## The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRIETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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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 he Three Dollars. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 21.

ROCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY .-- 1865. Friday, 21-St. Praxede, V. Saturday, 22-St. Mary Magdalen. Sunday, 23 - Seventh after Pentecost, St. Apolli-

naire, B. M.
Monday, 24 - Vig. St. James.
Tuesday, 25 - St. James, Ap.
Wednesday, 26 - St. Anne. Thursday, 27 - Of the Octave.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :-

Saturday, 22-St. Barthelemi. Monday, 24 -St Alexis. Wednesday, 26 - Ste. Anne de Varennes.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The latest European steamers have no: brought us any news of importance. From Great Britain we learn that, after a vote of censure had been passed upon him by the House, the Lord Chancellor had resigned. In tendering his resignation he delivered a valedictory address; which was received with respect and sympathy by the House. The Daily News thinks Lord Ranwarth will succeed to the Chancellorship. Parhament was prorogued, and dissolution immediately followed. It is stated that the General Elections about to take place are exciting very little interest.

From France the news is altogether without interest. Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, gave a grand fete at Prelatdau on the 4th of July. None but Americans were admitted .-Negotiations between Rome and Victor Emmanuel have been broken off.

On this side of the Atlantic, the Detroit Convention on the Reciprocity Treaty is exciting considerable interest. Mr. Porter, American Consul at Montreal, is opposed to the renewal of the Treaty, and made himself very ridiculous by his indiscreet speech at the Convention. It is generally supposed that steps are about to be taken to bring Mr. Potter's action under the immediate notice of our Government.

The Provincial Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 8th of August next.

It is impossible to open a Protestant journal from the United States, without lighting upon some article or some paragraph indicative of the intense hatred with which the presence of the Catholic Church on this Continent inspires the Liberal or triumphant party, and of an intent on the part of the said victorious Liberals, to oppress Popery, and if it be possible to suppress what they call its encroachments. It is not merely because a very large portion of the Catholic body in the Northern States are Irish, and because the Yankee hates the Irishman more even than he hates the nigger, that the Church is so generally an object of dread and detestation to the victorious democracy of the North; but because the Church presents ar obstacle to the success and permanence of that system of centralised despotism which it is the object of the Yankee democrat to build up on the rums of State Rights, and the old American Constitution. The would be despot must naturally hate the Church, and all that belongs to her; it is in the cature of things that he should do so, for all history shows that the Church is always the best bulwark of freedom and personal liberty. The Church is hated by all tyrants, by all the partizans of absolutism, because she pretends to set been of dogmata-(the art of printing, and the unfaithful to their Religion, and traitors to their limits to their power, because she asserts an order of things into which they may not penetrate, because she says to each of them, "thus far mayest thou come, but no farther." Hence the complaint that the Church is imperium in imperio; that where her influence extends, there a divided or limited allegiance only is given to the State or civil magistrate. In other words, where the Catholic Church can make her voice heard, and her influence felt, absolutism is impossible, because see limits the powers and functions of the civil ruler. This is the secret of the hatred that democratic absolutism bears to the Church. It can brook no rival authority, can tolerate no power that pretends to assign to it its limits. "State Rights" which limited its action by asserting the autonomy of each particular State, and the existence of a domain on which at had no right to intrude, it has crushed : now it remains for it only to crush the Church and the triumph of Absolutism will be complete.

ed in the United States, and will no doubt be tions, we were not the inventors; that if we use carried vigorously on. In Missouri-not one of them, they are borrowed plumes; and that if the the most Protestant States, or States in which inventors had not happened to have made the the Puritan element is strongest—the war has discoveries in their days, God only knows wheassumed the form of an attack upon the churches, asylums and charitable institutions established and supported by Catholics. " The avowed object," says the Carton Miss. Press, " of the late Missouri State Convention was to wring he will discover that the early ages of the earth's from the Catholic Church a liberal tribute for the various eleemosynary funds, and other property confided to its care; and we notice in extracts from Eastern journals of the Republican schools, a disposition to assail that Church, as the fountain of evil, and like slavery, the pest of the Nation. This we conceive to be only another manifestation of Puritan intolerance, which, as in the days of yore, is still ready to machinery of our Educational Department.impale or burn at the stake every one that dures | We are quietly ensconced in some archiepiscopal to dissent from its own absurd and abominable teachings."

