

NOW READY.

"LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE."
REMINISCENCES OF THE
FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.
By M. W. KIRWAN.
To be had at DAWSON, BROTHERS, Montreal. Price, in
Paper, 75 cents; in Cloth, \$1.

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.
M. W. KIRWAN,
Captain Commanding

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
AT
761 CRAIG STREET.
Terms—\$2.00 per annum—in Advance
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 29—Vigil of Ascension. Rogation Day.
THURSDAY, 30—ASCENSION OF OUR LORD. Holiday of
Obligation.
FRIDAY, 31—St. Angela Merici, Virgin.
JUNE, 1878.
SATURDAY, 1—Of the Octave.
Gold discovered in California, 1848.
SUNDAY, 3—SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF THE ASCEN-
SION.
MONDAY, 3—Of the Octave.
Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in prison, of his
wounds, 1798.
TUESDAY, 4—St. Francis Caracciolo, Confessor.
War declared by the United States against Mex-
ico, 1844.

"EVENING POST."

All arrangements have now
been perfected to bring out the
"Evening Post" on

MONDAY, JUNE 10th.

A new press has been bought
for the "True Witness." The
machinery is in order, and
our friends may look out for the
new paper on the day promised.

We are also making arrangements for an ex-
tensive

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

and we have already made some purchases in
that direction. Meanwhile our friends who are
desirous of subscribing to a

FIRST-CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER,
which will give the latest news, market reports
&c., can have the Post mailed to them
for a year, free of postage, by sending
their names and \$3.00—or the paper will be
mailed for three months for 75 cents, or six
months for \$1.50, free of postage. The annual
subscription for the Post, delivered in the city,
will be \$4.00—cash in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Post will supply a want long felt by
a very large portion of our citizens, and
will be read and appreciated by thousands
thus affording an excellent medium whereby
business men can reach the public.

The Post will commence with a circula-
tion of

10,000 COPIES A DAY,

distributed in all parts of the city and suburbs
as well as all important points in this and the
other Provinces of the Dominion. The
Post will be published by THE "POST AND
TRUE WITNESS PRINTING AND PUBLISH-
ING COMPANY," with ample capital
and facilities for making the paper
all that its most sanguine friends can
expect it to be. Considering its large consti-
tency, the Post will start out under bet-
ter auspices than any other newspaper we
can call to memory. Our Advertising Manager,
Mr. C. J. Sheil, is now calling upon all the
principal advertisers in the city. He will fur-
nish every information that may be desired,
and make contracts for advertisements at the
same rates as can be had at the office of
publication.

OFFICE OF THE POST AND
TRUE WITNESS,
761 CRAIG STREET, West of Victoria Sq.,
MONTREAL.

IMPRUDENT.

The Witness printed two imprudent letters
last week. One was threatening the Orange-
men and the other was almost threatening the
Catholics. "Nenogh" said that the Orange-

