

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1870. Friday, 8—St. Elizabeth, W. Saturday, 9—St. John Francis Regis, C. Sunday, 10—Fifth after Pentecost.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The Archbishop of Paris has returned from Rome. Discussions on the petition of the Orleans Princess for restoration, was opened in the Corps Legislatif on the 2nd inst.

It is said that at least two-thirds of the Fathers at the Oecumenical Council will depart for their homes as soon as the Infallibility is officially proclaimed.

Advices have been received stating that a sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced throughout Greece on the 2nd inst.

The command of the English Channel Squadron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

The funeral of the late Earl of Clarendon took place at Walford, in the county of Hert, on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Darcy Irvine, of Fermanagh, died in the lunatic asylum, Dublin, on the 1st inst.

The clothiers of Cork are importing German operatives to take the place of the strikers.

Sir John A. Macdonald left by train, on the 1st inst., for the sea side.

The winter clothing and the personal equipment of officers serving with the active militia in the North-West expeditionary force, will be forwarded from Toronto to Fort Garry by the Department of Militia.

THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.)

We are assured that there is no authority whatever for the statement published in the Memorial Diplomatique, and copied into all the journals of Europe, that the Council is to be prorogued on the 1st of July, and that the Definition will be promulgated on Saint Peter's day.

The sixty-first General Congregation assembled on the 30th of May. Mass was said at half-past eight by Mgr. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Anazarba, in partibus, and Apostolic Delegate in Scotland.

On the 31st, the sixty-second General Congregation was held.

Later intelligence from Rome, both private and official, received at this moment, announces further progress in the great question before the Council, and tells us what has been decided with respect to the prorogation.

a temporary prorogation until the Definition is made.

The sixty-third General Congregation was held on the 2nd.

On the 3rd, the sixty-fourth General Congregation met. Discourses were delivered by Mgr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Mgr. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg, United States; and Mgr. Moret, Bishop of Sura, in partibus.

If the Witness fail in stirring up angry feelings betwixt Catholics and Protestants in Canada, it is not for lack of good will. He does his best poor creature; but fortunately our Protestant fellow citizens are for the most part too intelligent to be taken in either by his misstatement of facts, or by his illogical inferences.

"It is natural enough for Papal soldiers to be the enemies of Great Britain"—Witness, 28th ult.

This sapient remark our contemporary lets off as an appropriate commentary upon a notice of one of the leaders of the gang of Yankee raiders who lately made an attack on Canada. It seems, according to this notice, that the man in question, Gleason, was once a soldier in the Papal army and as such took part against the Italian Fenians, or Garibaldians.

Now, we would ask our contemporary, is it because this man was once a Papal soldier, and as such had fought against the filibusters and revolutionists of Italy; or is it because he is by birth a native of Ireland, a country which has been, as all must admit, sadly and most wickedly governed by Britain, that he is an enemy of Britain? Surely the French Canadians lately returned from Rome after the expiration of their term of service in the ranks of the Papal Army, are no enemies of G. Britain.

Not because this man Gleason was once a Papal soldier, but because he is a bad Catholic, false to the Church, who has launched her anathema, and uttered her curse against all revolutionary societies; and in whose eyes all such enterprises as these in which he was engaged are mortal sins, as contrary to the laws of God as well as to those of man—but because he is by birth, though a Yankee by adoption, a native of Ireland to whom Britain has given but too many, and too good reasons for the enmity which alas! so many of Ireland's sons bear towards her, is it that Gleason is the enemy of Britain.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness June 17th, writing over the signature of Fictit Justitia attempts to justify the late Fenian raid, by a reference to the so-called St. Alban's raid, and the action of the Canadian Government.

"A gentleman who happened to be across the lines when these robbers and marauders"—the St. Alban raiders—"were let off in Montreal told me nothing could exceed the indignation expressed there, and as just I think, as our indignation now. I have no doubt myself if these raiders had been treated as they deserved, we should never have had a Fenian raid."

