THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AUG. 8, 1877.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

LYNNIGH NEED I COLLA

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M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 8th-SS. Cyriacus, Largus, and Smarag dus, Martyrs. The first stone of the O'Connell Monument laid

in Dublin, 1864. THURSDAY, 9th-Vigil of St. Lawrence. St. Romanus.

Martyr.

Prince of Orange appeared before Limerick, 1690. FRIDAY, 10th-St. Lawrence, Martyr.

The British attacked St. Michael's, Md., and were defeated, 1814.

SATURDAY, 11th-Of the Octave of St. Lawrence. SUNDAY, 12th-TWELFTH SUNDAY AFFER PENTECOST. MONDAY, 13th-Of the Octave.

Schomberg landed at Bangor. County Down with 10.000 Williamite Dutch troops, 1689. TUESDAY, 14-Of the Octave.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are once more forced to thank our correspondents en bloc. It is impossible for us to reply to one half the letters of congratulation we have received from all parts of the Dominion, and we must ask our friends to accept our thanks and our assurance that we are not insensible to their too flattering remarks. The support we are receiving encourages us to encounter the hostility we have evoked. For instance, a Kingston paper says that the editor of this journalit is always the "editor"--" has done more harm than any man who ever came to Canada for the time he has been in it." We may reply by stating that the "editor" of the TRUE WITNESS has not done one-twentieth of the "harm" he intends to do, and the support the "editor" is receiving from the Catholic people warrants him in continuing to do what our Kingston contemporary calls " harm," where, when, and how he can.

THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

The congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Gabriel's, and St. Bridget's are vigorously working in procuring funds for the new Catholic daily paper. About \$4,500 have been subscribed up to date. Collectors are now scouring the city collecting subscriptions, and the work progresses favourably. The extra type required has been purchased, and in our next issue we expect to be able to announce the date of publication. We may once more mention that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS is to be editor in chief of the new Catholic daily.

everywhere. Unanimity is marching onward. We are to-day a power in this city, a power. before which hostile public opinion must pause in its sttacks. We hope that no faction will disturb the union which has been thus accomplished. The man who to-day attempts to sow the seeds of division is an enemy to our faith. Faction has been the grave of our liberties in the old land, and we should spurn it from us here. The factionist is always for self. He is never for the people. He would rather command in hell than serve in heaven. Guard against faction if you would preserve your liberties-remain as you are UNITED, UNANIMOUS, and the rccord of the next few years will secure for you that position in the State which your patriot-1sm, your wealth, and your intelligence entitle you to hold.

FATHER STAFFORD.

Father Stafford, of Lindsay, has joined in the outside condemnation of the policy which the TRUE WITNESS has pursued in relation to the Orange demonstrations. He has also hinted that he will call upon his parishioners to give up the TRUE WITNESS unless we alter our tone. We are very sorry to find ourselves in antagonism with even one clergyman of the Church. For Father Stafford's opinions we entertain respect, but of his threat, we hold no fear. While we value the words he speaks, we value the words of the bishop and the priests of this diocese more. Here we are surrounded by clergymen who understand the situation. Here we are known to each other. Here priest and laymen exchange opinions. Here we are exceptionally circumstanced. What may answer in Ontario may not answer in Quebec, and the men here think that they are the best judges of their own affairs. What may answer in Lindsay may be out of place in Montreal, although we think that some of Father Stafford's opinions might be considered out of place anywhere. We must, however, remind Father, Stafford that there has been no condemnation of our policy by the clergymen of Montreal. We must also remind him that neither Ottawa nor Kingston has said one word in opposition to the policy we advocated. Here where we are best known all are unanimous. If Father Stafford was at mass in Montreal on any Sunday during the past three weeks, he would discover how different are the views of the gentlemen who live on the spot, and who are the best, judges of the surrounding circur stances from the views entertained by himself. As for altering our tone, we answer, -No. If Father Stafford chooses to withdraw his support from the TRUE WITNESS we cannot help it. That will not make us abandon our principles nor give up the ship. It is time | prevent it, if unhappily a time should come enough to denounce us when we do anything when the Orangemen would think themselves ontrary to Catholic dogma, or to the laws of warranted in trying to carry it into effect. the Church. As for the Tribunc of Toronto we have before this proved that that journal was more Orange than Catholic, more political than anything else, and we treat its onslaught with the same indifference as we treat the attacks of the Orange Sentinel. We believe that the exclusion of Orangeism from this province will be the safest means of securing respect for our co-religionists in Ontario. Orangeism must not be allowed to overrun the Dominion, and, if we can help it, it shall not.