But the brave No-Popery legislators of Missouri have souls that aspire to higher things than picking and stealing; they pretend to prohibit to the Catholic priest the exercise of his sacred functions; and they forbid him to teach persons who have not taken certain prescribed the name will pay any heed to such legislation, or refrain from treating it with contempt, whenever his duties to his church call upon him so to do; but still we may judge of the temper of the democratic party now in the ascendant, from this sample of their precious legislation .-They seem to be smitten with madness; for how otherwise can they be such fools as to magine that Catholics will pay any heed to their absurd and impious prohibitions on marriage—as if man could by any act of his, add to, or detract from, that one eternal law of marriage given by God Himself and of-which the Catholic Church is the sole, guardian and interpreter.

In Pensylvania the same spirit of hostility to the Church has displayed itself. The sects are furious at her increasing power, and have determined that some thing must be done to put down Popery, as a force antagonistic to, and irreconcilable with modern democracy. The fearful spread of Catholicity, says a manifesto issued by the Presbyterians, and its civil and religious influence suffice to awaken the fears and to stimulate the energies of Protestantism. Circumstances, so this document insists, call imperiously fractions with Roman numerals?" "Calculi for measures to avert the danger, to counteract the evil designs of the sons of perdition, and to promote strength and union amongst non-Catholics in the coming struggle. In the opinion of than in his arithmetic, and he is off to the Head the Presbyterian body the propitious moment has of the Educational Department for instructions. arrived for taking active measures against Popery; they advocate the formation of a Nawhich is anathematised as the enemy of God and ad we see no reason for expecting that it will recede therefrom, or modify its hostility. This being the case we may easily foresee what to us of Lower Canada would be the consequence of that Annexation of which the Rouge journals. are enamored, and by which that nationality which they bypocritically profess to defend would be as speedily and as effectually swallowed up and absorbed, as it would be by that scheme of Confederation which they oppose.

It may be all well for the Dominie Sampsons of our Educational Department to endeavor to throw discredit upon the Middle Ages, and to affect to despise them as ages of "lethargy and enslavement," but the impartial scholar will learn to esteem and reverence medieval learning, when he realizes to the full the difficulties of its attainment. It will not do in these our days of ad- ult., of some Yankeefied French-Canadians-one vancement, to ignore with Pharisaical effrontery. the advantages which, by the mere accident of tune alone, we enjoy over our less fortunate predecessors-nor to forget that we are but raising a superstructure (grand and imposing it is true!) upon the foundation which they have laid .-There is a revelation of physics, as there has wonders of the steam-engine mark different country. Men who can write that the priests in epochs of this revelation) - and if we now enjoy | Canada are employed " in spreading a stupid suthe fullness of this revelation, it is no reason why perstition which destroys the moral sense of the we should therefore despise those to whom it was vouchsafed in a less perfect degree. As well might we blame the Jews of old for their more imperfect revelation, as blame the scholars of the Middle Ages for their less perfect attainments. That the superficial scholar will, in the fullness of found in Canada; and assert that the United his present wisdom, look down with disdain upon the earlier ages, for that our modern discoveries were not made therein, is certain; but if his are evidently no longer Catholics; they are Proself-conceit will allow him to humble himself so far, let him place himself in the midst of these ages, and let him see whether, with all his wisdom, had he lived therein, he would have given to the world these same discoveries. There is Phariseeism in secular learning as in religion .-We are far too apt to take to ourselves all the credit of the wisdom of the age in which we happen to live-forgetting that though we now un-

ther we, with all our wisdom, should have been the discoverers.

Let the self-conceited pedagogue read his history with less of pride and more attention, and bistory have not only given their fair share to human knowledge, but that they have done so under difficulties that would daunt the most persevering of our modern schools. Take the science of figures alone-our modern arithmetic, with the rudiments of which every modern child is well acquainted. Let us go back to Anglo-Saxon England, and take with us the ponderous monastery living a monkish life,-in monkish guise of serge and girdle and cowl and shaven crown. At the gate of the monastery a crowd of boisterous fellows—their mules as noisy and quarrelsome as themselves—besieges the porters to receive instanter their packages of snowy vellum with ponderous seal and flaming tape .-or preach, or to celebrate marriages between, These fellows are the post-boys of the day, and their vellum packages are the "half yearly reoaths. Of course no Catholic priest worthy of turns" of more modein date, which are being brought to our transported Educational Depart- to fulfil his sacred duties towards his hearers, and ment to be calculated to the minutest fraction; to make them shun the danger. And suppose in order that each distant school may receive its due "appointment of the Government Grant." But what have we here!