As a great deal of nonsense has been spoken on the subject, and many irrelevant comparisons instituted betwixt the Fenian raids, and the so-called St. Alban's raid, we would point out to the writer in the Witness a few points of difference.

In the first place whilst the Fenian raiders are U. States citizens who openly and in time of peace organise, and for years have been engaged

in publicly organising and raising an armed force in the U. States for an attack upon Canada; the St. Alban's raiders were the duly commissioned officers and soldiers of a Power which the Governments both of the Northern States and of Great Britain recognised as belligerent, and as entitled to all the rights and privileges of a belligerent Power. That in consequence the raid made upon St. Alban's was an act of war, as much so as the raid upon and capture of New Orleans by the Northerners: and though such a mode of warfare is to our ideas very repugnant, yet when we bear in mind the brutalities exercised towards the gallant Southerners by fellows like "Beast Butler" of silver spoon notoriety, and others, we cannot say that it was altogether unjustifiable as a reprisal—at all events we do not feel ourselves at liberty to denounce it in stronger terms than these—that it was a bad and brutal way of carrying on war.

In the second place, the St. Alban's raiders did not organise, or raise their force on Canadian soil nor was that force composed of British subjects. It merely passed through Canada on its way to its point of attack; it excited no attention, and its leaders executed their plans so secretly that no suspicion of their designs existed on the part either of the British, or of the Northern States Government. The Fenians are U. States citizens, and all their plans have long been known to the world. It is not even attempted to conceal them.

In the third place, when the extradition of the St. Alban's raiders as criminals was demanded by the Northern Government, the demand was refused on the sufficient grounds that the so-called criminals were duly commissioned officers, and soldiers of a Power recognised as belligerent both by Great Britain and the Northern States, and as such not included in the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty. Had the men been surrendered the Northern authorities would have been obliged under penalty of reprisals upon their own men captives in the hands of the Southerners, to treat them not as criminals, but as prisoners of war. Our Government was bound therefore to refuse to give them up; but the plunder or prize money which they had captured, was most justly given back to those from whom it had been taken.

And in the last place, since it is not pretended that the Fenian raids upon Canada are, in so far as the Fenians themselves are concerned, dictated by any desire of avenging the wrongs inflicted by the St. Alban raiders—the admission of the writer in the Witness that if the St. Alban raiders had been punished "we should never have had a Fenian raid"—is equivalent to an admission that the Government of the U. States could, if it would, have prevented those raids—and that, consequently, in not having done what it could have done, and what by the laws of nations, and of Christian civilisation, it was bound to have done, has acted a most dishonorable part. This we say is the logical inference from the premises furnished by the Witness; that had the St. Alban raiders been punished, "we should never have had a Fenian raid."

Letters recently received from Rome inform us that His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. McKinnon very probably was to leave the Eternal City for his Diocese early this month. In this event His Lordship may be expected here by the first Steamer. We are confident this intelligence will prove gratifying to the clergy and laity of the Diocese at large.

From the same source we learn that the young Bishop of Titopolis, Rt. Rev. Dr. Cameron, was solemnly consecrated on Sunday the 22nd ult., in the Collegiate Chapel of the Propaganda, by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen Archbishop of Dublin. As our readers are already aware Dr. Cameron is appointed Coadjutor, cum jure successionis, to Bishop MacKinnon. To the youthful Prelate we cordially say: Ad multos annos.—Casket.

Though the truth of the allegations made in the Catholic press against the purchasing of converts to the Holy Protestant Faith have been often made, yet we find them fully confirmed by the highest Protestant authority. We have before our eyes an abstract of a Report on Anglican Schools by the Protestant Commissioner for West Connaught, in which that gentleman fully admits that these are mere proselytizing shops. The children are bribed into attendance by donations of food and clothes at the average rate of one new suit of clothes per annum per child, and half a pound of Indian meal a day. Orphans receive a pound: but even during the life time of its parents, a child of three years old in Conemara can earn three pounds of food a week, and a yearly suit of clothes by attending a Protestant Mission School, "a scandalous system" so a Protestant eye-witness adds of purchasing the consciences of the poor, which generates a feeling of hatred and contempt amongst Catholics, and provokes to acts of hostility against those who are seen to be "educating their children to what they know to be the ruin of their souls for the sake of these paltry bribes."

