

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1870.

- Friday, 7—St. Mark, P. C.
Saturday, 8—St. Brigid, W.
Sunday, 9—Eighteenth after Pentecost.
Monday, 10—St. Francis Borgia, C.
Tuesday, 11—SS. Dionysius and Comp., MM.
Wednesday, 12—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 13—St. Edward, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The most important event of the war since our last publication is the surrender of Strasbourg, thus communicated by Cable:—

STRASBOURG, Sept. 29.—On Tuesday at 4 p.m., the joyful sight of a white flag was beheld flying from the Cathedral. This was speedily followed by the same welcome token of surrender from the Citadel. Firing instantly ceased, while a universal cheer rose from one portion of the besieging lines, which was soon caught up and echoed throughout the entire army.

Upon entering the city the sight, which was impressive and sad at the same time, was relieved by the evident joy of the citizens at their release from suffering and suspense.

The commanders of the two forces met for the first time yesterday, after the terms of capitulation had been arranged. The meeting took place just inside the gate on the east side. Gen. Ulrich advanced to Gen. Werder, and with a voice much agitated said: "I have yielded to an irresistible force when further resistance was only a needless sacrifice of lives of brave men. I have the consolation of knowing I have yielded to an honorable enemy." Gen. Werder much affected placed both hands on General Ulrich's shoulders and said: "You fought bravely. You will have as much honor from the enemy as you can have from your own countrymen."

A hasty examination of the city shows it has not suffered so much as was supposed. The exterior of the cathedral appears much injured, but not sufficiently to prevent its restoration in its original shape. Among the buildings destroyed was the fine public library; the books were previously removed.

It does not appear that there had been much actual suffering for want of food; the principal cause of anxiety was confinement and want of good water. Several cases of mortality are reported as the effect of the bombardment, but I believe the accounts are exaggerated. Reports charging Ulrich with brutality are without foundation. His conduct towards the citizens was marked with the greatest humanity and consideration.

The following account of an important victory by the French has been relied upon for several days:—

LONDON, Sept. 30.—World's Special.—Your special at Boulogne telegraphs that exciting news has been received from Rouen of the crowning defeat of the German forces on the south and west of Paris by the armies of Gens. Ducrot and Mandon on the 27th. The French forces were heavily reinforced on Monday by General Trochu, and advanced upon the German position at Montreuil and Versailles early on Tuesday morning. The battle began at Visofing and Valisy, the Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy, until they were assailed by fresh columns advancing from beneath the guns of Mont Valerien at St. Cloud, through the Bois de Fausses, Reres, and Vancresson, where a number of regiments of Baden troops mutinied on the battle-field, and refused to go under fire. Nearly a hundred of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back, and many of them, throwing down their arms, dispersed through the forests. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to order retreat upon the Bougival, abandoning Ver-

saillies to the victorious French. The German columns which attempted the passage of the Seine at Bougival was kept under a terrible fire from Mont Valerien, which converted their retreat into rout, and they were driven in confusion beyond St. Germain. The night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost five thousand prisoners, among whom are many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia and 50 cannon and mitrailleuses. The road to Orleans and Tours is re-opened and cleared of the enemy.

On the 30th it was also reported from London that a private letter from Tours of the 27th, says the discouragement in official circles is as great as among the people at the news that the Generals have declined to defend Orleans. Cremieux is packing up, and advise his friends to do the same. He says there is no means for resisting an attack on Tours. The Prussians are expected at Tours in a few days, and Government must move further west.

Reports from Metz are contradictory, one is that the army of Bazaine which is encamped around and within the city holds the Thionville road. There are sufficient provisions within the city for six months, with abundance of bread and fresh vegetables. The German armies are inactive; nothing but skirmishes of slight importance having occurred for some time past.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special, dated London to-day, says Gen. Bourbaki has escaped from Metz. He left the fortress and city in the garb of a peasant and got safely through the German lines. He arrived in England yesterday, and immediately took train for Hastings on a visit to the Empress.

It is believed that the General is the bearer of despatches from Bazaine, and it is certain that the General will, now that he is outside of the Fortress, have those notions dispelled as to the present existence of the Empire.

It appears that Thiers completely failed in his mission to St. Petersburg. It is said the Czar declined positively to see him, and Gortschakoff was instructed to inform him that it would be impossible for Russia to recognize a person in his position, holding no official character.

There is some evidence that England is astir at last. It is said that a dread of Russia is rendering her unwilling to see France powerless, and that Mr. Bruce, the English Home Secretary, in a speech at Greenock, is said to have indicated that the course of the British Government will be to make a last appeal to Prussia in favor of peace, and then to be prepared to take stronger measures.

Late accounts say that the Prussians are taking steps to prevent the formation of the new French levies in the Provinces. Large bodies of troops are reported crossing the Rhine continually for the last three days.

