

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 195, Fortification Lane, by
J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the
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The True Witness can be had at the News Depots,
Single copies, 5 cts.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1874.

Friday, 7—The Seven Brothers, MM.
Saturday, 8—Of the Immaculate Conception.
Sunday, 9—Seventh after Pentecost.
Monday, 10—St. Anacleto, P. M.
Tuesday, 11—St. Bonaventura, B. C.
Wednesday, 12—St. Henry, C.
Thursday, 13—Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the bitter war against the Catholic Church, the Protestant government of the very Protestant State of Wurtemberg makes a refreshing exception. That all feelings of justice are not laid aside there, is shown by the recent proceedings for the erection of a Catholic church at Tubingen. Government itself asked the Lower House for a grant of 107,600 florins for this purpose. The *Köln-Volkszeitung* remarks: "Not a quarter of our Parliament belongs to the Catholic Church, and in the Lower House the National-Liberals have the upper hand. From what they do everywhere against Catholics, and from the opposition of the Catholics in Wurtemberg during the last elections, we had every reason to fear that the money would be refused, or only a smaller sum granted. A strong minority in the Finance Committee voted for only 65,000 florins, charged with burdensome conditions. But the result in the House was the grant of the whole sum, by sixty-three votes against eighteen. A serious difference has arisen between the Prussian Government and Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Prince-Arch bishop of Prague. The county of Glatz, which forms part of his diocese, is in the Prussian dominions, and the other day the Prince-Archbishop, wishing to consecrate a newly built church, and to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation, sent notice of his intention to the Prussian Government. The answer which His Eminence received from the authorities at Berlin was to the effect that the new Church laws having now come into operation, his ministrations on Prussian territory could not be permitted.

L'Union has been suspended for a fortnight by the French Government, partly because of its attack on the Septennate, and also because it published the Manifesto of Count de Chambord. The political situation in France is said to be serious. The Legitimists are endeavouring to oust the present Ministry on the matter of the suspension of *L'Union*. It is stated, however, that MacMahon will refuse to accept their resignation in case of defeat.

The decision of the Bavarian Parliament in the case of Count Fugger has given lively offence to the Berlin press. It will be remembered that Count Fugger is a Jesuit, and had protested against the application to him of the law of internment or banishment, on the ground of certain Constitutional privileges possessed by the famous family to which he belongs.—The Bavarian Assembly has decided the point, though by a small minority, in his favor, and the *Spenerische Zeitung* turns upon it, and declares that "the situation of Bavaria is inconceivable; that its Parliament is traitorous to the fatherland, its Government incapable, and its Sovereign continually oscillating from one side to the other; and that all this is the consequence of the particularism of the small States; adding, that Bavaria must be purely and simply incorporated into the German Empire." Nor is Bavaria the only State on which the Berlin newspapers are casting a covetous eye. Several of them express great astonishment and displeasure that portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh should be so extensively circulated among the inhabitants of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They declare that it is a monstrous thing that an English Prince should be allowed to succeed to a German Duchy, and insinuate, that if the reigning Dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Brunswick should die without direct issue, advantage should be taken of the circumstance to convert both these Duchies into Reichslander, or immediate dependencies of the Empire.

The Carlists again invested Bilbao on all

sides except towards the sea. Despatches from Madrid say it is supposed that active operations will be resumed by the Republicans in Navarre within a fortnight. The Government of Bilbao having been much weakened by the departure of reinforcements to the Army of the North has withdrawn from its advanced positions outside of the town. The abandoned lines were immediately occupied by the Carlists. Specials from Madrid say the two Generals who resigned from the Army of the North are well known supporters of the pretensions of the Prince of Asturias, Generals Moriones and Lazerna, Radicals, have been appointed in their places, Santander is threatened by strong bands of Carlists. The authorities have telegraphed for reinforcements. Several Republican war ships are in position to shell the approach to the city. Excitement runs high at Versailles. The Legitimist Deputies, to the number of one hundred, have decided to vote against the Ministry. They have drawn up an order censuring the Government for its misuse of power conferred by the state of siege, avoiding any mention of the manifesto of the Count de Chambord or the suppression of *L'Union*.—The position of the Ministry is critical. It is thought some changes will be unavoidable even if the counter coalition in favor of Perrier's bill should succeed. An early dissolution of the Assembly is expected as the result of the present state of affairs.

