

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1877.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1877.

23rd—Ember Day. St. Leger was by birth a Grecian. He quitted estate, friends and country, to serve God in an ascetic life. Became a gardener in Hungary. He was beheaded for avowing himself a Christian on the 23rd of February 307.

Louis Philippe abdicated. French Revolution began 1848.

24th—St. Matthias, Apostle. St. Matthias was a constant attendant on our Lord. He was chosen one of the apostles, in place of the fallen Judas. The traditions of the Greeks tell us that St. Matthias planted the faith on the coast of the Caspian sea, and that he underwent great hardships amidst what was then a savage people. It is said that he received the crown of martyrdom in Colchis which they call Ethiopia.

First Catholic Colony under Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore, landed in Maryland 1634.

25th—St. Ethelbert, first Christian King among the English. Ethelbert was King of Kent, and the fifth descendant from Hengist, who first settled in Britain in 448. He married the daughter of the King of Paris. He is, in history, often styled "King of the English" for none of his predecessors ever exercised so much power or reigned over so much of the country as he did. He abolished the worship of idols, and shut up the temples or turned them into churches. He was the founder of Christ Church Canterbury. St. Andrew's at Rochester, St. Paul's in London and many other churches of great splendour. He reigned 56 years and died in 616.

Negro slaves first introduced into Virginia in 1620. American Independence acknowledged by Denmark 1782.

26th—St. Alexander, Patriarch. St. Alexander succeeded to the see of Alexandria in 313. He had to contend against a powerful apostate Bishop Arius, who denied the divinity of our Lord. St. Alexander wrote to the Pope for advice, as the party of Arius was becoming powerful. The emperor Constantine was happily on the throne, and he concurred with the Pope in convening the first general council of Nice in 325, consisting of 318 bishops the most illustrious of the time. All the expenses were paid by Constantine. The blasphemies of Arius, who was present, were confuted. The Council declared the Son substantial to the Father—and thus the Nicene creed was formed. Arius was banished, and St. Alexander returned to Alexandria where he died A. D. 326. Thomas Moore, died 1852. Bank of England suspended cash payment 1797.

27th—St. Leander. Born in Spain of illustrious parentage. At the time of his birth Spain was under the rule of the Goths who were mostly Arians, Leander however converted them to the Catholic faith. He was present at the third Council of Toledo, and he appointed that the Nicene creed should be read at Mass, to express detestation of the Arian heresy. He died in the year 596 on the 27th February. Longfellow born 1807.

28th—Martyrs who died in the great pestilence in Alexandria 261—262—263.

A violent pestilence laid waste the greatest part of the Roman empire during twelve years from 249 to 263. Five thousand died of it in one day in Rome in 262. In Alexandria it was as bad as it was in Rome. The Christians at this time became the nurses of their heathen persecutors, and they have been regarded by the Church as Martyrs.

Sir Toby Butler, Sir S. Rice and Counsellor Malone, heard against the "Bill to prevent further growth of Popery" 1703.

1st—St. David's Day.
Annexation of Texas to the United States.

"LIBERAL" AND "CONSERVATIVE" CATHOLICS.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the TRUE WITNESS is neither Liberal nor Conservative. We have no leanings one way nor the other. Our mission is polemical and not political. The petty contentions of party warfare are by us made subservient to the higher interests of Faith and Fatherland. To us it matters not who sits to the right hand of the Speaker's chair. As a matter of course we lean to those who are most tolerant of our Church, and who show least hostility to our race. Like the rest of the world, we love those who love us, and whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, the party most disposed to treat us with kindly consideration, will find in us a friend. We can view without emotion the turmoil of party warfare, and looking up from nature unto nature's God, we realize the grandeur of the mission we are permitted to espouse. It will be a sorry day for our people in the Dominion if they should ever become mere politicians first—Catholics and Irishmen afterwards. What to us are the feuds of party strife, the contentions of party warfare, the bickerings of party leaders, with all the broil of party invective, when balanced against the old Church and the old race to which we belong. Your "Liberalism" and your "Conservatism" become puny creatures beside the advocacy of Catholic rights, and the defence of Catholic interests.

