

The True Witness
AND
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, June, 16 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
JUNE, 1876.
Friday, 16.—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. SS.
Saturday, 17.—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 18.—SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF CORPUS
CHRISTI.
Monday, 19.—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. SS.
Tuesday, 20.—Of the Octave. St. Silverius, Pope
and Martyr.
Wednesday, 21.—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.
Thursday, 22.—Octave of Corpus Christi.

PROCESSION SUNDAY.
On Sunday next, within the Octave of *Corpus Christi*, the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament will take place. It will leave the Church of *Notre Dame* (French Parish Church) at 9 A.M., and pass through St. James Street, Victoria Square, Craig, St. Antoine, Mountain, and St. Joseph Streets; returning by St. Joseph and *Notre Dame* Streets to the place whence it started.

We hope that every Catholic in Montreal will consider it a duty to take part in this act of homage to the Adorable Heart of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.
The "events" of the week have some of them been important, though the succession of what may be termed "events" in the strictest sense of the term, has not been as continuous as it has been our lot at times to record.

Europe, until within the past day or two, has retained its warlike appearance, though indications for the moment are, that the peace and good feeling of the continent will not just at this juncture be invaded.

The eldest son of the deposed Sultan has, it is reported, committed suicide, which some have taken to mean assassination by the instruments of Mehemet Murad who would thus place out of the way, the direct heir to the throne after himself.

The Emperor of Brazil, his Empress and suit arrived in town last week, and visited all the points of interest in the town. During his brief stay the Emperor made himself generally agreeable.

The Winslow case has again been the subject of diplomatic correspondence, and Lord Derby has expressed the hope that Secretary Fish will withdraw his objections to the additional whole, and thus enable a new treaty to be signed immediately. "George Sands," the authoress, among other notables, literary and otherwise is dead.

Sir A. T. Galt, has again been delivering himself on the subject of Church and State. This time at Sherbrooke. It is said he proposes to run for Parliament in South Ontario.

Another instance of Mahometan fanaticism has been recently reported from Tunis where a Jew was killed by a native shoemaker. Over the trial of the latter, the Bey himself, however, presided, and the murderer was soon after executed.

Instead of getting better the existing commercial depression is in some sections becoming intensified and many ocean going steamers of the first class are lying up in docks at Liverpool awaiting charter or freights. The like it is said has never been previously known.

Hostilities between Turkey and Herzegovina have for the present ceased, a sort of truce existing pending the promulgation of the Reforms which the Porte has promised to introduce. These consist of a representative assembly civil and religious liberty to all, and the deposition of the present Grand Vizier.

General Ignatieff the Russian Ambassador at the Porte has caused a sensation in Constantinople by the publication of a pamphlet in which he advocates the independence of the Christian Provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

A law suit is now going on in Montreal in which the *Herald* Printing and Publishing Co. are suing Mr. Workman, for the payment of his printing bills incurred during his canvass. Mr. Workman objects on the ground that the items were not personally authorized by himself or his accredited election agent.

The Ottawa Government have official information from Washington to the effect that instructions have been issued to the Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, N. Y., to allow Canadian vessels laden with imported goods to pass that port on a clearance to Albany and to any other intermediate port between Philadelphia and Albany under such conditions as would govern the navigation of United States barges and vessels going from Canada; but under such regulations as would apply to Foreign vessels generally when importing foreign cargoes but without regard to the several provisions which apply especially to imported goods transported in bond; and to allow free transit to all return cargoes destined for Canada. It is further stated that instructions similar in object will be issued to the Collectors of Customs at Buffalo and Oswego, N.Y., and Burlington, Vt., and to the Surveyor of Customs at Albany; and the Deputy Collector at Troy will be notified of these orders.

A serious fire took place at Quebec Monday night, many poor persons were rendered homeless by it.

The escape of the Fenian prisoners from Western Australia will prove to be rather a serious matter for Mr. Disraeli, upon whom considerable influence was brought to bear in vain, with a view to their amnesty.