GOLDEN WEDDING IN THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—It has been our agreeable privilege to witness on the 30th ult. one of these family festivals which are of rare occurrence in one's life. The Rev. Mother Forbes, Superioress of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, was about to celebrate her golden wedding or the fiftieth anniversary of her religious profession in the community of the Grey Nuns. For thirty-six years has the reverend mother been connected with the institution of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, 21 years as Superioress of that house and 15 years as manager of other establishments founded previously for the care of Irish orphans. Her great wisdom and prudence in the government of the house, her tender charity for the children confided to her care, her amiable and graceful simplicity in all her social intercourse, have surrounded her with general friendship, esteem and veneration. It was to give public testimony of such feelings that on the eve of that celebration, the Rev. Father Dowd and the clergy of St. Patrick's Church presented her their sincere congratulations acknowledging with heartfelt thanks the numerous services she had rendered to the Irish of Montreal.

The ladies of charity by whose worthy endeavors the institution is partly supported had met also in one of the rooms of the Asylum, and there after many kind greetings and wishes for many more happy years, they presented her with a beautiful bouquet of a pyramidal form in the centre of which was a hidden treasure of one hundred and fifty-two dollars in gold.—This testimonial, as was afterwards remarked by Rev. Father Dowd, was only one of the numerous acts of zeal and self-sacrifice often repeated in former days by these generous Ladies. On this occasion it possessed the double merit of being a worthy expression of their veneration for Rev. Mother Forbes and of being of most appropriate usefulness to the Institution.

The children of the Asylum were also prepared to greet their beloved and kind Superioress. The clergy and Ladies of Charity were invited into the boys' room. There the boys standing on a high platform at one end of the room, intoned with all the vigor of their lungs a very cheerful song prepared for the occasion; a full orchestra under the management of Rev. Sister Devins, accompanied the chorus and formed a beautiful ensemble agreeable to hear. An address was then read by one of the boys, and presented with a bouquet to the Reverend Mother. The same ceremonies addresses, songs and bouquets were repeated in the little orphan girls' room. The children dressed in their Sunday attire, with their cheerful countenance and healthy appearance presented a beautiful group to behold; their singing so sweet and so perfect, the address repeated by one of the orphan girls, with so much precision and with all the inflexions of a trained orator, made it a very interesting scene.

The following day the Trustees of the Institution presented their respects and congratulations to Rev. Mother Forbes, and wished to be present at the dinner they had ordered themselves for the children. They were struck with the perfect composure, the silent attitude of the children, with so many delicacies around to tempt their natural greediness. The fete was completed in the evening by the visit of several young men who had been former pupils of Sister Forbes, and who came on this occasion to renew their gratitude for the many cares they had received at her hands. The Rev. Mother may well feel proud of the many

kindnesses and warm sympathies shown to her on this anniversary.

Such a celebration may perhaps never occur again; but this one will long live in the memory of all the friends of the orphan asylum; it has brought into prominence the many good results which the children and society in general have derived from that Institution.—May it long live to produce more fruits and prove to be a blessing to the City of Montreal.

HIGHER EDUCATION.—The advertisement headed "College of Ottawa" is most deserving of attention. Its perusal clearly shows, that the chartered College of Ottawa will henceforward take its stand side by side with the most advanced Educational Establishments of the Dominion. The new Programme of Studies, briefly alluded to in the aforesaid advertisement, is of high and comprehensive scope, and in every way up to the standard of excellence befitting an Institution endowed with University powers. It is moreover suited to meet the requirements of the youth of every class, whether destined for Commerce or for the Liberal Professions.

The course of Civil Engineering, now introduced for the first time, cannot fail to be looked upon as most desirable in our young Dominion, with its vast territory and unlimited resources, which, for long years to come, will call upon the engineering skill of hundreds of our hardy enterprising youth for development. This course has been laid down in detail by several most competent professional gentlemen of Ottawa, where, likewise, able Professors for this branch can easily be procured.

The Collegiate or Classical Course is such as to give a thorough literary, scientific, and Philosophical training. At its close, the Diploma of "Bachelor of Arts," an undeniable testimonial of talent and high mental culture, will be conferred on successful candidates for this honor. The still more honorable title of "M. A." will afterwards be awarded to those who give proof of superior talent and proficiency.

The student who shall have successfully followed out this Programme, will be fit to take his stand in the most prominent, influential, and responsible positions, and do honor to himself and his country, and to his loving parents, whose many sacrifices in his behalf, he will then be able amply to repay.