General Beauregard is said to be in the French service, and to be organizing troops in the South.

The French Provisional Government are endeavoring to cut down salaries in all directions, and their budget shows a saving of 50,000,000 francs as compared with the last under the Empire.

Her Majesty has conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Hon. Mr. Kenny, the present Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

The honor of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Colonels Osborne Smith, McEachern, Chamberlin and Fletcher, respectively, in recognition of their services in repelling the last Fenian raid.

On Thursday evening last a grand concert in aid of the French wounded was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, every seat in which was occupied, and hundreds had to do without. The entertainment was given under the special patronage of about twenty ladies, representing the leading families among our French-Canadian citizens. In the course of the evening, while the musical part of the programme was being proceeded with, speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Messrs. Devlin and Duvert.

General Lindsay, and Colonel Wolesey were each presented with a public address by the Mayor of this City on behalf of the citizens, on the eve of their departure for England. The latter gentleman was also the recipient of a dinner from a party of friends at the St. Lawrence Hall. In his speech on this occasion the gallant Colonel communicated the following important fact in favor of abstinence from ardent spirits:—"My temperance friends will learn with pleasure that this was one of the few military expeditions ever undertaken where spirits formed no part of the daily ration. There was a large allowance of tea instead, and notwithstanding the melancholy forebodings of some medical officers, the result was a complete success. There was a total absence of sickness and crime."

TOURS, Oct. 3.—The news from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army.

The Prefect of the department of Nord telegraphs to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the south of Paris. His despatch is dated Lille, Oct. 2:—I have a despatch from Paris by carrier pigeon, dated Sept. 30th, giving full accounts. Our troops to-day operated in the offensive. A reconnaissance in force was made. We occupied successfully Meville and Lhay, and advanced to Thias and Chaissey Leroy. All those positions were solidly occupied by the Prussians, who were entrenched and protected by cannon. After a short engagement our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of forts Bicelle and Divoy. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as also were those of the enemy. Despatch signed Trochu.

The Prussians have arrived near Patay in the department of the Loire. They also have approached Epernon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force.

LARDUN, Oct. 3.—Latest advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—80,000 Landwehr reserves in the North Baltic Sea coasts are being pushed through here for point of operation against Lyons.

It is believed that the reduction of Paris will require considerable time.

ORLEANS, Oct. 3. via Tours.—The enemy is concentrating at Tours, where they are gathering large quantities of cattle.

Pithiviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging all the environs.

BASEL, Oct. 3.—The Prussians, with the aid of the electric light, were all night crossing the Rhine at Mulhouse.

Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian Ministers resident abroad. He insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. The French, he says, declined them, together with the offered opportunity of free elections to the Constituent Assembly in the departments held by the Prussians, which the latter believe favored peace.

FENIERS, Oct. 2.—Bismarck made the following public statement:—The Report of the conversation between King William and Napoleon as given by Russel, correspondent of the Times and since extensively published all over the world is founded throughout on mere invention.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—La Situation, the Imperial organ will publish the following to-morrow headed "ideas of the Emperor." Immediately after the failure of negotiations of Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhemshöhe an exact report of the interview. The Emperor then shut himself up in his Cabinet but the Emperor says he is not free from anxiety as to the result of the struggle a l'outrance, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe, would give the two countries were they closely united. If such were in reality the King's opinion it would remain only to point the means of giving it effect. But does it indeed belong to the conquered so to define the obligations of the conqueror that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands. I can only remind the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the hearts of the French people while nothing is ever obtained by the effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear which will remain unknown to that nation whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon them.—France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defence commanded by the fortresses between the two Empires. As for the sacrifices which France would have to endure besides she would not agree to make, were she permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to two nations from a peace of which their own will would be the sole arbiter. In this view, the Powers, obliged to hold themselves aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a serious reason for intervening. This frank and clear statement of the truth I have always made.—Established between Favre and myself is a current of sympathy, which nothing will ever be able to destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of the fortresses, then became useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possible. These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities, which a caprice on chance might render fatal to the same order of Europe. I was taught by experience a sound appreciation of the division by which she is torn and delivered from the scourges of war. France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are

due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions. These conditions will daily have less weight, especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to all moral and material safety of Europe.

(Signed), NAPOLEON. Wilhemshöhe, 26th Sept., 1870.

LONDON, October 3.—A great sermon was preached yesterday in the Cathedral of Westminster, by Archbishop Manning, on the present aspect of the Roman question. He declared that Rome was to-day in the hands of a mob, and upbraided England for her indifference to the fate of Rome, which was the fate of Christianity and civil order, and praised the steadfastness of persecuted Ireland. The Roman question had not ended—it had only begun. A Revolutionary feeling was spreading over all Europe. The world might seem for a time to overcome the Church, but the awful day of reckoning would surely and terribly come.

