saw some good people, but the most of them are a stupid ciass. I had a meeting appointed one day at three o'clock, and the people kept stringing in until four; of course I could not get time to preach. I thought of shooting the Poke! I am now in Halifax. I meet with a kind and warm reception from the Rev. Bro. who invited me, and hope for good things. EDWIN BCBNHAM.

The Report of Mr. Torrance, appointed to equire into, and report upon the cause of tha discharge of the St Alban raiders by M. Coursol, is now before the public. It fully exunerates -as every one must have anticipated -- M. Coursol from all imputations upon his integrity, and impartiality as a judge; bus assuming that in the case in question, there was "a failure of Justice," and that, therefore, blame is attributable somewhere or to some person, it proceeds to condemn M. Coursol for not having communicated the result of his deliberations upon his legal competency, to the government before ordering the discharge of the prisoners arraigned before him. To this objection to his conduct M. Coursol has already given an unanswerable rejoinder. In the case in question, the Canadian Government either was, or it was not, ao interested party. If the latter, then was there no reason whatsoever why M. Coursol should hold communication with them on a case in which they were not interested; and if the former, then were they parties to the case, and his duties as an impartial Judge imperatively required of him that he should make no distiction between them, and the other parties in the case to wit, the prisoners.

It would have been better, more logical, and, more in accordance with honest principles, if Mr. Torrence had first discussed the question, " was

Such are the facts as stated by one who signs himself a sufferer; and it is well that such facts should be made known as widely as possible, in order that in coming years our country friends should be on their guard against Wesleyan Sabbath School Pic-Nics, and similar evangelical festivals.

justice.

LAW EXAMINATIONS. - We see by our Toronto exchanges that C. F. Frazer, Esq , of Brockville, has highly distinguished himselt on his examination. There were twenty-eight candidates, and he had the honor of occupying the highest place, winning the high compliments of the Benches, who, without the formality of an oral examination, called him to the Bar. Mr. Fraser is a brilliant example of what may be done in our Catholic educational institutions by young men of industry, and attentive to their i studies.

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[COMNUNICATED.]

QUEER EXPERIENCES OF A HOME MISSION-Any .- The Rev. Burnham is a Protestant Missionary lately on an evangelizing tour in the Lower Provinces. What he saw, what he did, and what he thinks of the people whom he met are duly set forth in the following Epistle to the Brethren. The style is not altogether that of a St. Paul when writing to, or of his converts, but then Protestant Home Missionaries are " men | to the declarations of the Globe as to the intenof God" and have " privileges" :---

(From the World's Crisis, July 12.)

Halifax, July 1st;

Dear Friends :- I should love to speak to you, but, as I cannot just now do that I will write a few lines to you. So far my tour into the Provinces has been a success. I commenced labor in Rev. Samuel Robinson's B spiist Church in St. John, N.B. During the several weeks that I remained here God revived his work, and gave us to see his salvation. The house was crowded to a perfect ' jam' and ' overflow. and the word took effect. At one of the inquiring meetings, forty auxious persons were present. This church has for several years ever treated me with great love and kindness. May God bless them forever.

During my stay, Rev. Mr. More, of Bear River, N.S., came over the Bay and pressed me to preach in his Baptist house, instead of the 'Advent' house when visiting Bear River. I, supposing it was all in good faith agreed so to do; for I had previously agreed with friends to visit the place. In due time I took the boat across the Bay to Digby. I tried to do some good in Digby, but could do but little for the hardness, ignorance, and unbelief of the people. I preached three evenings to a 'small people,' and saw no prospect of 'lifting the game,' and so concluded not to waste the powder! Several years, perhaps twenty-five years ago, I was at Cape Porpoias, in Maine, at the house of Bro. C. Huff. One day I took his rifle and went to hunt. As I passed along the seashore, I saw what appeared to me a large bird rise into the air over the water. So I 'drew a sight' and brought him down. I was excited a little, and off went 'boots and socks,' and I was into the water after my 'game.' Just as I was in my glory, I heard Bro. Huff's voice-' Ah, you have only shot a Poke !' This learned me the lesson to fire hereafter at something, at least worth the powder and bullets. While I was preaching the last evening at Digby, some persons came quietly and opened a deep pit just at the door of the caspel, so that the people coming out session of the Canadian Parliament will witness the might fall into it, and seriously, if not fatally, injure themselves. But God opened some one's eyes to see

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there, in the case referred to, any failure of justice at all ?" To assume that there was, is to assume a question at issue ; for, by some, it is urged that full and substantial justice was done by M. Coursol, and that the warrant on which the prisoners were arraigned before him being mformal or insufficient, he had no legal jurisdiction in the premises. On this point, we care not to hazard an opinion ; but if M. Coursol's decision were legal, and if "failure of justice" there were, then was that failure owing, not to the Judge, but to the Executive.

We know not precisely what value to attach tions of the Ministry of which Mr. George Brown is a member, or how far its utterances are to be accepted as official. We suppose however that they are of a certain value, and that they indicate, at all events, the views of the "Clear-Grits" or ultra-democratic section of the Cabinet; and upon this hypothesis, we think that the following, from the Toronto Globe, is of importance as foreshadowing the probable policy of Mr. Brown's party in the Ministry, with regard to the "sectional difficulties" question, should the Lower Provinces still reject the scheme cf Union adopted by our Canadian Legislature .--Speaking of the visit of Messrs Anglin and Hathaway to Quebec, the Globe says :---

"A longer report of the proceedings at the dejeuner given by the Upposition at Quebec, to Messre. Anglin and Hathaway, has been published. It contains but little more than was given in a short summary which we gave a few days ago. Mesars. Hathaway and Anglin did not pronounce positively against union with Canada. The former said ' if in the future it became necessary for the interests of these countries that they should become united, he was not prepared to say they would be hostile to it.' And Mr. Anglin said ' they were quite willing to encourage a more extended commercial relationship, but they do not wish for union until better reasons could be shown than those already used.' The speeches, in short, do not convince us that the New Brunswick Government will not at some future time be ready to take up a new scheme of union, but at presentit is pretty clear that no proposition on the subject will come from them. They allege also that 'there is no reaction in the minds of the people of New Brunswick. If what these gentlemen say is true, the next settlement of the affairs of Canada, independently of the Maritime Provinces, and the indefinite postit in time, although the night was pitchly dark .-- | ponement of the larger union. We shall go on with

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