As our population is becoming more and more alive to the educational interests of the rising generation, and as the College of Ottawa occupies a most central and influential position, a position most advantageous for acquiring a thorough knowledge of English and French, the two dominant languages of our vast Confederation, we may reasonably trust soon to see this a largely attended flourishing Institution.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.—The Roman correspondent of the New York Herald gives an interesting account of the arrival in Rome of the American pilgrims, their reception by the Holy Father and the Pontifical Court, and the behavior of the Italian Liberal gentry towards them. It appears that these rowdies, too cowardly to be insolent within reach of the muscular American arm, used the press as a bow wherewith to shoot harmless shafts of ridicule at the strangers, who treated them with the contempt which they deserved. The Herald correspondent assures us that the insults of the Liberals were wiped clean out by the cordial welcome of the Catholic party and its representative journals. In Rome and throughout Italy there are, it is evident, thousands who still adhere to their Pope-King, the wisest and best of Rulers.

We don't know whether the Holy Father meant to pronounce himself in favor of Republicanism and against Monarchy when he said: "The United States is the only country where I am really Pope in the eyes of the Government. I am always afraid lest European Governments shall control my acts; whereas I can freely send pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its Government." Perhaps—and it is most likely—the Pope did include among those European Governments that of France, that of Spain, and that of Switzerland, each a red-hot Republic, and withal—well, the least said is better. After all, then, his speech may not be an item for Catholic Monarchists alone, and some of our pious Catholic Republicans might meditate upon it with profit to themselves.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 30th, Mr. Butt moved his resolution in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. In his speech he maintained that the principle of Home Rule involved no disturbance of the Constitution; he pointed out the wide-spread discontent that prevailed in Ireland, and appealed to the House to adopt his resolution. Up rose the Attorney-General for Ireland who gave an emphatic denial to every one of the propositions which Mr. Butt had advanced, and condemned the agitation for Home Rule as mischievous. He was followed by a loyal Orange M.P. from

Ulster, and the Marquis of Hartington (Liberal) who said that the great bulk of Irishmen do not desire Home-Rule. His statement must have been made with very cool impudence in face of a large majority of Irish members who are pledged to support the motion. The debate was adjourned until the 2nd inst. It was easy to predict the result of the vote.—Tories of the old school, Conservatives, Whigs, and Liberals, with very few exceptions, combined and rejected the resolution by a vote of 458 nays, to 61 yeas. The interests of the Empire demand the sacrifice of Ireland!

The Catholics of New Brunswick have succeeded in electing only four representatives, two from Gloucester and two from Kent. In all the other counties "true blues" have been returned. However, the friends of separate schools are not going to throw up the sponge. We notice that Mr. Duffy, Q.C., has sailed for England to endeavor to secure a decision against the legality of the present Act. Let us hope that he may succeed. M. J. W.

NOTRE DAME DE WILLIAMSTOWN.—The midsummer examination of the pupils attending the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, was held on Monday, 22nd ult. The Rev. Father MacCarthy conducted the exercises, which occupied about six hours, during which the several classes were carefully questioned in the usual branches constituting a thorough French and English education.

It is but just to the young ladies and their devoted teachers to say the examination was all that could be desired, creditable to the pupils and honorable to the nuns, proving beyond doubt that nothing is neglected to secure the advancement of those confided to their care.

The distribution of premiums took place on Thursday evening, 2nd inst., in presence of a large and highly respectable audience, Protestant and Catholic.

The grand hall of the Academy was beautifully decorated, surpassing even former years. The stage represented a splendid drawing-room, and when crowded with the lovely children, robed in purest white, presented a most charming sight.

The programme was rich and varied, and was satisfactorily carried out, even in the most minute detail. The French and English dialogues were very well given; the eloquent delivery, the ease and grace of the young ladies winning the admiration of the audience. The music, vocal and instrumental, would have done honor to any Institution in Canada. An Operatic Overture, played by twenty hands, in most brilliant style, convincingly showed that the musical instruction imparted in this House is of the highest order. "Le Chant Montagnard"—solo and chorus—was artistically rendered and elicited the most flattering applause.

Where all acquitted themselves well, it might be invidious to particularize, else we might mention certain young ladies from Quebec, New York, Boston, and GLENGARRY whose musical talent we have rarely seen surpassed even in the largest boarding schools.—Costly and elegant needlework, ottomans, divans, cushions, &c., &c., and a quantity of plain sewing, beautifully done, formed a rich and attractive pyramid at one corner of the stage.

On the conclusion of the programme, handsome prizes were awarded to the young ladies, twelve of whom received silver crosses, for assiduity; the medal of excellence, by the vote of her companions, being conferred on Miss Shannon, of Montreal, who, in most feeling terms, delivered the Valedictory.

The Rev. Father MacCarthy then addressed the fair pupils in truly fatherly words, congratulating them on the evening's entertainment which so fittingly crowned the close of the Ninth Year of this Institution, which, at the lowest possible rate, imparts a course of instruction—we say it advisedly—second to none in the Dominion.