Religious liberty"-that parrot cry which so many use, yet which so few are willing to carry into effect. That cry is to the Orangemen what " Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" was to the murderous gang who held Paris statement of Robinson when he returned to under terror. In its name they are prepared to commit any crime, and under its inspiration they are prepared to bring "Woe to Montreal" if they ever imagine themselves called upon to once more desecrate our thoroughfares. The brand is to be applied to our public institutions, our banks and insurance buildings, our shipping and our warchouses are to be razed to the ground to satisfy the rampant advocates of what the London Times called: "the imported plant of Orange intolerance." It is to be. "Woe to Montreal" if the Orangemen over enter it again. It is a serious threat and when advocated by religious fanatics, it would no doubt incite some madmen to try the experiment. It is however hardly likely that the threat could be as successful as it was in Paris, for no doubt the Catholic population of Montreal would have something to say, and perhaps something to do, in endeavouring to check the conflagration. That it will ever be attempted we cannot seriously believe, and for the very good reason that the effort would be crushed in the bud. But should not our bankers and our merchants remember the warning? Should they not guard against the likelihood of even the attempt being entertained? Should they not in fact ask themselves if "Woe to Montreal" is possible through the

agency of strangers, imported here to do the work of desolation and ruin. To be forewarned is they say to be forearmed, and it is a subject of grave consideration for the men of Montreal to discuss, if prevention is not better than cure, and if it would not be more prudent to prohibit dangerous characters from coming in thousands into our city during periods of political excitement and turbulence. As for the Catholics of Montreal they would, we are sure, be able to give a respectable account of themselves, if unhappily they were ever called upon to repel an invader from their doors, but as no one wishes to see the gutters of our thoroughfares run with rivulets of blood, would it not be safe for the authorities to forbid incursions of men who have openly vowed vengence upon the city, if they ever think it necessary to come here again. Property and life are threatened, law is to be openly defied, and the city given over to destruction. Such is the threat, but some of us would naturally object to the execution of it, and in all probability the invaders would be disappointed in their expectations. However we remind the authorities that the threat has been made, and it is for them to consider what steps they will take to

Is this true or false? We do not say that it was taken up by the battalion at large, but we reiterate that it was murmured and whistled all along the line. Add to this the notorious corner of Magdalen and Wellington Kingston. Sec. Carters

THE GRAND MARSHAL'S STORY.

He told how the procession returned home, how scared the roughs were, how that hardly one was to be seen all the way from the cemetery to the city, how that he found himself elevated beyond his knowledge, the military officers, even taking their directions from him, and how, contrary to instructions, the bands one after another struck up party tunes and continued to play them until they march-ed to the Orange Hall. (Applause). He thanked Heaven when they got done with the

policemen. The troops presented arms to the procession as it reformed and marched home.

But this is not all. We can now bring up a man from the 6th Fusaliers as well, who is willing to give strong confirmatory evidence that some of the members of the battalion, to which he belongs, gave vent to the most bloodthirsty expressions, and hoped that they would have an opportunity of "bayoneting the the papists" before the work was over. The officers may have done all in their power to prevent these displays, but we repeat our charge — that party songs were sung, and party manifestations took place, in spite of all the officers could do.

