REMITTANCES TO

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

DRAFTS from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. Chan, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, Grancel & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

Montreal, March 1853.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum.
To Country do. \$2½ do.
Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

TRUE WITNESS THE

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Harvest operations have been now pretty generally brought to a close; and the results fully bear out the gloomy anticipations to which the previous inclement season had given rise. The failure of the potato crop is however but partial. Cholera was not increasing its ravages to any considerable extent; and it is trusted that the precautionary measures adopted at the recommendation of the Board of Health will arrest its prog.ess.

On the everlasting Eastern Question we have nothing new. Conferences were about to be resumed at Vienna; and the Emperor Nicholas had expressed terpretations as the Western Powers might desire to put upon it, in order to secure the integrity of the Ottoman empire: but he declines, as derogatory to his dignity, receiving a second Note from the Ailies, after having frankly accepted the first. On the other hand, the Western Powers contend that the original Note must be cancelled: because, having been, by cannot by a mere counter-declaration of the Allies be established in another. They therefore require that a fresh Note be adopted; one so drawn up as to preclude the possibility of any future misunderstanding. This looks like a quarrel about words. But there is something more than mere words, or diploshe has it in her power, at any moment, to secure it, by withdrawing her troops from the Principalities. That she does not do so, shows that she is more desirous of carrying out her ambitious projects, against Turkey, than of any definitive settlement of the long pending dispute: and that she is but too glad to avail herself of any excuse for not at once, acceding to the equitable proposals offered to her acceptance by the other European powers. In the meantime, it is likely that the Turks will take the solution of the question into their own hands: and by some decided blow, struck against the invading troops, cut the knot, whose intricacies the arts of the Vienna diplomatists have been hitherto incompetent to unravei.

Miss Cunningham still remains under confinement awaiting her trial. The Mrs. Jellabys, the Mrs. Pardiggles, and the old woman-dom generally, of of excitement-voting resolutions, forming themselves into committees, and getting themselves up as deputations. As yet their heroic exertions have had of the London papers, showing the opinions of the in the eyes of the law, as those of any other denomination representable portion of the Protestant press on nation, whether Catholic, or Protestant. this foolish piece of business. We give also a report of the successful accomplishment of the North West passage; but we must say that it does not appear very credible.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD AND REVEREND SLANDERERS.

It is not our custom to interfere with, or even notice, the private affairs of our Non-Catholic fellow citizens, unless, in their proceedings, there be made direct allusions to ourselves, or invidious remarks be passed upon the character, or conduct, of members of the Catholic Church. These however, when published, become common property—are fair subjects of criticism; and thus it cannot be deemed unreasonable. or impertinent, if we have a few words to say upon a meeting, lately held at Toronto, of the members of the Anglican denomination, to which the pompous title of Synod—the Synod, as par ex:cllence—has

been applied. This meeting, of which a full report is given in the Upper Canada journals, was opened by a Charge from Dr. Strachan, in which that reverend gentleman laid before his audience a summary of his apostolic labors in Her Majesty's spiritual vineyarddwelling at some length upon his journeyings by land and by sea, his perils on shore and affoat, in the wilderness and amongst false brethren. Altogether this "Charge" is not unlike the Epistle in which the Apostle pathetically reminds the Corinthians, of his

sufferings for the cause of Christ. "I felt now and then a little jaded from incessant travelling day by day, in a carriage strongly made to suit the bad roads, but for that reason less easy, requiring at times early rising to keep appointments,

and at other times journeying very late to reach com-fortable quarters for the night."

In plain English, his reverence seems-not to say it prolanely—to have "lost leather" on the road; and though this may appear to some but a small thing ungentlemanly, and unchristian attacks which the not as yet been pronounced upon the convicts. when weighed against "saving souls," it is doubt- members of this Anglican Synod took delight in mak-

least, can sympathise with them in their "rising up early," and " late taking rest," in order " to reach comfortable quarters for the night;" and our hearts of the conventicle; we do not like to see a man of in a shower, "and was compelled to take shelter in himself to a level with the Chadbands, the Jabez of that city, for his conduct during the Gavazzi riots: the world was not worthy-who wandered in deserts. in mountains, and in dens, and in caves of the earth." Heb. xi. c. 38 r.

Now if the Anglican Synod had been convened for no weightier matter than to listen to such harmless, and perfectly gentlemanly, gossip, we should not have presumed to notice its proceedings; and there would surely be no cause why its meeting should give umbrage to the Imperial Legislature, as fraught with peril towards our glorious constitution in Church and State. But the reverend Fathers had business of a more serious complexion to settle-and questions, in which Catholics as well as Protestants are interested, to discuss: they had besides, a little private blackguarding of Romanists, on their account, to transact; they will therefore excuse us for devoting a little of our attention towards them, and their proceedings.