> TYNEMOUTH SCHOOL SECTION. Average attendance, C.D. Non-residents Resident children of school age of School Section CCLVIII.

Our transported Government official rubs his spectacles—[when he was translated nine bundred years back, he took his binoculars with him, shrewdly suspecting that he would not find any at the monastery - and forgetting his shaven crown, stroke his beard. He is "at sea." His arithmetic does not contemplate Roman numerals, and how to work out decimals and fractions with nothing but the letters C. D. L. L. M. V. and X., he knows not. But there is help in the distance. A copy Anglo-Saxon monk [of course he is "fat"] comes sailing past his cell door, and to him our Government official applies in the dilemma. "How is be to work supputationes quas partes numeri appelant"-begins our Anglo-Saxon friend; but our Government official is still more "at sea" in his Latin

To us who have received, through the lazy monks of the tenth century the Arabic figures, it tional anti-Catholic League against Popery, may be difficult to realize the difficulties which were surmounted by the Anglo-Sazon scholar in man. Such is the position which the triumphant mastering even the elements of arithmetic by democracy of the Northern States has adopted, Roman notation. How difficult it was may be seen from the remedy adopted-e.g., a species of manual arithmetic, wherein the numbers from 1 to 100 were expressed by the fingers of the left hand; from 100 to 10,000 by those of the right; from 10,000 to 100,000 by varying the position of the left; and from 100,000 to 1,000,000 by varying that of the right hand. How far the remedy was better than the disease, we confess ourselves unable to determine; but sure we are that were the calculations of our Educational Department to depend on such numeration, there would be much forgotten gratitude snowered on the head of the inventor of Arabic numerals.

> Rev. M. Beaudry, on the 12th of last February, in the Church of Notre Dame, in Montreal, and the correspondence, in the Moniteur of the 15th must remain convinced that the influence of society in the United States is most baneful to the Catholic French Canadian. In support of this statement, no stronger proof could ever be lound than the sad example of the correspondents of the Moniteur. For it is most evident that their sojourn in the United States has made them people, and poisons their intelligence;" who do more than insignate that the said priests are most zealous in wresting from dying people their wealth; who complain of the too great number of Convents and Confraternities that are to be States have better substitutes for them in their numerous manufactories-those men, do we say, testants, and even the worst of Protestants. For. certainly, no respectable Protestants-and there are many in the United States-would use such foul and outrageous language. Those correspondents remind us of a miserable French Canadian who, after having spent a few months in the United States where he apostatized, thought, in returning home, that it was not enough for him to have become a Protestent, but that he should

Wirness has often most judiciously remarked, that the Yankeefied French Canadian, despising the Sacred Truth that was taught to him in his childhood, falling from so bigh a level, must necessarily sink even lower than the Yankees themselves, to whom he becomes an object of con-

Of course, the correspondence of the Yankeefied French Canadians was a good fortune for the Montreal Witness. He thought even that he could improve the case. Knowing that the author of the sermon could not condescend even to notice his remarks, he set arduously at work to throw odium upon him. One would wonder at the clumsiness of its editor in trying to create a false impression with regard to a discourse which was published in extenso, were it not evident that his intention was to deceive his readers who are not acquainted with the French language.

The Witness says that the Rev. M. Beaudry, in his sermon, "decried in vehement terms the people of the United States, their religion, their institutions, and their national struggle."

Now, the fact is that the discourse was full of moderation and dignity, as becoming the Catholic pulpit. True, allusion was made to the state of society in Yankee land, but with great leniency of language; nothing more was said than what a Catholic priest is justifiable in saying, in order even this state of society would have been denounced in strong terms, such as it deserves to be, nobody would have a right to complain. The Yankees themselves could take no offence at it, when their own ministers cry out to them from their pulpit that the state of their society is hideous; when they publish it in the papers, as, for instance, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of Boston, who, but a few days ago, expressed himself as follows in addressing his congregation:-" The great characteristic of American civilisation is an increase of immorality and infidelity. . . I do, in the most solemn manner, impeach the whole community for a lack of religious earnestness, religious principles, and religious faith."

