The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 17-St. Hedwig, Widow. William Smith O'Brien born, 1803, Lord Palmer ston died 1865.

THURSDAY, 18-ST. LUKE, EVANGELIST. King Henry and Strongbow arrive in Ireland

FRIDAY, 19-St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. Dean Swift died, 1745.

SATURDAY, 20-St. John Cantius, Confessor. Battle of Lyon's Creek, Canada, 1814.

BUNDAY, 14-TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. Eternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. St. Hilarion, Confessor. SS. Ursula and Companions.

The Monastery of Bangor, in Ulster, founded by St. Comgall, 558.

Monday, 22-Feria. Tuesday, 23-Feria.

Rebellion of Sir Phelim O'Neill begun in the North, 1641. Earl of Derby died, 1869.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST, JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY

The members of the above Company will assemble for DRILL, NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30, at the MARKET HALL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE; and on this (Wednesday) night week they will meet at the CITY HALL, at 7.30 p.m., to receive their arms.

M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

REVIEWS.

We are again compelled to hold over a number of reviews and book notices until next week,

THE NEW PAPER

We expect to be able to issue the Evening Post on To-Morrow (Thursday) Fortnight. All now depend upon our friends and whatever assistance they have promised should be forthcoming at once. Next week we shall issue the Prospectus.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

To-night Sir Francis Hincks' lectures in the Mechanics' Hall. Let us urge our Irish friends to make it a point of duty to cheer, by his friendly greetings! But we rejoice extheir presence, the gentleman who has stood ceedingly, and we shall meet the Rev. gentletheir friend in the hour of need. We owe man with kid gloves, four buttons high. The much to Sir Francis Hincks and the least occasion of his address was the meeting about compliment we can pay him is to be present at the NO BILL, and the Sheehan business. We his lecture.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE OITY OF MONTREAL.

This flourishing Company held its 18th Annual Meeting on Monday last. The report of the proceedings were of a satisfactory nature, and the condition of the Company looks well in every way. A report of the meeting will be found on the eight page.

THE OTTAWA "HERALD."

The Ottawa Herald has made its appearance and we welcome it with more than ordinary satisfaction. We once more congratulate our co-religionists in Ottawa on their enterprise. and we wish the Herald many years of prosperity. There are now at least two daily papers which, while never assailing anyones faith yet may be expected to defend their own. All this indicates that the Catholics of the Dominion are moving onward, and that they will soon be in a position to take care of ourselves.

WHY THE COLORADO BEETLE FLOURISHES.

The following account of the wholesale slaughter of small birds is suggestive just now. The incident occured near Ottawa, and it can hardly be regarded as sport. Small birds should be protected by law from such battus as those we append:-

Two parties of sportsmen, numbering twenty each, left the city yesterday morning to shoot small birds and squirrels. They met at the close of the day at Bell's Corners, and found that one party had slaughtered 360 head, and the other 230. A ball and supper was subsequently enjoyed at the expense of the latter party.

ORANGEISM AND POLITICS.

"Isaac Jekell, County Master" of the Orange Society for Argenteuil, has written a letter to the "Argenteuil Advertiser" advocating the necessity of returning a man of "honest unflinching Orange principles" to the Local Parliament at the next election. In his letter he talks of "Civil and Religious liberty," "Jesuit | men are champions of the Indian game of La-

intrigue" "priestly" power, "tyranical government" &c., &c., This gentleman's idea of "Civil and Religious Liberty" is the right of Orangemen to insult their Catholic neighbours. The letter is indeed scarcely worth noticing, and Mr. Isaac Jekill may depend upon it that the policy he is so foolishly advocating will not be endorsed by any respectable Protestant in the County of Argenteuil.

"PRIZES."

From time to time to time advertisements o prizes" have appeared in this and other papers The reader is informed that "the subscribers' to such and such a paper, will receive a prize of "silver spoons" &c., &c., on sending a certain amount of money to a certain ad dress. A little experience warrants us in advising our subscribers to be cautious of those advertisements, and even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of some of our advertising agents, we warn our friends to have nothing to do with them. These advertisements shall appear in the True Wir-NESS DO MOIC.