The first question which occupied the attention of the meeting was-whether it was legally entitled to the appellation of Synod? This question was settled in the affirmative on the first day; but on the second was considered as still undecided, for it was then proposed to adopt a humble petition to the Legislature-as becomes a Parliamentary church-praying for the passing of a Bill to legalize Synodal action. This proposal was met by an amendment from the Rev. Mr. Cooper, who considered that such a petiat Vienna; and the Emperor Nicholas had expressed his willingness to accept the first Note, with such in"Did the Apostles"—he indignantly asked—"the Elders and Brothren appeal unto Cæsar for leave to hold the first Council at Jerusalem ?" No, certainly they did not: and neither do Bishops of the Catholic Church at the present day; they meet when, where, and as they like; and would scorn to ask any human sanction to their proceedings, whether of King or of Parliament. And the reason is obvious. Over the Czar himself, officially construed in one sense, it the Catholic Church—the Church as by Christ established—Casar has no control: her Apostles and Fathers therefore, appeal not unto Casar for permission to meet in Council: but the case is different, with all mere human institutions such as "the Church by law established." Over such a Church, as over its creature, Cæsar has the right of absolute matic etiquette, at stake. If Russia desires peace, control; and its members must therefore appeal unto Casar to legalize their proceedings, as to the authority from whence their Church has its being, which draws up its creed, defines its articles of faith, regulates its worship, determines the number and efficacy of its sacraments, and creates its bishops, priests, and deacons. Mr. Cooper's Church is Cæsar's creature; and therefore to Cæsar it is bound to appeal, for leave to hold a Synod at Toronto.

The other questions, which excited the most interest amongst the members of the Synod, were those on the "Clergy Reserves," and "Separate Schools;" our Anglican friends protesting against the " Secularisation" of the one, and insisting upon their right to the enjoyment of the other. Upon both these questions we can cordially agree with them.

We can, together with Dr. Strachan and his friends and in company with a vast number of our own co-Exeter Hall, have been bustling about in a great state religionists, join in denouncing "Secularisation" as certainly inexpedient, and as-in the opinion of many -grossly unjust; as not calculated to advance the interests of religion, and morality—and as dangerno effect but to excite the laughter of the profane. ously affecting the civil rights of a numerous body of On our sixth page will be found extracts from some our fellow-citizens, whose rights should be as sacred

We can also heartily sympathise with our Anglican fellow-citizens in their demand for "Separate we have long sought for, and at length obtained ' Separate Schools" for ourselves; and what we demand as due to Catholics, we recognise as due to all we agree in denouncing Godless education, or mere secular instruction, as a curse, rather than a blessno religious education can be imparted which shall reproach of "Godlessness" on the one hand, or the well founded suspicion of proselytism on the other, we must have "Separate Schools," in which the children attending shall be instructed in the religion of their parents and guardians. This may be our social condition, and the multiplicity of religious denominations—all by law entitled to equal civil rights therefore upon certain great principles—we see not why Catholics and Anglicans should not work harmoniously together for the attainment of a common end-"Freedom of Education," and deliverance from the vile thraldom of "State Schoolism," which a tyrannic demagogueism would fain impose upon us. the 13th inst., however, the prisoners were again ar-Such a mutual co-operation would not necessitate a dereliction of principle upon either party; we should still be left free, upon all other questions, to assail

gymen. We never like to have to class the members of the Anglican establishment with the rabble bad grace from clergymen of the church of England, in Synod assembled; and indecent insinuations against the morality, and chastity of the Catholic Priesthood, might surely be dispensed with in the public deliberations of a body arrogating to itself the title of the Anglican Branch" of the Church Catholic.

But no; where two, or three, Protestants are gathered together, there is always some dirty, obscene slanderer in the midst of them, ready to tickle the prurient fancies of his auditors with his foul insinuations. A Protestant meeting, without a smutty story, or something bordering on the smutty, would lose more than half its charms to its ordinary frequenters, especially to the elderly female portion thereof, who invariably bridle up, and giggle with intense delight, whenever some indecent, or indelicate, allusion is made to the chastity of Nuns, or the continence of Priests; and so it came to pass, at this Anglican Synod, that one Rev. Mr. Dewar must needs have his fling at Romanism, and Romish priests. This fellow, who is a disgrace to his cloth, seems to have taken offence at one of the local School Inspectors of his district, whom he held up to the ridicule of the assembled Fathers-"as the son of a Priest"-adding, by way of giving point to his scurrilous joke-" for such things will happen."-British Canadian, October 18. Of course this delicate allusion set the godly company a roaring with laughter, and the end of the reverend gentleman was answered. But he forgot to mention that the gentleman whom he thus slandered, and the memory of whose parents he thus cruelly, and cowardly endeavored to traduce, was the son of un officer in the French army, who, after the death of his wife, by whom he had a family, obtained admission into Holy Orders in the Catholic Church. And yet, knowing the impression which his words must leave upon the public to whom they were adhave put the matter in its proper light. In this truly Christian, and gentlemanly conduct, the Rev. Mr. Dewar is imitated, not only by the Globe, at which we are not surprised—for we do not expect honorable, or gentlemanly conduct from Mister George Brown-but by the British Canadian, and other Protestant journalists of Upper Canada, from whom we should have expected better things.