A short telegram in the Montreal Witness lately noticed as a novelty and we suppose as worthy of reprobation that the Catholic Clergy had forbidden their flocks to send their children to Protestant or non-sectarian schools.

The Witness surely ought to know that there is nothing new in this, but that for years the schools to which it gives the name "non-sectarian" have been expressly condemned by the Catholic clergy as dangerous to faith and morals.

Nor by the Catholic Clergy only, Protestants many of them at least, are at one with Catholics on this point, the necessity of religion as an element of education. Schools from which that element is excluded they too condemn as warmly as we do. But any school in which any "specific religious teaching" is given, in which any dogmas, peculiarly Christian are inculcated is of course a sectarian school; since there is no one peculiarly a distinctively Christian dogma which is held by all Protestant sects. To be non-sectarian therefore a school must needs be non-Christian.

Now we invite the attention of the Witness to the annexed passage on this very subject from a staunch Protestant publication, Blackwood of September last year; and we ask him if it does not contain a faithful picture of non-sectarian State-Schoolism and its results:—

"From first to last, in its theory as well as in its practice, this cant about education to which we are compelled to listen in these days, is positively nauseous to us. What do people mean by education? Is a man educated only when he can read, write, and keep accounts? Will the knowledge of the mechanical portion of these arts make him a respectable and useful member of society? Is not education necessary to render the stripling, as he grows up, a good shoemaker, a competent tailor, a handy ditcher, a skilful gardener? Education! The word stinks in our nostrils—not because we undervalue the thing, but because we hold in sovereign contempt the slang—for it is nothing better than slang—which is all that we usually get for it. Multiply schools; force people to contribute to their maintenance whether they like it or no; but be sure that you exclude from these schools everything like specific religious teaching. This is the philosophy of the day; and it stands nobly side by side with the zeal which our philosophers manifest in their eagerness to emancipate the human mind from worn-out superstitions. Our fathers held that one of the first duties of the State was to bring within the reach of the many the opportunity of learning their duty to God and man. With this view pious individuals devoted a tenth of the produce of their estates to provide on these estates holy men who should preach Christ and His Gospel to their dependants. And in order that religious services might go on with regularity, they built churches and provided the ministers of religion with houses to dwell in. Of secular education—the arts of reading, writing, and keeping accounts—they took, perhaps, less heed. They—the laity, we mean—left this matter mainly to be cared for by the clergy; and the foundation of our great schools and colleges by prelates and priests, and the devotion of no small portion of their own time to the work, shows that, in thus trusting to the clergy, laymen leaned upon something stronger than a reed. But we have changed all that now. Down with the churches; up with the schools. Take away the endowments from the clergy; but tax the laity largely in order to multiply places where boys and girls shall learn how to read any book except the Bible, and scribble obscene and impious words on doors or walls as they pass them by."

The Baron de Camin, or "de Gammori," as some irreverently speak of this eminent "man of God" is, as many of our readers are aware, doing a great work in Canada, exposing the errors of Popery and bringing deluded Romanists to a "knowledge of the truth as it is &c." vide formula. As often happens in this wicked world this great and good man is not appreciated by these amongst whom his lot is cast. He is called a humbug, a knave, and an impostor; and his little peccadilloes, such as forgetting to pay his tavern bills, and to liquidate his accounts for drink and victuals are uncharitably noticed and commented upon by a press which has no sympathy with vital religion and its professors. The Toronto Freeman publishes a long string of opinions of the U. Canada Protestant press upon this evangelical man, who is doing the work of the F. C. M. Society, though whether as a labor of love, or as the agent of that society, we cannot pretend to say. As some of our

readers would like to know what manner of man this Baron is and in what esteem he is held by Protestants we make some extracts:—

Letters from Stratford declare the "Baron" to be a very dangerous man; letters from Southampton state that, even this week, he misbehaved himself badly, and that the Rev. Mr. Teimie, the chairman, expressed his warm disapproval, publicly, at the Baron's misconduct.—Review, Kinross.

The ground we have taken against the man who calls himself Baron de Camin is this:—That he comes here anonymously and characterless, seeking to make profit to himself by stirring up religious animosity among the people; that before coming to this place he had conducted himself dishonestly, and that no cause, Protestant or otherwise, can be advanced by his advocacy or injured by his hostility. It is part of our vocation to expose humbug, to warn the public against impostors, to oppose useless agitation, and to certify no one to our friends except on sufficient grounds.—London Free Press.

Baron de Camin, who left this city last week and forgot to pay his various accounts, has started again, we hear, in London, Ont., where no doubt his credit is good.—Hamilton Spectator.