As for the letter we publish from the member of the Victorias, we learn that there were extenuating circumstances in the case. There is no denial that some one called for "three cheers for King Billy," but we are informed that the officers were unable to find out who called for the cheers, and immediately called the men to "attention." We do not attach any blame to the officers, who, we are sure, did all that commanding officers could to secure impartial behaviour and soldierly demeanour in their respective corps. Nor do we think that the party manifestations were general, yet they were sufficiently marked to make the Catholics feel uneasy.

THE HACKETT ENQUIRY.

It is an accepted part of the constitution of this Country that every man shall, in the eyes of the law, be considered innocent until he is proved guilty. In obedience to this salutary rule, the press abstains from criticising or preudging men who are to be tried by their fellows. In Great Britain to express opinions hostile to the prisoner is considered an outrage against journalistic usage, and an incentive to conviction. That kind of newspaper warfare is reserved for Canada. Here when Catholic interests are at stake, the press unhesitatingly comes to the conclusion that the Catholics must be wrong. Nor can we wonder at this when we remember that there is not one Catholic reporter, not one Catholic writer, on any of the English daily papers. Men naturally hear their own side of the question and perhaps while intending to be just, a thousand little incidents surround them and they colour reports to suit themselves, and their readers. But bad as this is, there is something worse, and that is the editorial condemnation of a man yet untried. For this species of slander-nay of deliberate wrong-the Witness of last Friday evening surpassed anything we ever saw before. As everybody knows, Sheehan has been sent to stand his trial for the "willful murder" of Hackett. The witnesses against him are an Orangeman of doubtful character, and another gentleman. The evidence of the Crangeman -McCallum-cannot count for much. He was sometime since charged with perjury, but was acquitted. The other gentleman too, oddly enough, went to Knox Church on the 12th. He said indeed that it is "more out of curiosity than anything else." Well these two men recognised Sheehan as one who fired at Hackett. On this evidence Sheehan has been sent for trial. But what does the Witness say about it. "The Hackett murder," says our contemporary, "has been brought home to one of the parties concerned in it by evidence which is as direct as any evidence could be." This is as grave a charge as we have ever read in a journal. It says that the murder has been brought home to one of the parties," and the man has not been tried at all. Here is an untried prisoner, untried because the magistrate before whom the enquiry was made had no power to try for murder, and yet the Witness. takes upon itself the grave responsibility of saying that the man is guilty. What use is there in summoning a jury if the "murder has been brought home" to Sheehan? What use saying that the man is guilty. What use is is there in going through any more mere formalities if he really be the guilty man? It is a legal farce to any longer continue the enquiry or to have a trial at all. Let Sheehan be taken out and strung up at once. The Witness has found him guilty, and there is no necessity for judge north side of the house he found the hay granary all on fre. Heard redoubled blows on the yard gate; or jury to bother themselves in a vain enor 'jury to bother' themselves in a vain en-deavour to sift the matter out. But it is always the case: Sheehan is a Catholic and of eourse ho must, necessarily, be the guilty man: It is the old story in the the guilty for giveness to the injured doth belong, They never can forgive who do a wrong. deavour to sift the matter out. But it is man, it It is the old story the man that the stine Forgiveness to the injured doth belong, They never can forgive who do a wrong,

MORE OF THE BRITONS.

At four o'clock on Sunday afternoon as acting Sergeant Lescuyer was passing the now streets, he encountered a body of young men numbering from thirty to forty, and had to pass through them in order to come to the city. They appeared menacing and angry at something, but as they were not committing any overt act, he thought it was none of his business and pursued the even tenor of his way. He had scarcely got fifty paces from the crowd when he heard two revolver shots fired in rapid succession, but cannot say if he was the target aimed at. Really it is high time the authorities would interfere and protect the Catholics of this city. It is coming to pass that respectable people are now afraid to pass near the district mentioned. Such demonstrations are becoming too common for the public safety. He turned back and accosted one who appeared to be the leader, and enquired if the shots had been fired at him. The rough answered no, but advised him to "mind his own business, or it would be worse for him. He did so, but has taken care to have warrants out for ten of the B'hoys," which will be executed in due time. He is acquainted more or less with the faces of most of the crowd, and knows them to be all Orangemen or Britons. and most of them, he says, Volunteers. It is very strange that the undefatiguable Sergt. Richardson cannot find time to make a raid on genuine offenders, instead of manufacturing bogus sensations for the press and his own glory.