We must except however the Toronto Churchthe reputed organ of Dr. Strachan, in whom, if we cannot reverence the legitimate successor of the Apostles, we would desire at all events to respect the accomplished scholar, and the refined gentleman, to whom the filthy inuendoes of the very nasty, though reverend Mr. Dewar, must be as distasteful, as they are dishonoring to the assembly which listened to, and applauded them. In justice to Dr. Strachan's organ, the Toronto Church, we must admit that, in giving a report of Mr. Dewar's speech, it also gives the full refutation of the scoundrel's calumnies.

THE GRAND ORDER OF FELONS.

Another martyrdom is on record: another persecuted saint has been given unto the Holy Protestant Alliance. Not merely the editor of a virulent and obscene anti-Catholic journal, but more than an edi- this the Protestant press say nothing. tor-yea, no less a person than the "Grand Master of the L. O. A. of British North America," the iliustrious pretender to the "Sovereignty of the Scar-

Yes-George Benjamin, Orange Grand Master-Schools," in which their peculiar tenets shall be is now a convicted felon; convicted of fraud in the taught to all the children attending. As Catholics, administration of his office as Registrar: and-alas! that great men should be subject to such infirmitieswill, in all probability, be compelled to doff his " Pur- tor is appointed by the Sheriff, and the Sheriff is mand as due to Catholics, we recognise as due to all ple," and "Orange Regalia," in order to assume the denominations of Protestants. With the Anglicans, unpretending "Gray" of the convict, and the unromantic garb of the inmate of the Penitentiary. Only fancy,-an Orange Grand Master, with his hair viling, to the rising generation. But in "Common lainously cropt, doing penance on bread and water, Schools," frequented by Catholics, and Protestants, and picking oakum with those delicate fingers with to shuffle off the blame from his shoulders, to those which of yore he was wont to sign royal warrants, be acceptable to both parties; because, in religion, and issue mandates for the confusion of Popery .there is nothing in common betwixt Catholics and Under these circumstances we should recommend an Protestants—the one being the contradictory of addition to the armorial bearings of the Orangemen the other. If therefore we would preserve our of Canada-viz., for the Crest, a "Jail-bird" proper, of the men, and of their cause.

The particulars of the offence for which George and his son were respectively Registrar, and Deputy security; registering a memorial of conveyance, -into which our community is broken up. Agreeing brought to their office by one J. A. Chisholm, before a memorial of conveyance of the same land brought | to them by A. L. Smith on the previous day. For were for acquitting, no decision was arrived at. On perpetual disgrace of the Orangemen of Canada, of It is a less pleasant task to have to allude to the felony of which they stood accused. Sentence has

We wish the Orangemen joy of their Grand Mas- seducer of his sister.

les a severe infliction to modern Apostles; we, at ing upon the characters and morals of Catholic cler- | ter: he is worthy of them, and they are fully worthy

Mr. Maguire, Inspector of Police at Quebec, has throb as we read how an apostolic man was caught education, and a gentleman by position, degrading for some time been assailed by the Protestant press an Indian's wigwam for upwards of an hour." We Busters, and Mawworms of the Little Bethel. The and although nothing has been established against ponder these things in our immost hearts and are taunts, and obscenities, which become an Achilli, a him, the government has been severely consured for silent, thinking the while of those saints "of whom Gavazzi, a Leahey, the Grand Chaplain of the L. retaining him in office; whilst, at the same time, the O. A., Canada East, or a Maria Monk, come with a same organs are perfectly silent respecting the gross crimes which have been established against the erangelical Sheriff, lately convicted of Jury-packing, and a good deal more than suspected of something worse.

The Journal de Quebec seizes upon this inconsistency; and by merely quoting the proceedings of the Inquiry made into Mr. Magnire's conduct-an investigation conducted before two Protestant justices of the peace-clearly establishes the innocence of Mr. Maguire, and exposes the impudent mendacity of his cowardly calumniators. From the report of this investigation it appears:--

1. That on the occasion of Gavazzi's first lecture. Mr. Maguire was informed by Mr. Sewell that disturbances were apprehended; that he. Mr. Maguire, took the necessary precautions; and that every thing went off quietly.