We can be Catholics, and good citizens as well. United the Catholics of the Dominion are strong enough to upset the calculations of their political foes. Here in Montreal the Catholics number nearly three fourths of the population,—they are as 72½ is to 27½ of

the people. Here there is some division in our ranks. We are "Liberals" and we are "Conservatives." It would be far better if we were "Catholics and Irishmen" and upon one united platform wrench from the grasp of our antagonists the power which is too often exercised against our interests. It is our own fault that we find ourselves crushed out from most of the privileged positions in the city. We say this in no spirit of hostility to our Protestant fellow citizens. We neither desire to promote religious antagonism, nor to encourage fanatical hatred between men of different creeds. Above all we are no bigots. We assail no man's creed—we simply defend our own. We are no champions of religious ascendancy, and all we desire is to see our co-religionists possess that influence and power which their wealth and their numbers entitle them to. That this is not the case the list we append will prove:—

	Salary.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Irish.
Mayor, alternately	2000	11	12	4
Aldermen				
CITY CLERKS DEPARTMENT.				
Chas. Glackmeyer, City Clerk	3500	1	1	1
P. O'Meara, Assistant do	1500			
A. Gosselin, Clerk	800			
James Darcy, Messenger	800			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
James F. D. Black, City Treasurer	3500	1	1	1
W. H. Mussen, Cashier	1200			
W. D. McNeil, Arrears Accountant	1000	1	1	1
John O'Connor, Teller	800			
John Lane, Revenue Teller	1100			
F. St. Castonguay do Clerk	800	1	1	1
Frank Dowd do do	800			
John Palmer do do	700			
J. Bouthillier do do	700			
C. Lapierre do do	700			
Chas. Lapierre, Asst. Water Works	1000			
Geo. Starnes, Clerk do	800			
M. Downs do do	550			
N. Lesage do do	500			
AUDIT DEPARTMENT.				
Wm. Robb, Auditor	2500	1	1	1
McDonough Asst. do	1200			
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.				
Rouer Roy, Q.C., Attorney	5000	1	1	1
W. C. Harvey, Asst. do	1000			
A. Garon, Clerk	320			
ASSESSORS DEPARTMENT.				
P. H. Morin, Assessor	1200	1	1	1
J. B. Allard do	1200			
J. T. Dillon do	1100			
Walter Drake, do	1100			
Richard Thomas, do	1100			
F. Grose, do	1100			
A. L. Coursol, Clerk	900			
F. Casavant, do	800			
G. A. Normandia, do	800			
RECORDERS COURT DEPARTMENT.				
J. P. Sexton, Recorder	3500	1	1	1
H. J. Robson, Chief Clerk	1000			
J. B. Duvenger, Asst. do	1000			
H. A. Germain, do do	800			
M. F. Auclair, do do	600			
G. Nelson, Cler.	600			
ROAD DEPARTMENT.				
Geo. D. Ansley, City Surveyor	2000	1	1	1
P. W. St. George, Asst. do	1500			
Alfred Brittain, Engineer	1500			
Charles Arnold, Accountant	1000			
Wm. Harper, Secretary	800			
POLICE DEPARTMENT.				
F. W. L. Panton, Chief	2500	1	1	1
C. P. Naigly, Deputy	1200			
H. Paré, Sub-Chief	1000			
Chas. Glackmeyer, Accountant	1000			
Detectives 6 each	800			
Serpts. 6 each	700			
Constables 175 \$9 per week	600			
Supernumeraries 6 \$5 do	600			
FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
W. Patton, Chief	1400	1	1	1
McGulloch Deputy Chief	1000			
J. Naud, do	1000			
F. McGrobie, Capt. Salvage	700			
Salvage Corps 2 men	500			
Guardians	500	3	2	8
Men of Fire Brigade	500	32	14	8
WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
L. Lesage, Superintendent	2500	1	1	1
L. Filteau, Asst.	900			
D. Beaudry, Clerk	600			
Walsh, Engineer	1500			
Kearney, Asst. do	700			
Cadish, do do	700			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
J. C. Radford, Sanitary Inspector	1000	1	1	1
Dr. Larocque, do	800			
Dr. Dugdale, do	800			
Moore, Meat Inspector	500			
E. Montmarquet, do	500			
Chairman Standing Committee		3	4	2
do Special do		2	1	1
Inspector of Buildings	2000	1	1	1
Superintendent Fire Alarm	1500			
3 Assts. do do each	950			
3 Market clerks each	700	1	1	1
do do do	600	1	1	1
Park Commissioners	1600	1	1	1
Park Superintendent	1400	1	1	1
Park Engineer	1400	1	1	1

The Police force which is composed of 154 privates is about one half French, the remainder being about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants.