OKA.

THE INVESTIGATION, CHANGE OF TONE OF THE OFLY RELIGIOUS DAILY AND ITS CONTEMPORARIES, MR. PARENT SILENT, THE CIVIL RIGHTS ALLIANCE DUME. INDIANS FOUND GUILTY, WILL THE DETRACTORS AND CALUMNIATORS APOLOGIZE ?

After a calm, patient enquiry conducted by His Honor Judge Coursol the Indians arrested for the burning of the Seminary at ()ka, have been committed for trial and sent to the gaol at St. Scholastique. The prisoners number fourteen in all. When the Montreal press first got hold of the Oka excitement it was delighted and tore it to tatters, the times were dull and of late there had been a dearth of news. Singularly enough the victims of the outrage-the Seminary whose beautiful church and presbytery had been consumed by a fire lighted by a band of ferocious savages hounded on by the Civil Rights Alliance, were written down by the newspapers as tyrants, who drove the Indians to insurrection, as hypocrites who burned down their own church to excite sympathy, those truly Christian gentlemen were in fact, held up to the a atonished world as the vilest of men. The Gazette sneered at them, the Herald in its report said they went round in the "morning with a motley crowd at their heels." The Star prevaricated, while the Witness openly charged the Revd. Fathers Lacan and Thibeault with incendiarism. If there was one man in the world to be pitied, it was the sainted, the broken hearted Mr. Parent. It now turns out on the clearest evidence that the Rev. Mr. Parent opened his church to the Indians and allowed them to use it as a magazine. It was there in fact the assassins and incendiaries met to plan the fire, and murder if necessary. Mathias Katanigreys the sexton lent his assistance in dragging the cannon. He acted as a kind of bombardier. The men arrested seemed to be in high give, as happy as Mark Tapley under the circumstances. They are taught to believe that they have performed a heroic action, that the Civil Alliance has its pious eye on their interests, that the present trial is merely an amusing furce, and that in the end they will be all acquitted, and those of them not of the brethren already, received into the Orange body where there is an unlimited supply of pork and lots of sport in the shape of burning churches. The probability is, however, that those unsophisticated red men will be somewhat mistaken, and the pity is that the sneaks and cowards who urged them on are not caught and sent to St. Scholastique with their dupes. The following is Father Lacan's evidence, substantially the same as his statement which appeared in the True Witness of the 27th June last :----Had for nearly four years, been in charge of the domain, the church, and the properties of the Seminary ourned on the 15th of June. On the afternoon of the 14th a farmer named Lananque evening a rumor was circulated that the Indians were about to burn the village, a threat which they had often made before. On bearing these rumors he telegraphed to Col. Amyot, who replied that his men had left and he could not come. Shortly before 4 o'clock a.m., heard the report of a cannon; looking out of his window, he saw a number of Indians with guns, moving eastward. Going to the that they must save all they could Mr.

THE PILGRIMS.

Father Dowd and a number of the Irish Canadian pilgrims are expected to arrive in Montreal on Tuesday. A number of friends will meet them in New York, and we are sure that they will be heartily welcomed back by all classes of citizens. It might indeed be well for the Catholic Union, and the other Irish societies, to consider the advisiability of having a torchlight reception.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

We publish another of Sir Francis Hincks letters in our issue of to-day. It is a masterpiece of logic. We also publish a letter from another Protestant gentleman, Alderman Stephens, which will be read with interest by our readers. Impartial Protestant testimony of this kind is well calculated to quicken the action of the Catholic people in their own behalf. All we want is to be let alone, and peace willbe the order of the day. Until we are let alone, not only will there be no peace, but we, for our part, SHALL DO OUR BEST TO PRE-VENT IT.

UNANIMOUS!