We have to notice the appearance of a new

paper amongst our exchanges—the Weekly Review, published every Saturday at Providence, R. I. The Weekly Review is a very neatly got up periodical, and its editorial department indicates the presence of a gentleman and a scholar in the sanctorum. Without being controversial, and although dealing for the most part with what are called secular questions, our contemporary is decidedly Catholic in tone. We wish him all manner of success.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of premiums at the Montreal College took place on Thursday, 30th June, and was, as usual, highly interesting. The Rev. M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, presided thereat. There was present a large number of the Clergy both from the city and the country, with many of the parents and relatives of the students and friends of the institution.

The different experiments on the nature, effects and sources of heat were very beautiful and instructive, as on similar occasions in past years. This department is under the direction of the Rev. M. Moyer, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The reverend gentleman has devoted his splendid talents and a pretty long life to the almost exclusive study of these branches, and his reputation therein is too well known to be mentioned. The ready manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves to the different experiments, with almost invariable success in all of them, reflected the highest credit on themselves and their learned Professor.

Then followed the distribution of the premiums which were quite numerous and valuable. The whole was interspersed at intervals with music, vocal and instrumental, which elicited loud and frequent plaudits from the audience.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of Prizes took place at St. Mary's College on Thursday morning last, the 30th ult. The occasion was honored by the presence of representatives of the different religious bodies of Montreal, and of a large number of our principal citizens—making, in all, the most brilliant assembly that we have anywhere seen for many years past on a similar occasion. That large and intelligent audience evidently expected a rich intellectual feast—and they were not disappointed. The Entertainment of the day began by an admirable Drama, in three Acts, representing the extraordinary and providential life of the Patriarch Joseph, as we find it in Holy Writ. The words are those of the Sacred Scriptures, and were arranged for the play by two of the Fathers of the college. The music is taken from Mehl's celebrated Opera, entitled "Joseph." By the charm which fiction lent to the play, the language spoken in Pharaoh's palace was the Latin, but Joseph's mother tongue was the French. As to the manner in which this piece was put on the stage, we can only say that it surpassed everything that we have ever yet seen at a College Exhibition. In some passages especially—such, for instance, as the one in which the Prime Minister of Egypt tells his brethren that he is Joseph—the effect was indescribably grand, and many of the audience were moved to tears. We sincerely congratulate the Prefect of studies, the Rev. Father Fleck, on the great good taste he displayed in selecting so touching, so simple, and so classic a piece for that important occasion, and we earnestly hope that all the great efforts put forth by the Rev. Jesuit Fathers to give their students a sound, healthy literary taste will be in the future, as they have been in the past, entirely successful.

After this rich intellectual feast, which the audience thoroughly appreciated the distribution of Prizes took place amidst the usual rounds of applause. All then repaired to the Church of the Gesù, where the Te Deum was sung, followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

As some considerable changes have been made this year in the Prospectus of the College, our readers will we think, be obliged to us for making the following extract from the new Prospectus:—

This College is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Opened on the 20th of September 1848 it was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament in 1853 after adding a Law-School to its Course of Instruction.

The Course of Studies in which Religious Instruction holds its first rank, is divided into two Sections: the Classical and the Commercial.

The Classical Course, principally taught in French, is designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages and Literature, pure and mixed Mathematics, History and Geography, Philosophy and Natural Sciences, and whatever is necessary as a preparation for a professional career.

It comprises eight Classes: Latin Elements Syntax, Method, Verification, Belles-Lettres, Rhetoric, 1st and 2nd Year of Philosophy.

endeavor to unite kindness with firmness, and make use of the means of persuasion in preference to those of severity.