In conclusion, we may state, that we could fill an entire page of our paper with extracts such as the above, did we deem it necessary, but we have already given sufficient to convince any reasonable and sensible person, that the position we at first took was the correct one.—Seeforth Examiner.

The notorious Baron de Camin, brought his agent before the magistrates of Goderich, on Tuesday last, for fraud which he (Camin) alleged was committed by retaining money collected at the doors. The court was a lively scene indeed, the agent giving a general expose of his employer's conduct, since he had been connected with the "show."

BARON DE CAMIN BOTTED—AN IGNOMINIOUS FLIGHT.

We think the public are indebted to us for being the means of sending Baron de Camin, evidently a "Prince of Humbugs," "about his business." After the Review came down upon him he found no quarters in Bruce County,—even those who had already taken him to their bosoms, and petted and cajoled began to express grave doubt or put on enlangued faces, every time the all-engrossing subject for the time of "the Baron" was mentioned. No one was surprised at the outrages gullibility of our local contemporary in "sipping" with and certifying the Baron and Baroness if you please to his readers; but all right-minded men and women expected him to have the honesty, at least, to make a public and most ample apology for his gross and ill-considered misconduct. This he has not done, however, and knowing the unfortunate "noos-paper" individual as we do, we cannot even express the least surprise thereat. Well, the "Baron" arrived at Southampton; the reception he received in that village is only partially indicated in other columns. He next proceeded to Stark's Corners, where, according to the Baron's own story, as related to us by others, he was actually compelled to quit the hall under very forcible circumstances, so much so, indeed, that one of his ankles got sprained severely in the melee. He rushes back to Port Elgin, hotly pursued, and a compassionate gentleman who conveys him to Tiverton, lest the Baron, we presume should receive further bodily injury. We next find him in Kincardine, where he turned up on Saturday last, on his way to Goderich, at which town he no doubt arrived the same evening. We are pleased to be able to state that it was not the intention of the W. M. Church authorities to allow him to occupy the Church again under any circumstances; and we are requested by a prominent member, to state that it was also not the intention of the authorities of the Baptist Church, Tiverton, to again permit the Baron to cast obliquely upon the congregation by ascending the pulpit—public announcements to the contrary notwithstanding. We say we rejoice that even at the eleventh hour these congregations found out their error and that having detected it, they had the firmness to divest themselves at once of his (the Baron's) pernicious rhapsody and nugally presence. Much greater credit is also due to such of the clergy of our town, of the denominations, as refused to countenance the Baron. Uncertified itinerant, strange preachers should be looked upon, especially in these latter days, with suspicion. We are all mortal; all liable to err, but we cannot understand how any intelligent person could, after a ten minutes conversation with the Baron be mistaken as to his true character. An injury to Protestantism, however, has been done, and the Roman Catholics can well chuckle over the duplicity of a class of people professing that faith. We had hoped that a few years at least, would have been allowed to pass before another "sell" would be perpetrated upon this community; in this we have been disappointed. We publish this week a letter from Stratford confirming the opinion we have already expressed concerning the Baron and we have voluminous correspondence regarding him, which there is no necessity for publishing. We think all will admit that the course pursued by us toward the Baron has been amply justified by the end, it is part of our duty to expose humbugs. We shall do so. We are determined to make the Review a terror to evil doers, let them be either Jew or Gentile, rich or poor.—Seeforth Review.

We have some "men of God" of the Baron de Gammori's stamp in Montreal, but all respectable men hold them in supreme contempt

The Toronto Globe is a paper that no one will suspect of publishing anything to create, or to perpetuate prejudices against the moral, social or religious status of the Protestant people of the United States. In no other country in the world has Protestantism had so fair a trial and so extensive a field. The civilization, the morality of the non-Catholic people of the United States are the fruits of Protestantism uncontrolled. For this reason one class of Protestant writers are ever insisting not merely on the great material superiority of the Yankee race, but cite that race as a proof of the civilizing and ennobling tendencies of Protestantism. Another class however, to which the writer in the Toronto Globe belongs, and whose personal experiences we give below, tells another, and a very different story:—

(To the Editor of The Globe.)

Sir—I sent you a few words last week about this Western World, and add more to-day. I have just united in the holy bonds of matrimony a young Canadian couple, both from my own county in Canada, and the bride from my native town. The happy groom has been living for two years in a hole in the ground, here denominated a "dug-out," but seems quite jolly and contented. He is the first man that has invited me to make him happy, carnally, since I arrived in this land of blacksmith marriages. My next neighbor, a magistrate, does all the business in that line. The fact that I have as yet married no Yankee couple, and that my first performance of the kind in Uncle Sam's dominions has been the union of the two Canadians, has suggested to my mind a series of grave thoughts. Religiously, in this part, the States are as different