At last! The Irish Catholics of Montreal are united to a man. It is an inspirating fact. To-day the Irish Catholics of this city are so united that an enemy could not furnish a corporal's guard out of their ranks. Every Irish Catholic society in the city has now passed resolutions about the late disturbances. From the oldest to the youngest they have all had the same sound ring-Catholic to the core. Politics have been eschewed and our assailed faith has been the rallying point. One and all have flocked to the standard, and beneath its folde the Irish Catholics of Montreal stand to-day the champions of the Church. Nor are we alone. Our French co-religionists have taken their stand by our side. They are with interest are identical. Union is progressing by the pretended champions of "Civil and

"WOE TO MONTREAL."

When the champions of a mimic commune raised the dreaded red flag above the ramparts of Paris, and a deceitful "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" turned the heads of citizens into mental volcanoes, the cry went forth with awful earnestness-"Woe, wee to Paris, if the Versaillists enter." Above the ramparts and behind the barricades, which for a time withstood the gallant onslaught of a law-supporting soldiery, the cry still was raised, and from Neuilly to Pere la Chaise, the dreaded words were repeated again and again-"Woe, woe to Paris, if the Versaillists enter." The frigian cap of liberty symbolized the coming of that dreadful warning, and in its name the crime was committed, and woe indeed fell upon the beautiful city of the Seine. The choicest works of art were given up to the fury of the impious libellers on liberty's name, commerce was destroyed, and all the while a successful foe looked on at those maddened Frenchmen "butchering each other to make a German holiday." Not alone did Government buildings succumb to the fury of the petroleuse, but banks and commercial buildings were destroyed, the threat was carried and woe, a terrible woe fell upon Paris when "the Versallists entered." Change the scene. Let the St. Lawrence stand for the Seine, and let Montreal, in mimic beauty, stand for Paris. As "Woe" was threatened to "Paris if the Versalists enter," so now has woe been threatened to Montreal if Robinson, and his followers think it necessary to invade our city once us in this struggle. Their sympathies are en- more. It is not the Catholic Churches, nor "I am prepared to swear that some of the map listed in our cause." Our interest and their the Catholic institutions that are threatened of the Prince of Wales battalion diding and whistle the Catholic institutions that are threatened the Protestant Boys" on the 16th of July."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last week we printed a letter from "a member" of the Victoria Rifles. That letter contained a grave charge against the officers of the battalion, and we consider the letter of so much importance that we publish it again :---To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Having heard and read a great many discussions on the subject of the unsoldierlike conduct of the volunteers on the 16th inst., and in nearly all cases being denied by the officers commanding, I would merely give a few facts, which can be proved without doubt. On Thursday, the 12th inst., before the men of the Victoria Rifles were dismissed, Lt.-Col. Fletcher addressed them, and at the conclusion of his remarks called for "three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen," which were no sooner given than a man from the ranks called for three cheers for King Billy," which were taken up with the same warmth by the whole corps, with the exception of quite a few, who, I suppose, were Catholics.

A MEMBER OF THE CORPS.

Now when we charged the Victorias with singing party songs, the charge was indignantly denied. Two of the field officers called upon us and we at once accepted their statements that they had done all in their power, and more, that they succeeded in preventing any party manifestation in the ranks of the battalion. We do not for an instant charge these officers with a desire to encourage a hostile feeling between the Protestant volupteers and the Catholic citizens of Montreal, but that feeling is so strong that the officers cannot at all times suppress it. It breaks out in spite of them. This letter from "a member of the corps" in an illustration of this, and we shall not allow the question to rest until we hear some explanation of it. Is this letter true or false? It is a plain issue. We know the gentleman who wrote the letter and will vouch for his good name. Has he told a lie or not? That is the question we are resolved to sift to the source. If he has told a lie it is easy to prove it. If he has not told a lie then most assuredly we have a right to demand an investigation into the whole affair. It is too serious a matter to allow out of our sight, and until some steps are taken we shall do all in our power to throw, light upon the subject. Again a member of the Prince of Wales battalion called upon us during the week. Here is his statement. A MEMBER OF THE CORPS.