No one, except the Montreal Witness and his worthy confreres of the Moniteur, will ever think of finding fault with a Catholic priest for cautioning his hearers against the influence of Protestantism. Thereby the priest shows himself faithful to his cuty, even in the eyes of enlightened Protestants, who would look upon him as a vile hypocrite, an unfaithful minister, were he to act otherwise.

The sermon also denounces the Common held by thousands of highly educated and most respectable Protestants?

As regard the national struggle, any one who will only take the trouble of perusing the sermon can convince himself that it does not contain one word of allusion to the justice of the cause in the contest between North and South. Prayers were offered indifferently for the souls of the Canadian French Catholics who fell on the battlefield, without any reference to the banner under which they had fought.

The solemn service was attended by a number of highly respectable Protestants, both from the Northern and the Southern States; the full substance of the discourse was given out in English, and not a single word of dissatisfaction has been heard, since then, falling from their lips. The greater part of the Protestant papers of the city published a synopsis of the sermon in which the After having read the sermon preached by the grievances against the state of society in the United States were denounced in far stronger language than in the discourse itself, and nevertheless, no complaints were heard, except by the mischievous Witness and his worthy associates of the little Storss journal, the Moniteur.

> But our object is not to exonerate the Rev-M. Beaudry, for he has no need to be exonerated. We wish to call the attention of reflecting men to a statement made by the rev. gentleman in his discourse, namely, that the family tie existed no longer in the United States, or, at least, that it was weakening every day.

This statement cannot have been made lightly, or without grounds. But the orator was obliged to content himself with giving thereby a hint to his countrymen, without it being in his power to go any further, to make good his assertion; and this for reasons that could not escape the mind of those who are conversant with the decorum observed in the Catholic Churches. The proof of this assertion would have required an investigation into the state of society amongst Yankees, would have revealed facts of a nature such that they could not have been discreetly mentioned before a Congregation assembled in a holy Catholic temple, and would have necessitated the use of words and expressions entirely banished from the Ca-

This question, therefore, is discussed more becomingly in a public paper; for this reason, we shall make it the subject of our following correspondence. The proof we undertake to give involves questions, moral and social, of the highest The anti-Catholic war has already commenc- derstand thoroughly the principles of these inven- be an Orangeman. Thus it is, as the True order, and well worthy the attention of thinking means unfavorable to longevity.—Brockville Recorder

minds. Our remarks, of course, are not addressed to the scribblers of the Moniteur, Witness et hoc omne genus, who have not learning enough to understand such lofty questions; they are addressed to enlightened men, to sincere and upright Christians.

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PAROCHUS.

In order to make room for the first and second Pastoral Letters of His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, we have been obliged to leave out the greater part of the foreign news this week.

ST. MARY'S ENGLISH ACADEMY. - On Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, an interesting dramatic entertainment was given by the English students of St. Mary's College, in their new hall, which is fitted up in an admirable manner as a theatre. The piece of the evening was " The Hidden Gem," an effective drama in two acts. by H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman. The large hall was completely filled by a large and highly respectable audience, among whom we noticed his Henor Judge Drummond and family, with a large number of our most respectable citizens. The band of the 25th Regiment baving performed the overture, L'Italiana in Algeria, a terse and well-written prologue, was delivered by W. Tazewell Fox, who was rewarded with a bouquet, and loudly applauded.

The following were the dramatis personæ:-Euphemianus (a Roman Patrician), L H Drummond: Alexis (under the name of Ignotus). his son, Augustus Power; Carinus (a boy), his nephew, Leonold Galarneau; Proculus (his Freedman and Steward), Wm Mulcheron; Eusebius (a Slave), Alex S Delanney; Bibulus, do, M T Hart; Davus, do, Chas L Rosse; Ursulus. do, A R Pinsoneault; Verna, do, John J Dug-gan; Fumatus, do, Chas Bradley; Strigil, do; Patrick Kirwin; An Imperial Chamberlin, Bernard Maguire; An Officer, Augustus Kaiser, Gannio (a beggar), Win Tazewell Fox; two robbers, and other slaves.