It may be said that the Protestants are the most wealthy, and pay the most taxes. Well, granted this to be so. Yet the list is not a satisfactory one. It is not fair that the Protestants should hold 86, the French Canadians 73, and the Irish Catholics only 30 of the positions we have enumerated. The proportion of the wealth of the Protestants is not nearly three times as much as that of the Irish Catholics, and yet, according to the returns which we publish, that is the proportion they should bear to each other if there was an equal distribution of power. No, the secret is, that we are divided. We are "Liberals," and we are "Conservatives." Our power is, in consequence, wasted, and we are ousted from the favored offices.

Thus the Protestant minority of Montreal hold most of the important positions in the city. They are few but they are powerful. And whose fault is it? We answer it is our own. If we were influenced less by "Liberalism" and "Conservatism" and were actuated more by the spirit of "Catholicism" we would very soon force concessions from our enemies, and exalt ourselves in the estimation of our fellow subjects of the Dominion at large. We say this with no desire to make election contests partake of the character of religious contentions, but we say it as being the most likely means of uniting our people, and of placing them above the

feuds of party warfare. We repeat that the list we publish is not creditable to the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and we fear that there will be no improvement until we make mere "Liberal" and "Conservative" interests, subservient to the welfare of the Catholic citizens of the city.

"ROMANISM" IN POLITICS.

Another "Papal conspiracy" has been exposed. The Rye House plot—Tooley St.—Carbonari, and Molly Maguires, have all been invoked to aid and abet the dark doings of some dignitary of the Church. Evangelism stands aghast, and even Henry Ward Beecher is surprised at the latest revelation. His organ the *Christian Union* first heralded the news to the world, the *Southern Observer* noted and copied the precious *morceaux*, and the *Montreal Witness* piously recorded the startling disclosure in its columns. It is not indeed a dagger which the guilty mind of our political Macbeths see "before" them, nor yet a chalice full of poisoned wine being passed with theatrical gravity before an astonished world. No "man with an iron mask" has been discovered; not even an "escaped nun" has "appealed to heaven for vengeance" on her persecutors. No but it is something more dangerous still. Be silent that you may hear, and all ye just ones invoke Great Nemesis to avenge the wrong done to injured Evangelism. Hush! a "secret circular" has been discovered. What a "secret circular" is we are not told, but one has been discovered. There is no mistake about it. Its length, breadth, height, weight, and capacity for mischief have been ascertained as accurately as—the avordupois of the sea serpent. Here it is! Look at it, and judge for yourselves.

ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE POLLS.

"We must take part in the elections."—CARDINAL MOSKOW.

We must learn that we are Catholics first and citizens next. GILMORE.

Appalling fact—distributed at Brooklyn during the late election. "Not intended for publication" we are assured but "it fell into the hands of a Methodist parson" and he resolved to expose the infamous conspiracy. He has done so most successfully. The *Freeman's Journal* of New York, took the matter up in defence of the Catholics. It was found that this "conspiracy"—this "secret circular" was circulated only among Protestants—that no one who was known to be a Catholic received one—that it was a clumsy fraud, and that the Methodist minister was in every way successful in "exposing" this latest attempt at "Romanism in politics."

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

We print the following from the Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*. The writer says, as agent for the Dominion in Belfast, that Mr. Foy was "successful." We do not doubt it. He was too successful. So long as he sent the men, the authorities never minded the material of which they were made up. Of course he was successful—and it would be odd if he were not. Petted by the department, lord of the Immigration agency in Ulster, an Orangeman himself, surrounded by Orange friends, sustained with money—of course Mr. Foy was successful. But we shall hear more of this question. Meanwhile the correspondent says that:—

"An item in the Estimates excites some comment; it has relation to the emigration agency at Belfast. For some time past a controversy has been going on in relation to the management of emigration matters in Ireland. It was alleged, that the Government were guilty of partiality in favor of emigration from the north, as against the centre and south of Ireland. The statement was made that Mr. Foy, the agent at Belfast, had carte blanche to issue passenger tickets, and was, in fact, uncontrolled master of the situation in relation to the transport of emigrants from Ulster, while Mr. Larkin, the agent at Dublin, was compelled to report to the head office at London, and could only obtain passenger warrants through that office, and after approval of the individual applicants. I know nothing of these facts, but if they are true, everyone will admit that the discrimination was an unfair one, and that all the agents should be placed on the same footing. But in all the controversy, no one ever thought of charging Mr. Foy with inefficiency, the charge being that he was so efficient that a good immigration was sent out from the north while little or none came from the centre or south. It is in view of this controversy that the item in the Estimates assumes significance. The item of \$1,000 for 'agent in Belfast,' which appeared in the Estimates of 1876-7, is dropped in those for 1877-8, which means, I suppose, that the office is to be abolished. That is certainly an extraordinary proceeding, especially in view of the fact that the only complaint against Mr. Foy is that he was eminently successful in his work. It is probable that some enquiry will be made into the reason for this proceeding. It is to be hoped that the explanation will afford some satisfactory reason.