A disastrous fire occurred in Kingston on Monday night. The loss is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,000.

In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, Sir Henry James, in accordance with notice given by him last week, asked Mr. Bourke, the Under Foreign Secretary, whether Secretary Fish's despatch of May 22nd, relating to the Winslow case, had been received by Lord Derby, and if so, whether there was any objection to lay it on the table of the House. Mr. Bourke, in reply, said the despatch had been received, but not answered yet; it could not, therefore, be communicated to the House at present.

Col. Guly died suddenly of congestion of the brain at his residence, Quebec, on Sunday evening. He will be remembered as one of the active politicians of the old colonial system. He took a distinguished part and gained considerable notoriety in suppressing the revolt of '37, and saw much active service in 1812.

The British House of Commons have read the second time the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which retains the House of Lords as a final Court of Appeal, and provides for a certain number of salaried Judges to sit in that House as Lords of Appeal.

Bishop O'Brien held a confirmation at Odessa, Ontario, on Sunday.

The trial of Dr. Strousberg, the famous railway speculator, began at Moscow last week. The counsel for some persons who were accused as his accomplices, asked for an adjournment of the trial, which was granted in spite of the protests of Strousberg's lawyers. It is understood that further proceedings will be postponed until December.

It is said that Prince Milan has sent his allegiance to Mourad, the new Sultan of Turkey.

Eastern Switzerland is suffering from inundations; the whole of the Canton of Thurgau is submerged.

The warfare between the Iron manufacturers and Puddlers, of which Pittsburg is the principal battleground, exhibits no signs of cessation.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench sitting in appeal, in Montreal have decided in the *Richelieu* and *Ontario Navigation Company*, appellants, vs. *Dickson Anderson*, that, inasmuch as the judgment from which the appeal was taken, had been delivered on the 10th of July, 1875, it was no judgment at all, the Superior Court having no jurisdiction, specially provided for, during the long vacation.

THE 12TH OF JULY.

For some years past our fellow-citizens of all classes, creeds and denominations have been congratulating each other on the perfect harmony and good will that reigns amongst us. The old asperities that caused such dissensions in times of excitement appeared to have died away, and even those who in other days were foremost in the fray felt a relief that the old feuds had been forgotten. It appears, however, that this state of things is too beautiful to last; and we are now threatened, through the medium of the Orange Association, with a renewal not only of the worst symptoms of the old disorders, but with the fatal results which that renewal is almost certain to bring with it. Our daily contemporaries have fully reported the meeting held by the Orangemen in this city at which it was resolved that the coming anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne should be celebrated here by a parade through the principal thoroughfares of the city. We are happy to note that whilst not one Protestant journal has said a word favorable to the determination, several have taken a bold stand and condemned the intended celebration in unmeasured terms. One thing is certainly very remarkable about the proceedings of the meeting referred to. We have carefully scanned the names of the promoters of the intended procession, and we have failed to notice amongst them a single individual who has ever made himself conspicuous in any shape or form as a public benefactor or as one who was ever identified with the progress and prosperity of our fair city in any degree whatsoever. Yet these persons undertake, for reasons best known to themselves to renew a practice which, in the past, was productive of the most disastrous consequences, and which threatens a like result in the future. We can hardly suppose that anything that may appear in the columns of this journal will have the effect of preventing the processionists from pursuing their course. We warn them nevertheless that on their heads must fall the full responsibility should any fatal consequences ensue from the act they have resolved upon. We feel satisfied that the Catholic population as a body will take no notice of the demonstration should it be held, but it is impossible to foresee what might be the result of the rash act of one individual either in the procession or out of it, and we put it to the most zealous of the order if, in his calm moments of reflection, he would consider that the glory of the display, if glory there be in it, could possibly compensate for the affliction of even one family plunged into mourning through its agency. We abstain from discussing the propriety of the proceedings; our daily contemporaries have already fully discussed the question; it is an old topic on which little, if anything, can be said that has not already been well expressed. We hope that better counsels may prevail than now seem to have caught the ear of rank and file of the Orange Association, and should they persist in their design, then we sincerely trust that the Catholic people of Montreal will pay no heed whatever to the demonstration, however galling it may be to their feelings. We are glad to notice that the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society has declined to form in the procession as a body, only four members of the Association having voted to do so, and we believe we are correct in saying that nineteenths of the Protestant population in the city are adverse to the proposed celebration.