men would bluster until the 11th of July, and
then resolve not to walk while "Nenogh" was
went on with a lot of nonsensical stuff about
"rights" &c. &c. The Witness was impru-
dent in printing these letters, and Catholics
generally will repudiate the one, and smile at
the other.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of the Queen's Birthday in
Montreal, was a brilliant success. About
3,000 volunteers wheeled into line on Fletcher's
field. Considering the many disadvantages the
volunteers labor under, the appearance
they presented was highly satisfactory. The
men were neat looking and clean. The march
past was, with little exception, admirably
executed. The ranks were fairly steady,
indeed considering all things, perhaps, they
were quite up to the average of volunteer corps
in the old country. There were, it is com-
puted, 30,000 spectators. Amongst the 3,000
volunteers we were glad to learn that there were
about 800 Catholics. It is a positive duty of
all creeds to take some share in the defence of
the country. All cannot become volunteers,
but we can all help to support corps upon
the efficiency of which the country may some
day have to rely.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The dining hall in the Windsor presented a
magnificent sight on the evening of the 24th
inst., when the officers of the Montreal Volun-
teer force were entertaining the officers of the
visiting corps. During the evening the Gov-
ernor General made a speech—a masterpiece of
style and good taste. It was principally di-
rected towards the Fenians, and yet he said that
he "could not and would not speak unkindly
of his Irish fellow countrymen." Noble words
and worthy of the distinguished scion
of a noble Irish house. We too cannot
write unkindly of our Irish fellow countrymen,
but if there are men who intend to invade
Canada in the name of Irish Liberty, then it
will be the duty of every Irishman in the
country to rally around the flag that protects
him and the laws which give him as much
liberty as is good for him. In such a crisis
our duty is clear. These rumours and scares
have already done our people much harm.
The Fenians have seriously injured the Irish
people of this Dominion. Lord Dufferin said
at the banquet that if there was one corps
more Irish than another he was sure that that
corps would be among the first to meet the
invaders of this country. In saying this Lord
Dufferin interpreted the feelings of every Irish
man present. We know that the men who
would come here would be of all nationalities
as well as our own, and the Irishmen of the
Dominion would we are certain do their duty
as loyal subjects and as free citizens of a free
land.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Another Arctic expedition is about to start.
The party, consisting of thirteen men, with
Lieutenant Schwatka, of the Third U. S. Cav-
alry, as Commander, and Captain Thomas F.
Barry, as navigating officer, will leave New
York on the 10th of June, in the schooner
Eothen. Captain Barry is the officer who ob-
tained some relics of Sir John Franklin from
Esquimaux visitors at Repulse Bay in 1872.
He was there again in 1876, and made some
other discoveries concerning the intrepid ex-
plorer who perished, with all his companions,
in an effort to reach the Pole. The present
expedition, which has chiefly in view a further
search for relics of Franklin and his party,
goes out mainly under the auspices of the
American Geographical Society, of which
Chief Justice Charles P. Daly is President.
The vessel is furnished free by her owners,
Morrison and Brown, of New York, and the
cost of the expedition about (\$10,000) will be
defrayed partly by the Geographical Society
and partly by private subscription. This en-
terprise is entirely distinct from the one con-
templated by James Gordon Bennett and
favored by the Government, the Bennett expedi-
tion having in view a further prosecution of
the effort to reach the problematical open Polar
Sea. Captain Barry has already done so well
in his Arctic searches that we shall expect a
good report when he returns from his third
trip, probably a couple of years hence.

CHURCH OF ST. GABRIEL, POINT ST.
CHARLES.

On last Sunday evening, the ceremony of
"blessing the statue of the Blessed Virgin,"
was performed at the Church of St. Gabriel,
Point St. Charles, Father Salmon, Pastor.
The occasion was heightened in excellence,
in the presence of the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, [for-
merly Editor of this paper, and lately appoint-
ed chaplain to Lady Stanley, in London,] who
is on a short visit to Father Salmon. The
Sermon was preached by Dr. O'Reilly. It
was an eloquent and masterly effort, on a
popular subject to all Catholics—the "Blessed
Virgin." It is seldom our good fortune to hear

such fine, well connected language, in such a
short sermon, bearing the signs of a deeply
read man and possessing a judicious sprinkling
of metaphor. Father O'Reilly believes, as he
told us "in short sermons." After debating
upon the merits of a "devotion to the Blessed
Virgin," the learned preacher went on to move
that Catholics were devoted to the Blessed
Virgin! from the earliest ages of Christianity,
and no stronger refutation could be given to
the assertions of Protestant writers, than the
image of the Madonna and child, being found
late in the Catacombs of St. Priscilla, at
Rome, in some researches of the Italian Arch-
aeological Society.

The following was the order of the cere-
mony:—English Hymn, by the choir; sermon
by Dr. O'Reilly; French Hymn, by the choir;
French sermon, by Father Beaubien; blessing
of the statue, by Dr. O'Reilly, followed by
 Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which
the following musical programme was perform-
ed:—O Salutaris (Stearns,) by Mr. M. B.
Delahunt; Duet, Tantum Ergo, Rossi, by
Miss Aumond and Mr. Delahunt. We find
that the choir is much improved, under the
direction of Mr. Delahunt, who has had charge
of it, only a short time, but who promises to do
much for Catholic music, in Point St. Charles.
The statue is handsome in design, and artis-
tically and richly ornamented in dark blue and
red colors, with an intermittent fringing of gold.
It was purchased by Father Salmon, at Coula-
zon & Beullac's, 218 Notre Dame street.