"The vote towards assisting immigration and immigration expenses, including estimated expense of transport of Mennonites, is reduced from \$170,000 to \$110,000, while the cost of the office in London is increased by \$800. Conducted as immigration has been for some time, the reduction will be regretted by no one."

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE IN MONTREAL.

The day when "King William threw his bomb-balls" into the Irish camp, and as the ballad goes "set them all on fire," is a great event among the Orange fraternity in general. The "pious" king who is always pictured in theatrical attitude leading on his gallant cavaliers, many of whom by the way were Irishmen themselves, and others Continental Catholics, is held in "immortal" memory, and his equestrian statue graces all the vellum of Orangedom, the world over. As the anniversary of the battle approaches, the sound of winged-and-stringed instruments are heard in preparation for the jubilee, and the "Young Britons" and the sombre "Black Knights" of the rueful visage, are buckling on their armour for the fray. This year, however, another attempt is about to be made to prevent the display of Orangedom on the 12th of July, and the strategic movement of stealing a march on the enemy is being tried once more. An Orangeman writes to the *Witness* in condemnation of the proposed procession, and he says that:—

"Orangemen are not justified in meeting the Corpus Christi procession of Catholics by one in commemoration of the defeat of the Roman Catholics by King William III., to say that they are as illogical as it is absurd.

"What possible good will a procession do, given that it has full swing to parade the streets and play party tunes unmolested—which is very doubtful. It will not add one responsible law-abiding Protestant to the body. It will be the excuse for a score more of offensive Roman Catholic processions: it will give the Romish hierarchy something to harp upon. It will show us an insignificant number of men, by no means representatives of the strength of the association; and, finally, it will surely cause bad blood and possibly cause loss of life.

"What state should we live in if our French citizens were to celebrate in our streets their victory over us at St. Foy; if we were annually to celebrate the capture by Wolfe of Quebec, if our Irish Catholic citizens should likewise commemorate Fontenoy. If one is justified so are all."

Bad indeed would it be for Orangemen if such was the case. Orangeism is an unhappy institution. We cannot but believe that there are some good men in the order. Human nature is much the same everywhere. There is much of mankind in it as Josh Billings says, and Orangeism is certainly the worst development of it. The Catholics of Ireland have time after time treated Orangemen with national courtesy—all, we fear, to no avail. Davis sang that "Orange and Green would carry the day," Mitchell preached it, Martin wished for it—but all useless. They are determined to go their way, and all we can say now is—let them go.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

As the time for the departure of the Pilgrims to Rome approaches, it becomes necessary for all who intend going to send in their names, at once. We are aware that in those bad times, but few can absent themselves for three months from their business, but there are considerations of a higher nature which should guide men's policy, and placing aside the requirements of the hour, all who can spare the time and the money will be more than rewarded for the sacrifice they make. It is a privilege to be allowed to take part in this pious act of devotion to the Holy See, and we cheerfully recommend the following communication which we have received from the Central Committee to the consideration of all who contemplate going:—

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF CANADA TO ROME.

The Montreal Central Committee for organizing the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Rome, respectfully requests all who intend to join the Pilgrimage to forward their applications without delay. In Ontario applications should be addressed to some member of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese in which the applicants reside. In Quebec or in the neighbouring provinces, applications should be addressed to some member of the Executive Committee in Montreal. The whole number taking part in the Pilgrimage is strictly limited to one hundred. That number once reached, the Committee will have to refuse all further applications. The Committee will not retain the place of any applicant, who will not have paid one hundred dollars, on or about the first of March as a guarantee.

It is of very great importance to conclude arrangements with Steamships, &c., at the earliest date. This however the Committee cannot do before knowing with accuracy the number prepared to join the Pilgrimage. Hence the urgency of this request to all intended Pilgrims to send in their names with the least possible delay. The undertaking is a grand one, worthy of our great Pontiff whom it honours, and worthy of the Faith of our devoted people. The great heart of Pius IX. will be consoled by this fresh testimony of love and veneration from the sons of St. Patrick, and Old Ireland will be proud to see that her children have not degenerated in a foreign land. This Pilgrimage to Rome will, indeed, be an event of the deepest significance both religious and social in the history of our people in Canada.