· We may briefly state that although the drama had been somewhat hastily got up, the scenic effects and the costumes were exceedingly well prepared. That of the Roman Patrician in particular, who was gorgeous in the regulation purple and fine linen, as was also his nephew and adopted heir, Carmus, a lad of 12 or 14, who sustained an important character. The other characters were all sustained with that natural force which clever amateurs generally possess. At the close of the performance, Dio di Giuda, a basso solo, was given effectively by Mr F Lavoie, Mr Torrington presiding at the piano, and a chorus, Nabuccu, by the College choir, the audience finally separating much pleased with their evening's entertrinment.—Gazette.

## DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

On the 12th instant, the examination of the pupils at the Institution der Sourdes Muetes, at the head of Schools of the United States as dangerous for St. Denis Street, took place at two o'clock, in one the faith and morals of Catholic children. But of the school-rooms of the institution, which was what fault is there for a Catholic priest to hold agent was a number of the library wa what fault is there for a Catholic priest to hold sent were a number of the clergy, the Hon Mr Dorion, on this question of Common Schools the opinion the Hon P O Chaveau, Superintendent of Education, C S Cherrier, Esq., and F P Pominville, Esq. The inmates at present number 69, all females, and examination was conducted on a raised platform at one end of the room, and comprised the alphabet, arithmetic, geography, dialogue, history, and catechism, &c., which was of course conducted by means of the blackboard and signs; the system used being the modern one of Sicord, in which one hand is sufficient, to a great extent. The pupils, who ranged from four or five years up to adults, seemed all sprightly and intelligent, and went through the various exercises with great facility. A number of original literary compositions were displayed, written by the following pupils; Annie McDermott, Emilie DesRockes, Catherine Needham, A Beanchemin, A Jacques, M. M'Keough, Borense Brochu, M E Routier, Caroline Seguin, Mary Ann Driscol, and Eliza Baxter. These, when the restricted means of communication are considered, all exhibited considerable mental activity. Other works were also exhibited, among which was a fine drawing of St. Peter's at Rome, and some water colours; a great variety of needle work was also exhibited ranging from quilts up to articles of millinery, show ing the pupils had not been idle.

The different prizes were then distributed, the recipients advancing to the table and being each crowned with wreaths by the Hon. Mr. Chaveau, and other gentlemen present.

After the examination, the Hon. Mr. Chanveau delivered an address in which he expressed his satisfaction with the progress made by the pupils, and the care and labor which had been expended in training them.

He was followed by M. C S. Cherrier after which one of the pupils returned thanks to the visitors for their attendance, when the proceedings terminated.

This institution, which was founded in 1851, contains at present 68 pupils, out of whom there are only a few that pay for their board. It is presided over by Sister Marie de Bonsecour, as first directress, and 5 nuns. The building is exceedingly commodions and well situated, and has accommodation for 200 inmates: but owing to want of means, the present restricted number can only be maintained, 60 applicants for admission being refused for the last year. It is to be hoped that an institution of such vital importance to an unfortunate class of the community will not have its usefulness confined for want of proper means of support .- 1b.

4 t 9 o'clock, Wednesday, the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the St Mary's College took place with all the cclat possible. The Superior, Mr. Sacher presided, Hon. Chanveau, Superintendant of education for Lower Canada, C.S. Cheefer, Esq. Q C., and other gentlemen, as well as a large array of ladies being present. Prizes for excellence in the various branches were distributed to a large number of pupi's, Gaspard Lemoine, of Quebec, and Hubert Pare, Montreal, being particularly distinguished for the numerous scholastic trophics carried away. Addresses in French and English were delivered by the pupils .- 1b:

Good OLD Age. - There are four brothers now living in South Crosby, named Ripley, whose united ages number 347 years. They are all active old men, and able to do considerable chores around their dwellings. They are natives of Connecticut, but have resided in Canada the greater portion of their lives, Thomas, the youngest, having been a resident of South Crosby for period of 66 years. He was the first man to cut a stick in the way of clearing the township. The respective ages of the four brothers are as follows: -Samuel, 94, ; Stephen, 92; Joel, 84; Thomas, 77. Total, 347. The climate of Canada, it will be seen, is by no