ANOTHER NEW AGENT.

Mr. J. Kelly, 131 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, is hereby authorized to solicit subscriptions for this paper. We hope all whom he may call on for our behalf will receive him kindly.

APPOINTMENT.—Peter S. Murphy, Esq., of Montreal, has been named a member of the Council of Public Instruction, vice Mr. Desaulniers.

The Bracebridge Mechanics' Institute has ordered \$150 worth of new books for its library, which now contains 505 volumes.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

Rarely has any subject, not involving the interests of the whole kingdom given rise to such wide-spread comment as the defeat of the British Government in the House of Commons on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Not only has this matter been discussed and its results predicted in the English, Scotch and Irish press, but almost every newspaper of any importance in the Dominion has taken it up, and one and all condemn the Government for what they term its opposition to the expressed will of the vast majority of the Irish people on a subject that concerns their own private affairs. No one could have anticipated that matters would take such a turn, and, for our part, we feel that it is a lucky thing for those laboring for the Irish cause that the first blow should have been struck in connection with a subject which awakes such general interest and sympathy. That which the Irish representatives have had to contend against up to the present time, was the dogged determination that both parties in England seemed to have adopted, not to listen to their demands to have the voice of the Irish representation consulted in matters of a purely local nature. In fact the votes of the House show that on nearly every occasion when the Irish members were overwhelmingly in favor of certain measures affecting Irish interests, they were defeated by crushing majorities composed of Whigs as well as Tories. This subject of the Sunday closing movement seems to have opened the eyes of people who persistently refused to see anything in the Irish claims to justice heretofore. The general awakening of the press on this subject cannot fail to do good, and the principle once admitted that the expressed wish of the Irish people, through their representatives, should govern in matters affecting the Sister Isle, is the first step towards the great boon of Home Rule for which the whole Irish heart yearns. For so far the Home Rule party in the House of Commons has won the admiration of the world by the moderation of its course, the great ability not only of its leaders but of almost every member of the body and the patience they have evinced under the most cruel disappointments. This task is a difficult one and it is rendered more so by the impetuosity and imprudence of some amongst their own countrymen who feel it irksome to fight the tedious battle of constitutional agitation, but we have every faith in the final result and the defeat of the government on the Sunday closing bill trifling as it may appear now is most assuredly the fore runner of more decisive victories for the true friends of Ireland at an early day if they continue to receive the generous support of the great majority of the Irish people.

AT IT AGAIN.

Sir A. T. Galt is still on the rampage. He lectured a few days ago at Sherbrooke, giving a rehash of his Toronto tirade under the high sounding title of Church and State! If his ambition be, and we believe it is, to get into the Dominion Parliament, there to renege his political prestige, he must feel rather taken aback by the advice recently given him, to be content with a seat in the Quebec legislature (should he be able to get one), and there inaugurate a new era amongst the benighted French Canadians. He is told by the most ardent admirers of his late onslaught that he should be lost in the Dominion Parliament, and that having already earned for himself a great name, his patriotism ought to induce him to abandon all aspirations after prominence in the legislative halls of the Dominion, and to make this Province the theatre of his political—Evangelical—exploits. It is not surprising that the leading journals, both Conservative and Reform, should have thrown cold water on the ardor of the gallant knight—and give him to understand that his present campaign against Catholicism is *de trop*, but we can imagine with what bitterness he must have exclaimed *et tu Brute!* in reading the suggestion in the "only religious daily," that he should simmer down into a parish politician. Sir Alexander no doubt adopted his present course after due deliberation. Immediately following up the Huntington outburst his utterances indicate that certain politicians believe the Protestant horse the safest steed to ride into fame in the early future. The reception his addresses have met with by the leading organs of public opinion may have slightly disturbed his dreams. And we shall be very much disappointed if he does not ere long discover that he has made the grand mistake of his life, when by his sickly attempt at aping Gladstone, he thought to secure for himself the applause and everlasting gratitude of the Canadian people.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—OTTAWA.