2. That Mr. Magnire was purposely kept in ignorance of the fact that, on the evening of the riot, Gavazzi was about to lecture a second time; that, though Mr. Russell, Chief of the Police, waited upon Mr. Symes, a Protestant Magistrate, and informed him of the circumstance, both Russell and Symes took good care not to let Mr. Maguire know what was going on; and that finally, at the time of the lecture, Russell, with his men, were on the ground, ready to act in case of any disturbances.

3. That Russell and Symes cautiously abstained from informing either the Mayor, or Mr. Maguire. of what was anticipated, or of their having called out the nolice.

4. That immediately on hearing, through Mr. Duggan, of the row, Mr. Maguire hurried to the spotreproached the police, and their Chief. for not having, as in duty bound, communicated with him-and did his best to clear the church of the rioters; that, together with Captain Benson, he burried to Colonel Grubbe's residence to obtain the aid of the military; dressed, this reverend slanderer carefully abstained that on his way thither, he met with a serious accifrom giving the one word of explanation which would | dent, by stumbling, in the dark, over a fence near to the glacis; but that, nevertheless, he persisted in colling upon Colonel Grubbe, after which, with much difficulty, owing to the serious injuries he had received, he managed to drag himself home, where he was confined for several days.

The Journal de Quebec sums up, and concludes from the above data, that Mr. Magnire did his duty on the evening in question; but that Russell and Symes were sadly deficient in their's; and that the fatter have incurred a grave responsibility—both by purposely concealing from the proper authorities the information of which they were in possession-viz., that Gavazzi was going to lecture a second time, and that a disturbance might be anticipated—and by taking upon themselves to call out the police-thus assuming the responsibility of keeping the peace of the city, without putting themselves in communication with the Inspector of Police. The real crime of which Mr. Maguire is guilty is, that he is an Irishman, and a Catholic. Had he been a Protestant, we should never have heard a word of complaint against him, no matter how gross his dereliction of duty .--Fortunately, however, for Mr. Maguire, his conduct has been subjected to a rigorous official scrutiny; and the result is that, by the report of that Inquiry, be stands fully acquitted of all blame, though the conduct of Russell, and Symes, is most reprehensible; but of

MR. SEWELL AND THE "QUEBEC CHROSI-CLE." -- Our cotemporary has at last made a discovery, which settles the whole question as to the Sheriff's culpability in the affair of Jury-packing, and brihery, at the late term of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec. In his issue of the 22nd instant. the Chronicle frankly admits that-" Mr. Von Exresponsible for his conduct, be it good, or bad."-Pity our cotemporary did not make this discovery sooner; it would have saved a world of disputing, and heaps of affidavits, of very doubtful credibility. The Sheriff is responsible; and therefore the attempt of his poor tool, the deputy, is a mean, shabby attempt to defeat the ends of justice.

The fate of Charles Marsh, convicted, and sentenced to 14 years in the Penitentiary, for shooting schools, supported out of the public funds, from the with a pair of "Handcuss," likewise proper in the at, and inflicting a serious wound upon A. H. Mey-Shield. Such insignia would be worthy of the Order, ers, Esq., formerly M.P.P. for Northumberland, is exciting very general commiseration. It appears that the scoundrel who prosecuted him, had seduced, Benjamin is to suffer, are as follows-The convict and afterwards deserted his sister; that he had procured the imprisonment of the brother in Cobourg unfortunate, but it is a misfortune inseparable from Registrar, for their county, and abused the trust re- gaol, and, some how or other, managed to obtain posposed in them, by cheating a Mr. Smith out of his session of the Jarm belonging to Marsh. Smarting under the sense of these wrongs, and maddened by this series of injuries, Marsh, in the course of a dispute with Meyers in August last, during which the prosecutor picked up stones to throw at his victim, rashly this knavish act, they were tried some time ago; but, discharged his pistols upon the seducer of his sister, as ten of the jury were for convicting, whilst two thereby inflicting upon him several wounds, which, strange to say, had a beneficial effect upon the wounded man, by cutting a nerve that had previously caused raigned, before Mr. Justice Burns, and a most unex- him to stutter in his speech. Under these circumceptionable jury; and the result was, to the horror and stances, and considering the provocation which Marsh had received from this fellow, Meyers, it is to be and abuse one another, with as much Christian rancor whom George Benjamin was the Chief, that the hoped that the severe sentence of the Court may be Grand Master and his son were found " guilty" of the mitigated. Though we cannot acquit altogether, yet we cannot but feel compassion, for the man, who, in a fit of indignation, seeks to avenge himself upon the