THE RINE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Rine is doing some good in Montreal Although he is a gentleman whose antecedents are calculated to awaken suspicion as to his motives, still he is doing good and we wish him God speed. So long as good is being done it is hardly fair to attribute "motives" when there is no strong subtantial evidence as to the fact. People say harsh things of Mr. Rine and all they say may be true or it may not. We do not know, and more, we 'do not care. The one fact before our consideration now is-Is Mr. Rine doing good or harm? We think he is doing some good, and thinking this we wish him a prosperous career. To be sure to a Catholic, a pledge signed under the auspices of Mr. Rine has not that paternal and holy influence which the same pledge would have if signed under the auspices of one of the priests of the Church. When a Catholic wants to sign the pledge he will go to his priest and he will feel all the better for doing so. We do not say that a Catholic should not sign before Mr. Rine, but we say that any Catholic who is about to take the pledge, will be far more satisfied with doing so before one of the priests of his own church, than before anyone else. However, Mr. Rine is doing good, and we hore that he will leave behind him the fruits of his labours and charitable work — increased soberity, and consequently increased morality and good behaviour.

THE REV. MR. BRAY.

At a meeting held at Zion Church this week, the Rev. Mr. Bray spoke courteously of the Catholics! We were amazed when we read differ with the Rev. Mr. Bray in his conclusions, but yet we can differ as become Christian gentlemen. To be sure the Rev. Mr. Bray made a strange statement about the "Orangemen will walk next year," and about the Catholics preparing to resist them. He says that the Catholic youth of Montreal go out occasionally for pistol practice, and that prizes are given for the best shots. Well we suppose the Rev. Mr. Bray had some data for his assertions, and if so the situation looks serious indeed. But what does it matter-so long as the Catholics of Montreal are to be taxed \$4,000 a year to protect men to insult them, pistol practice is unavailing. It is the duty of a Volunteer to support the civil power at any cost of private feeling, but it is a hardship to have to pay as well as protect a man for insulting you. But if the law says so, it must be done. The civil power is and must be supreme, and painful as it may be, yet the first duty of a soldier is obedience. The Rev. Mr. Bray need not. we think, alarm himself, and we hope that before the next "12th," some solution of the difficulty will be found.

CHAMPIONS. We are not among those who believe that the "Irish are the finest peasantry under the Sun," Such a metaphor may be pleasing, but we think it is illusionary as well. No doubt. the Irish people, all in all, are as good as their neighbours. Perhaps indeed in somethings, they may be a trifle better-just as in other things their neighbours are better than them. There can, however, be little doubt but the Irish are a nation of athletes. In physique, they combine agility with strength. At the present moment, for instance, the proof of this is apparent. An Irishman is champion oarsman of Great Britain; an Irishman is champion pedestrian of the world; an Irishman has just proved himself the best oarsman in America; the Irish Marksmen made the highest score at Creedmore, and a club of Irishcrosse. Now this is all the more remarkable, because Ireland is a poor country, and the peasantry have no time to spare in cultivating or developing the natural gifts with which God appears to have blessed them. If Hanlan, or Higgins, the oarsmen, or O'Leary, the pedestrian, had not emigrated, they would, in all likelihood, be peasant boys or poor farmers, unconscious of the power that was within them. O'Leary is fond of saying that there are hundreds of boys trotting about the bogs, who, after a little training, he, is sure, would beat him in walking. Well, perhaps so, but meanwhile we may fairly congratulate ourselves that, take circumstances into consideration, we more than hold our own in the athletic world, favour, we need not be alarmed about the re-

THE GRAND JURY.