MR. DEVLIN, M.P.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Devlin, M. P., has placed a notice about the Orange Immigration Question upon the books of the House. Of course Mr. Devlin will receive an "official" assurance that we are wrong. "Instructions" will be submitted, and "official" returns will be placed on the table of the House. But all we complain of was done without "instructions," and will certainly not appear in any "official" document. But they were done for all that.

LENT.

Lent has come, and the children of the Church are everywhere invited to fast and to pray. As "He fasted for forty days and nights," so are Catholics invited to do penance in atonement for their sins. Lent is a period of deep reflection to every truly Christian man. It is a time when all men realize the force of God's truth, "Remember man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." Christ crucified for our sins, calls upon us to follow Him, and to take our cross with manly fortitude even unto death. Now, indeed, "is the accepted time, these are the days of salvation." The God who forgave the Ninevites is prepared to forgive us. This is a time when He comes "not to call the just but sinners." The Lenten season has commenced in Montreal with a mission. At St. Patrick's it was opened on Sunday last by the Redemptorist Fathers, they are six in number:—

REV. C. W. RATHEK, Superior. REV. I. KEITY.
" F. MILLER, " I. SCHWARTZ.
" F. SIGL, " I. REEBOLM.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Miller. There were fully 5,000 people in the Church at Grand Mass, and the attendance at night was even larger than it was in the morning. The regulations at St. Patrick's are:—First Mass at 5 a.m. followed by instructions. Last Mass at 8 a.m. followed by instructions. Evening service, 7.30.

The first part of the Mission is reserved for women only—the latter part for men. During the first three days the children are to have a mission for themselves—"children" to include all under 15 years of age. So far the Mission at St. Patrick's promises well. The zeal of the Redemptorist Fathers has already aroused the congregation of St. Patrick's to pious emulation, and before the Mission is at an end, we may expect that many stray sheep will be brought back to the fold.

AT ST. ANN'S.

The Missioners are:—

REV. S. DOLN, Superior. REV. F. BANACH.
" J. WISSEK, " F. WALSH.

Here too enthusiastic fervour prevails, and we may expect good results. We are sanguine that these Missionaries will leave behind them a catalogue of good works, which shall bring rejoicings over the results they have accomplished. Many a one will say: "I will arise and go to my Father," during this holy season. Jerusalem shall rejoice over the return of many lost and erring children.

AT ST. BRIDGET'S.

A retreat began on last Sunday week for the Irish congregation. The retreat ended on Monday evening last, by Confirmation by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Rev. Father Glackmeyer, S.J., preached a most popular and beautiful sermon. He is an eloquent speaker. Over 1100 men and women communicated, while upwards of 30 adults were confirmed. This is surely a glorious record. Well may the pastor of St. Bridget's feel proud of the services which we chronicle to-day, and well may we all pray God to grant him further triumphs for his labours. The congregation of St. Bridget's have shewn themselves worthy of their priests, and the numbers "1100 communicants and 30 adults confirmed," proves what success has attended the "Sogarth Arouns." We can all rejoice at such results as these, and we can all too do some little act, to assist the good pastors in their work.

AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Here too good reports of the Mission are forthcoming. The Mission was opened by Father Glackmeyer, and the church was well filled with a fervent congregation. At this holy season—the most solemn of the year—it becomes us to pay especial attention to the duties which are imposed upon us. We learn from the Old and New Testaments, that fasting and prayer are indispensable parts of virtue. They are the means by which we make our bodies the living victims to God. "Fast, because thou hast sinned," says St. Basil; "and fast to prevent the danger of falling into sin." At the present moment we may all rejoice—although the Church is in mourning—still we may rejoice that Catholic piety is everywhere manifest among the faithful children of His Church, and that here particularly in Montreal, this holy season finds us devoutly thanking God for the advance which is evident in our Faith, all the world around.

"MARTYRS OF IRISH LIBERTY."

We publish on our second page Mr. O'Connor Power's splendid lecture on the "Martyrs of Irish Liberty." Mr. Power may well be proud of the reception he received from all quarters in Montreal. The Mechanics' Hall was never more crowded than it was during Mr. Power's lecture, and we are sure that we only echo the wish of every Irishman in the city, when we express the hope that he will soon visit us again. He lectured in Boston on Sunday.