THE MONASTIC REVIVAL IN SCOT-
LAND.

We have of late heard much of the progress
which Catholicism is making in Great Britain,
and we believe the statements to which we re-
fer are well within the truth. Without shar-
ing the sanguine expectations which some en-
thusiastic persons seem to entertain as to the
early conversion of the British people, we are
convinced that the Church is steadily, if not
rapidly, winning a hold over the best and most
earnest minds outside her communion both in
England and in Scotland. And this process of
spiritual re-conquest is not without its concrete
manifestations. Bishops once more rule, Mass
is once more celebrated, monks once more
chant hymns in places which for three hundred
years had not known true pastors or the sweet
sounds of the ancient liturgy. Nay, in one or
two instances the very edifices which at the
time of the so-called Reformation were diverted
to the uses of the new religion have been at
length restored, through one means or another,
to the purposes for which they were originally
intended. But perhaps the most notable fact
in this connection is the building of the Be-
nedictine monastery at Fort Augustus.

The name Fort Augustus brings to the mind
many bitter recollections. Scotland, like Eng-
land, was once Catholic. It could boast of a
stately hierarchy; of a laity which, at least in
the northern portion, may be truly said to have
been devotedly attached to their religion; of a
splendid array of sacred edifices which had
been reared by the piety of many generations.
It is needless to say that in the day of persecu-
tion which was inaugurated by the beastly
tyrant, Henry the Eighth, the Church in Scot-
land did not escape the general destruction of
things religious. The shepherds were slain or
banished, the flock was dispersed, the temples
of worship and the houses of learning were
razed to the ground or desecrated. Whereas
at the time of the "Reformation" Scotland
possessed two archbishops, eleven bishops, three
thousand priests, one thousand churches and
chapels, and two hundred abbeys and religious
houses, in 1800 there were only two mission-
ary bishops, forty priests, thirty thousand lay
Catholics, twelve chapels, and two small semin-
aries in the whole land. But it was in the
Highlands that the gloomy and bloodthirsty
fanaticism which directed the persecution per-
formed its most hideous orgies. After the
battle of Culloden it raged with the fury of
hell itself in that romantic but unfortunate
region. A brutal soldiery set itself delib-
erately to burn churches and chapels, to plunder
the castles of the lairds and the houses of their
retainers, to slay the priests and the people
wholesale; and thus whole districts were at
once depopulated and denuded of almost every
mark of civilization. Over this diabolical
work there fitly presided the butcher Duke of
Cumberland, and his headquarters were in
Fort Augustus. Surely the genius loci would
be likely to preserve such a spot for ever
as the shrine of religious intolerance! Surely
the last thing to expect would be the conver-
sion of the place into a stronghold of the banded
cross! The unexpected, however, has come to
pass. As the Roman basilica usually stands on
the very spot on which its tutelary saint closed
his apostolate by an ignominious death, so the
first monastery erected in Scotland since the
Reformation will stand on the site of the
stronghold which was built to stamp out the
last lingering traces of Catholicity in the High-
lands. The frowning battlement, powder maga-

zine, and military hut will give place to a vast
edifice, the architecture of which will bespeak
in its every line a sanctuary of prayer and a
house of learning; instead of men equipped for
the murder of their fellow-beings, for religion's
sake, Fort Augustus will henceforth contain
the robed missionaries of peace, truth, and
civilization; instead of blasphemous imprec-
ation, or the bugle-call summoning to midnight
slaughter, the only sounds emitted thence will
be the ringing of the chapel bell, the intoning
of the hymn of praise and thanksgiving, the
multitudinous hum of students. The spirit of
retributive justice, the spirit of a sublime
vengeance, would seem to have guided the
steps of the Benedictine Fathers in their
wanderings through North Britain.