charged in Montreal are, just now, the best abused men in Canada. They have been assailed in the press and they have been denounced from the Tabernacle at Zion on the Hill. If we are to believe their accusers, the members of the late Grand Jury are miserable sinners all. Everyman's hand should be against them, for, as we read in Daniel, they have been "weighed in the balances and are found wanting." The Witness has been heroically defiant and insinuates such dire forbodings that we are, no doubt, expected to shrink from the consequences of its anger. The Constitution itself is to be amended, life and property are no longer safe, the Provincial Government is rotten to the core, the Grand Jurors are perjurers, and there is no balm in Gilead, save in columns of our contemporary. This is the first time that we have seen the Witness in its anger, and terrible are the feelings its fury inspired into our alarmed and panic stricken frames. It spoke too, more in anger than in sorrow. Sometime since it charged us with "characteristic effrontary" because we said that there was no "substantial evidence" against Sheehan. If there was "substantial evidence" then the Grand Jury has committeed perjury and the Witness is right. If there was no "substantial evidence" then the Grand Jury was right in discharging him, and the Witness is wrong, Now we reply by charging the Witness with "characteristic effrontary" in presuming to insinuate that the Grand Jury committed perjury, and we prefer to believe that no body of men could conscientiously stand up before thir fellow citizens and commit an act which would condemn them to the censure of every respectable citizen in the community. We do not believe that the Grand Jury has been guilty of this crime .-These gentlemen were chosen to perform a pub lie duty to society, and they have performed it under the oath of office; we must therefore suppose that being deemed worthy to fill the office of Grand Jury men they have faithfuly performed their duties. We know, for instance, that in the Hackett case one witness was called before them-Mr. Joseph A Duhamel-who figured so prominently in rescuing Mr. Henshaw on the 12th of July last, and it appears his testimony flatly contradicted that of Mr. McCallum, whose evidence contradicted in its turn, as we are informed, that of McColloch on most material points. In the Elliott shooting case as Mr. Curran Q. C. pointed out from the very first day the Crown evidence was so contradictory that the prisoner should have been discharged by the committing magistrate. But to aggravate matters Elliott's published account before the Grand Jury differ materially from his statement under oath at the preliminary examination. Mrs. Campbells testimony and that her of daughters are flatly contradicted in an important point by that of Mr. Campbell, whilst Black. another Crown witness, completely upsets the whole case by showing that the persons who helped Elliott into the carriage and who are, says the latter, the persons that shot him, were neither McAllister nor Ryan but two men named Donnelly and Byrne.-On the whole we advise our friend of the Daily Witness to avoid lashing itself into a fury, The Constitution is not in danger, life and property are not insecure, the deluge is not likely to inundate mankind, and the Witness will have abundant time to calm down to the ordinary temper of the times. The Witness is the guardian of no one's conscience but its own. It is not the keeper of the Grand Jury, and knows no more of what motives prompted its members than we do ourselves. We incline to the belief that those motives were honourable and just, and we refuse to endorse the terrible charge that they were guilty of perjury. If there has been a miscarriage of justice, it may have been owing to the zealourness of some of the friends of the Witness, who, in their

MARIA WALSH, ALIAS BRADLEY, ALIAS MRS. COLSTON.