Here is the case to which, we intimated last week, we would in this issue call the attention of the Minister of Education for Ontario. A Collegiate Institute in the sister province, we understand, ranks a degree higher than a Grammar School and a degree lower than a University. Established on a non-sectarian basis, it is supported by the municipality at large, differing in this from the common or public schools which, except in localities where there are not sufficient Catholics for separate school purposes, are sustained by taxes levied on Protestants only. There is an institution of this kind in Ottawa, a city about half Catholic and half Protestant in population, and where the best of feeling prevails. The Rev. T. D. Phillips, a clergyman of the Church of England, remarkable as well for his scholarly attainments as for his gentlemanly deportment, is Principal. His assistants on the staff are all Protestants, and all are gentlemen with a single exception, the Professor of French. This individual, called Marc Ami, is a Presbyterian Minister and local agent for the French Canadian Missionary Society. As a proselytizer he is notorious. Last winter he indited most insulting letters to the clergy in charge of the church in Hull, opposite Ottawa, announcing with much bombast a number of persons from Rome, the fruit of his labor in the vineyard. Later still he figured as bill-poster and trumpet-blower for the author of the "Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional," whom he brought to the Capital to lecture in his characteristic way in aid of the French Missionary work, slandering

and vilifying the people from whose pockets this Marc Ami draws his salary as a Professor in the non-sectarian Collegiate Institute. Just now he is we learn actively engaged in distributing copies of that infamous work which a Protestant journalist has aptly described as "a blast from hell," and subscribes to Chiquy's diatribes in the press.

The above are facts which we vouch for, and we respectfully ask the Minister of Education for Ontario to take them into consideration, and say if this Mr. Ami, a proselytizer, is a fit and proper person to retain on the staff of a non-sectarian institution like the Collegiate Institute. We don't want to injure him in any way, but we strongly object that Catholics should be compelled by law to pay him to injure and insult them. If he wants to devote his time and talents to purge Rome of its errors let him have a fair field and no favor. As it is, his position as a Professor in the Collegiate Institute, where some of the students are Catholics, favors him immensely, and gives it an unmistakable sectarian color which should be washed off without delay.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN ONTARIO.

A most important event has lately taken place in the elevation of the Province of Ontario into a special Provincialate of the Christian Brothers. The establishment of a Novitiate in the sister Province cannot fail to be productive of the most salutary results. To those who have witnessed the indefatigable efforts of the Christian Brothers in this Province, where in the city of Montreal alone there are over six thousand children attending their schools, the importance of the new movement will be manifest. The excellence of the educational training of the Christian Brothers is admitted on all sides. If the new Novitiate prosper, then we may expect to see the order performing even a more important part in the training of the youth in the Province of Ontario, than they are now doing here. His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario have expressed their appreciation of the undertaking in the warmest terms, and our contemporary, the *Irish Canadian*, hopes that the system of the Christian Brothers ere "many years will be the only one taught where ever a Catholic or separate school is established in Western Canada."

To make the movement successful it could not have been entrusted to more able or zealous management than that of Brother Arnold, Director of LaSalle Institute, who has been appointed Provincial. The result of his labors in Toronto is a guarantee of what may be expected from him in this more extended field of operations.

DOCTOR MEILLEUR'S BOOK.