We must not forget to add that this monastic
revival in Scotland has for Irish Catholics an
interest apart from that arising from community
of religious belief. No educated Irishman is
ignorant that the Scottish Highlands were the
scene of one of those missionary enterprises
that cast an eternal halo around ancient Ireland
and the ancient Irish Church. It was there
Saint Columba founded the monastic institu-
tion which for seven centuries continued to
spread the light over Europe. The very re-
gion in which the Benedictines are now about
to carry on a similar propagandism was once
hallowed by Columba's footsteps and witnessed
his miracles. That it has memories which
irresistibly attract the missionary to its wild
mountains and rugged glens, and inflame his
zeal, is, in fact, due, under Providence, to
Irishmen. These memories, in short, are Ire-
land's as much as Scotland's, and we have,
therefore, at least as much right, from the
national point of view, as Scotchmen have to
rejoice in the prospect of their preservation.
We can heartily wish a long career of prosper-
ity to Fort Augustus, not only because it will
be a refuge for the faith which the overwhelm-
ing majority of the Irish people profess, but
also and not less because its success will be a
perpetuation of the glories of Iona.

THE CHURCH AND THE GENTILE
WORLD.

REV. AUG. J. THEBAUD, S.J.

We have received, courtesy of the Reverend
author, the two 8vo. volumes, with accompany-
ing atlas, of this work, the scope of which we
announced some time since, when the advanced
sheets of the first volume were forwarded to us
by the publisher, Mr. Peter F. Collier of N.
Y. We then adverted to the past learned
labors of Fr. Thebaud, which have fully de-
veloped into the ripe, scholarly proportions of
his present undertaking. "The Church and
the Gentile World," would be creditable to
matured European fames; and it will remain
an authority upon the matters of which it
treats.

So far as the most recent oriental investi-
gations bear upon, possibly, the most important
branch of Fr. Thebaud's subject, we have the
benefit of a highly cultivated and Catholic
mind, presenting an overwhelming array of
facts, comprehensively grouped, and connected
with a logical force which can leave no doubt
on the reader's mind that the traditions of the
Church have been vindicated, and that Cathol-
icity and not Nestorianism founded the early
Christian sees throughout Eastern Armenia
and Central Asia; while the fact of the Apost-
le Thomas having reached India, in fulfil-
ment of the teaching command, is supported
by a weight of evidence which almost amounts
to a demonstration.

We might again briefly revert to the main
scope of Fr. Thebaud's work: It proves that
Christianity was spread with miraculous in-
stantaneity throughout the greater part of the
world; that in this conquest of time and space
and naturally insuperable obstacles, it was
supernaturally furthered; and, incidentally,
that the scattered Hebrew communities, and
the Roman and Greek civilizations, though
providential stepping-stones in the natural
order, were only this and no more in the uni-
versal and "divinely sudden" spread of the
Gospel.

Of Fr. Thebaud's 2d volume—the first hav-
ing been treated upon in a former notice—we
have only found time for a little more than the
first 100 pages (the volumes are one of 500,
and one of 504 pages). Of the very instruc-
tive and interesting reading, we subjoin a few
incidents:

(1) The Patriarchs of Seleucia were at
first Hebrews consecrated at Jerusalem; but
the fifth was chosen in Chaldea and consecrated
in Seleucia. Upon which Father Thebaud
remarks (p. 29): "It is probable, that then
the number of native Christians preponderated
considerably over the Jewish proselytes, and
required the guidance of a Persian bishop."

(2) The conversion by Gregory the Illu-
minator of the King of Armenia and his court
and people: Fr. Thebaud here takes occasion
to draw attention to the universal phenomenon
—"conversion of nations to Christ," in which

supernatural fact Fr. Thebaud finds the ac-
complishment of former prophecies.

(3) The sufferings of the Christian Persians
from 341 to 464. We here find the Church,
under the Persian native princes, subjected to
a barbarous and prolonged persecution of which
the "ingenious cruelty" surpassed that of the
persecutors of the Church in the Roman Em-
pire. The protracted duration of this perse-
cution and its relentless vigor, show clearly the
strong faith, as well as the numbers, of the
Catholic natives in Persia. In this connection
it is interesting to notice the means employed
by the Nestorian hierarchy in Persia, to per-
vert the inferior clergy and to establish their
heresy (we see in it an undoubted parallel
passage to the "Reformation"):

"One of their (the Nestorians) most effec-
tive means of securing partisans among the inferior
clergy was to convene a synod at Adra, composed of
all the bishops who adhered to their heresy, and
promulgate a canon ordering all bishops to allow
the priests and deacons of their dioceses to marry,
and even to enjoy the privilege of marrying a second
time after the death of their first wives." The
Nestorian bishops themselves did not scruple to
enter the bonds of matrimony, against the universal
custom of all Christian churches, and Barsamas
contracted marriage with a nun called Mammae."—
(page 69).