deliberately, and premeditatedly,

shoot at Hackett. She did her best to have Quinn hanged. But she failed. Her testimony broke down; her own husband gave evidence against her, and her statements were proved to be fulse from beginning to end. Then she was indicted for perjury, and she has now, as cooly and as deliberately plead "Guilty" and that wherever we get a fair field and no as she had before given her perjured evidence in order to try and hang an innocent man. A more deliberate piece of womanly depravity we have never heard of. But let us pause a moment. She now says that she was urged to swear away the life of Quina by "others who The members of the Grand Jury just disdeserted her when they found she was in the lurch." If this be true then an effort should be made to find out who those "others" are, Why was no attempt made to sift this conspiracy to its source? If Bradley, or Welsh, or Colston, or whatever her name may be was only a tool in the hands of others, then the sentence of two years passed upon her, is far from giving to Cazar what is Cazars due. Some one more subtle than she, in all probability, concected this conspiracy to hang Quinn. A perjurer by confession, the word of Bradley with her aliases, does not go for much indeed, vet suspicion rests over a portion of our fellow citizens, which we would gladly see removed. Resolutions in a case of this kind go for nought —the dark deed was done by some few masked conspirators who wanted to see a "Papist" hanged at any cost. It is terribly suggestive of hatred to our faith. It means "Woe to Montreal" with a vengeance. Truth, honour, manhood, all are sacrificed in the thirst for "Papist" blood. It was a cold blooded deed, and we trust that the unhappy victim of this conspiracy, will yet give the names of her employers to the public, in order that they may be hooted aid for the support of numerous denominational out of the society of every honest man. While training colleges. From the foundation of the saying this we again freely admit that we would be slow to accept the mere assertion of Bradley, &c., &c., against any one, but yet if lic establishments for intermediate education she made a statement it could be sifted, and the truth or falsehood of it could probably be ascertained. But it proves what our enemies think of us, as it proves too how the press of mended the reform of those institutions, and Montreal treat us, when our vital interests are the application of their endowments to the at stake. There was a general howl over the education of all classes. The university ones-"No BILL" business, but not one word, editorially, about this cold blooded and contemplated murder, since the confession of her guilt | Imperial Parliament since 1829, without one was known. Yes it was murder as deliberate and cold blooded as ever entered the brain of the worst assassin that ever swung from a gallows. What can the Catholics of Montreal hope from such a press as this? What have they to expect when their interests or their honour is at stake? Nothing, but misrepresentation and sins of omission. Here is a conspiracy to murder passed over in silence, and that too by the vaunting champions of Civil and Religious Liberty! But this incident will have one good effect. It will open the eyes of the drowsiest of our co-religionists as to the necessity of acknowledging that they, and we, and all of us, are surrounded by men who would move the stones, if they could, to rise in mutiny against the "Church of Rome." Well let them work on -but we give them one caution-they play a dangerous game. If this woman spoke truly, the men who "spurred her on" may rest assured that their infamy will hurt no one but themselves, and the cowardice which prompted them to put a woman into the gap, is but the evidence of their own poltroon spirits, and of their miserable and assassin minds. LORD CHURCHILL ON IRELAND.

The speech of Lord Randolph Churchill at the agricultural dinner in Woodstock recently, has created an almost sensational effect on the other side of the ocean. The frankness and freshness of such sentiments regarding the Imperial treatment of Ireland are a striking novelfy amongst the political utterances of the time; while the rarity is intensified when we consider the position of the speaker. Lord Randolph Churchill is not only a Member of Parliament, since 1874, a Conservative and a supporter of the present Government, but he is the second son of the Duke of Marlborough, the Queen's popular Viceroy in Ireland, Coming to the subject of Irish Obstruction, which he described as

day," Lord R. H. Churchill said—' He could not, as an Englishman, forget that they passed the Act of Union to bring the Irish members of Parliament to Westminster; and were they, because they found that the Irish members did not agree with us, and did not understand our ways and habits, and were difficult at certain moments to manage—were they for these reasons to expel those members from the eagerness to see somebody hanged, fixed their. House of Commons? The logical sequence would be to give them back their Irish Parliament. He talons upon men, against whom there was; it thought they must look for the cause of the obappears, not enough direct evidence to warrant the Grand Jury in sending them to trial and legislation that had produced the obstruction to

Samuel St.