The second edition of the work of Doctor Meilleur, superintendent of Education for Lower Canada entitled "Memorial de L'Education du Bas Canada" has been sent to us and we tender there for our thanks to the publishers. To the student of the history of this Province and more especially to those who take an interest in the rise and progress of the Educational movement, the work will prove very acceptable. In the preface to this edition the learned author says: "The Memorial of Education was hastily completed in 1853 with the intention of remodeling before handing it over to the press. Unforeseen circumstances prevented me from following the plan proposed and I was forced to publish the book in an incomplete condition." The present volume of some 450 pages is really a valuable addition to our literature, the doctor having had the opportunity of revising and completing his first publication. It is a valuable work especially as a book of reference and through it a great deal of rare and useful information concerning the progress of education in this Province will be preserved which might otherwise have been lost. It would be impossible for us to give anything approaching a sketch of the contents of the volume which commences with the early labors of the Recollets and brings us to the present day, giving the history of our various educational establishments and a resume of what they have done for the Province. All we can say is that the Lower Canada public owe the learned doctor a deep debt of gratitude for having put into an agreeable shape for the Canadian scholar a subject so full of pleasant and useful recollection. We think that the library of no Canadian gentleman can be considered complete without a copy of this interesting record which we hope will have a wide circulation.

The book is neatly printed by Leger Brousseau, Quebec.

THE LATE DR. GEORGE GRENIER.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of the late lamented George Grenier, M.D., for several years past, editor of the *Union Medicale*. The deceased doctor was a native of Montreal, he received his classical education at St. Mary's College in this city, and graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1865. He was a regular contributor to the press, and it was through his labors and great talents that the *Union Medicale* attained its high standing and wide-spread circulation as a Medical Journal. Although a very young man, he was chosen as professor of Anatomy in the faculty of Victoria College, a position which his failing health forced him to resign. He then became one of the attendant physicians of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. At the time of his death he had scarcely completed his 31st year. He was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues and by all who knew him, as well on account of his great learning as for his many amiable qualities as a gentleman.

LE FOYER DOMESTIQUE.—The third number of this excellent publication has reached us, and we are happy to say is quite equal in merit to the two former issues. If the staff of the Foyer can manage to maintain its present high tone, their Magazine bids fair to surpass anything of the kind as yet attempted in the French language in the Dominion.

The *Charlottetown New Era* states that John McKenzie, who is now undergoing two years' imprisonment with hard labor, for an assault with intent to commit rape, was recently exposed in a convict's dress on a pillory erected on a public square for one hour. A large crowd witnessed his disgrace.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