This is not the only feature in which the
ancient heresy of Nestorianism assimilates to
the modern one of the "Reformation." Here
is the old insidious and lying appeal to the
temporal power, with which Protestantism has
made us so well acquainted:

"These excesses became known to the Grecian
world, and reproaches came from the West (Rome)
to Babu—not Babu—then Patriarch of Seleucia,
and a sincere Catholic. Babu replied that he had
no power under 'an impious civil administration,'
pronouncing, however, a decree of excommuni-
cation against Barsamas. The unworthy bishop
of Nisibis obtained possession of one of the letters
that passed between the Greek bishops and the
patriarch, and took occasion from it to accuse him
of treason as a 'spy of the Romans.' The Persian
emperor was then Ferroz, as this happened in 485.
By his command the patriarch was apprehended,
tried, convicted, and perished under the scourge
applied on his body, as he was
suspended by his fingers."

Barsamas carried still further his felony against
the Church. For in an interview with the emperor
he made him believe that as long as there were
Catholics in Persia, they would always lean on the
side of Constantinople on account of their faith.
That Nestorians, of course, would never allow their
religion to interfere with their loyalty. Thus he
obtained a new decree of proscription against the
Catholics, and accompanied with Persian soldiers
he went through the provinces of the empire, in
order to convert the Christians to his heresy; and
it is said that seven thousand seven hundred per-
ished under his barbarous orders. In a single convent-
that of Banzith—he put ninety priests to death."—
(pp. 69-70).

(4) On page 92, we find the following—
which we dedicate to the silver men, for at
the same time there was a gold currency under
the name of Kaltris: * * "the remark is
made both by the author of the *Periplus* and by
Cosmas, that the Roman *denarius* was the best
coin for exchange, on account of the high value
the purity of its silver gave it in the eyes of
the natives of Arabia or India."

However, we cannot now enlarge further on
the subject. Fr. Thebaud's work should be
in the hands of every Catholic of a studious
taste, who can afford six dollars. He will find
his mind enlarged in the comprehension of
these marvellous early ages of the Church; he
will contemplate, almost with amazement, how
closely history repeats itself; and the parallels
will fortify his faith.

The two volumes are accompanied by an ex-
cellent atlas, comprising four maps, with the
ancient limits of the great Roman Empire and
of contemporaneous nations—the ancient routes
to India, etc. The typographical execution,
and the binding of the volumes and atlas are a
credit to Mr. Collier, the publisher. Father
Thebaud's address is No. 30 West 16th Street,
N. Y. City.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Managers of the Grand Trunk Railway
have set a good example to every lover of peace
in the Dominion. Recently when we com-
plained of the conduct of some of the Orange-
men in the Grand Trunk Work shops there
was an enquiry and justice was done to the
party that was outraged. Now, we find that
the Managers of the Grand Trunk have taken
some precautions which the following order
clearly illustrates:—

G. T. R. OF CANADA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
Montreal, May 7th, 1878.
CIRCULAR, No. 765.

It must be distinctly understood that members
of the above, when travelling by any of our trains,
are not to be permitted to carry, or exhibit, or any
Car or Engine of the Company, any party flag or
emblem that might be calculated to lead to dispute
or controversy, or to give offence to others.
Conductors will be held responsible for the strict
enforcement of this order.

W. J. SPICER,
Superintendent.

We wish other public Companies would do
the same.

PARTY DISTURBANCES.

The Blake Act is now in force in Montreal,
and if it is impartially administered it must
do good. Orangism and its attendant evils
are becoming noxious and we intend to give the
brethren less attention than we have hitherto.
There is not a respectable man in Montreal,
who has the courage above his shame to own
himself connected with the craft, and the prop-
er way to treat them is with stern contempt.