To be admitted into the College, applicants must present a certificate of good character.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

None but relations or those who represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

Half Boarders and Day-Scholars must not absent themselves without previous leave from the College authorities.

Terms for boarders, \$150; for half-boarders, \$70; for day scholars, \$30.

The next scholastic year will begin on the first of September, 1870. We believe that one of the glories of this College is the degree of efficiency which its students can attain in English and French—the two principal languages of this portion of America. Indeed so proficient do they appear to become in these two languages that in some of the Programmes of the Literary Entertainments given during the past year, we find that young gentlemen, for example, of the name of Devlin and Nelson, took important parts in the French Dramas, and such thoroughly French names as Pilette and Galarneau and Pisonneau put down for principal parts in English plays. This simple fact shows that the young men of St. Mary's College possess great facilities for getting a thorough knowledge of the two languages. It should, also, be remembered that every Programme gives us new names—thereby showing that a large number of the students cultivate elocution; and, what is better still, is, that all these public Literary Entertainments are got up without the slightest encroachment upon the time devoted to serious study—the preparation being altogether made during the time which the rules of the College allow the students to spend in reading library books.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

On Thursday, June 30th, the annual closing exercises of this popular and flourishing Institution were held in Collegiate Hall, Terrebonne.

A large number of the parents of the students, and many friends of the College, were in attendance, prominent amongst whom was the distinguished patron of the establishment—the Hon. R. Masson, member of the Lower House for the county of Terrebonne.

The programme was of a superior order, and comprised the choicest selection of music, which were particularly well executed by the College Band and Orchestra. The College Choir is possessed of some very fine voices, and the Soprano singing of Master A. Lefontaine was warmly applauded. The execution of this portion of the programme testified that the cultivation of the liberal arts received due attention from the authorities of Masson College.

Another interesting feature of the occasion was the examinations in Chemistry, Physics, and Telegraphy. These matters form the special province of the business class, the room of which is provided with a complete telegraphic apparatus, and all the modern appliances so noticeable in first class commercial schools which afford the students an opportunity to become practically conversant with business transactions. The explanations given by the young gentlemen evinced a degree of proficiency altogether unexpected; and the more creditable to their talent and application and to the competency of their teachers as it was the first year in which these branches have been taught.

Masters Haynes and Ermatinger were the English speakers; the former treating the audience to a splendid discourse, showing the hand of God in the achievements of industry. The delivery of this young gentleman was energetic, and his gestures graceful and well-timed. Master Ermatinger distinguished himself in the line of Poetry, and greatly interested his hearers by repeating his composition on "Masson College."

Two purses, in gold, of forty dollars each, the gifts of the Masson family, were awarded to Messrs A. Darocher and J. Deslouchsamps, for superior success in the course of the business class.

The distribution being over, Mr. Masson addressed the audience in a few happy remarks, laying stress on the fact that the clergy, contrary to the received opinion, have shown themselves eminently successful in conducting houses of commercial education, and he hoped to see their efforts duly appreciated by all parents who expected to see their children devote themselves, in after life, to commercial pursuits.

The entire occasion was a perfect success, and we therefore congratulate the Rev. Messrs. Gratan, Leclerc and Chamoux on the success which has crowned their efforts to make Masson College what it is, an institution in which a sound Commercial training in every branch of business may be received, and at the same time the moral and religious education of the Students superintended with paternal care.

THE DISTRIBUTION AT VILLA MARIA.

On Thursday last we enjoyed that annual treat which we never miss if in our power to do otherwise, and assisted at the Distribution of Medals and honors, at the favored and favorite institution of Villa Maria.

A large and spacious wing has been added to the establishment since last year, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the chaste beauty of the new chapel which it contains, the airy cheerfulness of the long halls and corridors, and the convenience of the large class rooms, as well as of the public and private dormitories, so well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Charming views of river and mountain, woodland and valley, greet the eye from every window and bal-