It was with a feeling of regret that, a few days ago, we heard that the Orangemen and Young Britons of this city had determined to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne by a public party procession. It struck us as if, from the proceedings of the meeting, the brethren conceived that all the Protestantism of Montreal was centered in the membership of the Lodges, and from them was radiated all of the same element which was to be found outside. We notice that the same subject came up for discussion at the meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, when a Mr. D'Olier moved that the society, as a body, attend divine service in the Cathedral on the 12th July. He urged that "the gathering on that day was in substance of true religion, and should have the countenance of all Protestants." He did not like to see a people who had a religion afraid to show it, and who openly saw laws of the land defied. We would like to know what religion there is in, or what support is given to religion, by a procession in which is carried a yellow flag, and at which bands of music play such airs as are peculiar on such celebrations. More bad blood has been created by these processions than in any other way, and though we doubt not that the procession might pass through our streets quietly enough, a feeling would undoubtedly be created which years would be unable to remove. Can we afford to destroy the present good feeling that on the whole exists; and are we now in duty bound, "for the sake of religion," to fling down a challenge to those who do not hold the protestant faith? We had hoped that though these party demonstrations had been imported into Upper Canada, and into some parts of the Eastern Townships, that we should not see them in Montreal. We trust that our Orange friends will pause before they take a step which may be productive of the most serious consequences. We had understood that "defiance, not defiance," was one of the mottoes of the order—one, it is true, which, unhappily, has been ignored in Ireland; it is also to be repudiated here? Is it right that we should have these processions? One of the duties of man as defined in the Sacred writings, is for each one of us to love his neighbour as himself; and is it an evidence of love to wound his susceptibilities? If it is, by all means let us have these processions. Until convinced to the contrary, we are of a different opinion. Is there any utility in such demonstrations? There are some people who hold to the doctrine, that the end justifies the means; but is there any good object to be subserved? Will the cause of religion be advanced by the persistence of such course? We think not; for the love that is supposed to be at the base of religion could not fail to give place to hate. Is it advisable to have such turns-out? Upon this point we differ with our Orange friends. We have shown that there was no right or useful object to be attained; and now let us look the question squarely in the face. Protestants are here resident among a people who hold different views to their own—people who feel strongly upon this point, and by whom the proceedings would be looked upon as an insult to themselves and to their religion. Some of them might deem it their duty to oppose the carrying out of the project, and then what might we not expect? We would advise all order-loving Protestants to set their faces against the procession, and to use all their influence to prevent this wanton, reckless hurling of defiance at our fellow-citizens of the Roman Catholic faith. We are convinced that it is only a few hot bloods who want to exhibit themselves and be candidates for martyrdom. We have no doubt that we are quite as good Protestants as these demonstrative gentlemen, but our common sense, our self-respect, our love of order, and our regard for the feelings of all our neighbours would prevent our walking round as is now proposed. Some people have said that if the Irish Catholics celebrate St. Patrick's Day, why should not the Protestants keep the Twelfth of July? There is no analogy between the two cases, St. Patrick's Day is the anniversary of all Irishmen, and if the Irish Protestants do not utilize that day it is their own fault. St. George's Day is that of Protestant and Catholic alike, and so is St. Andrew's. For our own part we cannot see any reason for even national processions, they are rapidly falling into disuse and we doubt not before long will be altogether a thing of the past. It is perfectly proper to hold thanksgiving services upon the days we have named, but does a procession made up of a dozen persons, headed by a band, and carrying flags and emblems, make the sentiment of thankfulness any more heartfelt? Whatever plausible pretext there may be for a national procession, there is none for one of a sectarian character. We commend the consideration of this subject—for it is one of vital importance—to the most serious consideration, and we trust that the result will be that the attempt to revive bitterness, which are neither ours individually, nor those of our country, will be abandoned for once and forever. Mr. D'Olier remarked that "he did not like to see a people who had a religion afraid to show it." We have not yet seen such a people. The Protestants of Montreal are known as such, and as such have the respect of those who think differently from them. How about "this open defiance of the laws." Mr. D'Olier did not make out a case of that kind. We have seen no open defiance of law, we see none to-day and where that gentleman finds the ground for his remark, which seems to us gratuitous, we are at a loss to see. We are in what we all feel to be a free country, where the law protects even the humblest subject, but we must say that, relying upon that protector, it is an imposition upon that law for the subject, humble or otherwise, to make demands upon it and its instruments, on account of proceedings which are in no way sanctioned by a sense of right, utility or advisability.—*Montreal Herald.*

The *Edinburgh Review*, for April, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, is now on our table. Contents as follows:—Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; Recent Scotch Novels; Railway Receipts and Railway Losses; Lord Mayo's Indian Administration; Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce; Lord Albuquerq's Reminiscences; Capponi's History of the Republic of Florence; Secondary Education in Scotland; Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The *Westminster Review*, for April, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The contents are as follows:—Our Colonial Empire; The Legal Position of Women; Scottish Universities; Ouida's Novels; Rousselet's Travels in India; "Free Will" and Christianity; The Civil Service; Contemporary Literature. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.—A collection of music for advanced players.—June, 1876, J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York. Terms: \$4 per year, payable in advance; single numbers, 50 cts. Contents:—Magic Bells, by Kinkel; Sad is my Heart, by Beetz; Birdie's Morning Song, by Satter; Cassez on to Venezia, by Jaell.

From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed "to the Publisher."

We have received *Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for June.*

Goderich people find it difficult to get rid of their surplus American money.