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English legislation. This admission is highly creditable to an English Conservative member, and he sustains his charge by the following summary statement of Irish grievances:— There were great and crying questions of the Irish which the Gov-ernment had not attended to, did not seem to be Maria Walsh, alias Bradley, alias Mrs. Colston stood in the witness box and swore that inclined to attend to, perhaps did not intend to attend to—the question of the intermediate and she saw Quinn fire at Hackett on the 12th of higher education of Treland, the question of the assimilation of the Municipal and Parliamentary July. There was no tremour in her voice, electoral privileges to English privileges, and other questions which he would not go into them; but at there was no hesitation in her replies, she swore distinctly and calmly, that she saw Quinn the same time they were of the highest domestic and social importance to Ireland, and as long as and social importance to Aleman, and as long as the Government did not take the trouble to give attention to them, so fong would they have to deal with obstruction from Ireland. It was perhaps that truths were unpalatable, and he who spoke them very seldom got much thanks for them; but, how. ever unpalatable, it did not render them any the less true." As regards education Irish Catholics

plundered and persecuted have been since 1535. Their educational and ecclesiastical foundations and revenues were confiscated, and the profession of letters, as well as of faith, made penal under a code never surpassed in barbarity. Nominally repealed, those Penal Laws remain, in a refined and less revolting form, a gross injustice to Irish Catholics. Primary education, provided for in England and in Scotland by special legislation suited to the general circumstances of those countries, depends on no law; and now, after a struggling and eventful existence of nearly half a century, may collapse under any of the thousand and one difficulties and dangers that have ever beset its vicious principle. Afraid boldly to grapple with the subject, the miser. able expedient of the National School Teachers' Act was passed, permitting Boards of Guardians to levy a small rate-in-aid to supplement the wretched salaries of the staff; but, as was confidently predicted, it has proved a total failure. For fifteen years the State training schools have been under the ban of the Bishops, as far as Catholic teachers are concerned, so that, if matters proceed as they have done. there would very soon be left scarcely a fraction of professionally instructed Catholic schoolmasters and mistresses in Ireland, while every religious body in Great Britain enjoys State Diocesan Free Schools of Queen Elizabeth in 1570, a period of three centuries, all the pubhave been Protestant, and continue so, although Parlimentary Committees and Royal Commissioners, for nearly 100 years, have recomtion, dating from 1591, was before the Irish Parliament in 1793, and has been before the solid concession of Catholic claims, nor was there even a hope held out in the last session of Parliament that the Jovernment intended to entertain or consider these claims. And so of the Irish demand for equality of municipal and Parliamentary franchise and corporate privileges with those enjoyed by the English people, a demand persistently refused. Lord Randolph Churchill illustrated his argument by these few examples, perhaps, not wishing to inflict on an English after-dinner audience the long black list of Irish grievances, as Land Tenures, the Grand Jury System, the Magistracy, Orangeism, the paucity of Catholics in the Public Administration, Absentceism, Waste Lands, Coercion Acts, Financial Relations of Ireland to the Empire, Refusal of the Volunteer System, and the entire absence of the Head of the State from Ireland. From these is omitted the supreme claim of

the Irish nation to a restoration of their legislative autonomy of which they were robbed in 1801, as Lord Randolph thus decribes :-

"They must remember that England had years of wrong, years of clime, years of tyranny, years of oppression, years of general misgovernment to make amends for to Ireland. That Act of Union was passed—and in passing it they exhausted all the arsenal of political corruption and chicanery—to inaugurate a series of remedial and healing measures, and, if that act had not been productive of these effects, it would be entitled to be unequivecally condemned by history, and would, perhaps, be repealed by posterity. It was for these reasons that he should propose no extreme measures against Irish members, believing, as he did, that the cure for obstruction lay not in threats, nor in hard words but in conciliatory legislation."

That the Act of Union will be repealed, either substantially or partially, no thoughtful student of the history of the relations between Ireland and England can doubt. The detestable code that, from 1172 to the accession of James I. attempted to stamp out the natives was repealed, as impossible of accomplishment, and all Irishmen, irrespective of race or creed declared one nation. Poyning's Act of 1493, annihilating all Irish legislative independence. was repealed by the Act of 1782. The offioial religious establishment introduced in 1535 was declared a failure in 1869, and the alien Church disestablished and disendowed. The Penal Laws against Catholics, framed in several reigns, have, with few exceptions, been tentatively repealed. The Fendal Land Code, the growth of centuries, was reformed in 1870, and will doubtless undergo further amelioration. So that, without entering into minor details, no