In the absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Horan, it was hoped the V. Rev. Dean and Vicar General of St. Andrew's would have presided, but unfortunately ill-health prevented. Of the Rev. Clergy, the revered pastor of St. Raphael's was the only one able to attend. The Rev. Fathers McDonell, Spratt, and Corbett being detained by important duties at home.

The classes will re-open on the 1st of September. Parents and guardians will find it to their advantage to patronize this admirable establishment. VISITOR.

FEAST OF SS. PETER AND PAUL, Windsor, Ont., 1874.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
DEAR SIR,—As it is some time now, since your correspondent of the West End of Ontario has given you any trouble, I hope you will not refuse the following brief account of Catholic doings amongst us.

It is perhaps not known to the majority of your readers that the county of Essex has a Catholic population of some 15,000 souls, distributed into nine different parishes, none of them containing less than two hundred, and

several, three and four hundred families.—During the last few years several large and beautiful churches have been erected to the glory of God, others have been repaired and enlarged; one is still in the course of erection.

I need not say anything about the grand new church of St. Alphonsus at Windsor, of which all your readers have heard, and which was consecrated on the 1st of July last; since then it has received interior improvements to the amount of four or five thousand dollars.—

Next comes that large and commodious brick church at Belle River, which is complete all but the spire, and which is due to the untiring zeal and energy of the Rev. Father Tahan.—

Next, in order, but to my notion, inferior to neither of the two already mentioned, comes the church of St. Ann's (Rye Gate.) Here, the pastor, the Rev. Father Andrieux, merits a special honorable mention. In a comparatively poor country Parish, with hardly any outside help, a church has been erected which many a city Parish would be proud to possess. Another large and elegant brick church is now being built at Maidstone Cross, at a cost of between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars.

The Pastor, Rev. Father Delahunty, and many others with him, are of opinion that this church, when completed, will be the most stylish church edifice in the county of Essex, and I think they will not be disappointed. The old cathedral of Sandwich is also being repaired and enlarged at a cost of \$20,000. Then that fine stone church of Amherstburg, through the zeal and unceasing labors of the Very Revd. Dean Laurent, has received the addition of a tower which can not have cost less than \$7,000 and moreover, has been renewed and frescoed in splendid style at a cost of some \$4,000 more.

In the remaining three Parishes large and commodious frame churches and parochial houses have also been erected within the last five or six years. I may add that in the town of Windsor, they are just now laying the foundations for a large and magnificent Catholic school house, which will cost about \$15,000 and will afford ample accommodation for 500 children.

From this rapid recapitulation, your readers may be enabled to judge what progress our holy religion has been making in this western corner of Ontario, within the last few years. Now you will allow me to say a few words about our college and our convents.

The college of the Assumption, situated at Sandwich, after experiencing many ups and downs, before it came into the possession of the Rev. Basilian Fathers, is now in a most prosperous condition, in fact it stands second to none of our Catholic educational establishments for boys in Canada. I had the good luck, the other day, to be present at the closing exercises, and I must say that what I saw and heard surpassed by far anything that I might have anticipated. I confess that if I had any boys to send to college for either a commercial or a classical training, I would most unhesitatingly send them to the Assumption College. The number of boarding scholars during the scholastic year just concluded was, I am told, 75, besides a number of day scholars from Sandwich, Windsor and Detroit. Besides the Assumption college, we have also in Essex two educational establishments for young ladies, one at Amherstburg and the other at Windsor, both under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

St. Mary's Academy of Windsor has only ten years of existence, yet in point of numbers and efficiency it has attained a rank second to no other similar institute in the Province. The exercises of the annual commencement took place last Thursday in St. Alphonsus' Hall, in the presence of a very large audience. It was certainly the best and most interesting affair of the kind I have ever had the good fortune to witness. Every one present agreed in saying that the performance was as perfect as human beings could possibly make it.

The whole was concluded by a few remarks by Very Rev. V. G. Bruyere, and a masterly discourse on Christian education by Rev. Father Ferguson, Professor of Rhetoric in Assumption College. At the conclusion, Rev. Father Wagner, Pastor of the Parish and chaplain of St. Mary's Academy, announced that the school would reopen on the 1st day of September next.

The convent is a large and substantial brick building, capable of giving accommodation to at least 100 boarding scholars. I am informed that the number of pupils who received instruction at St. Mary's Academy during the scholastic year just concluded was 120, of whom 80 were boarders.

But I must stop, for fear of taking up too much of your valuable space. Before concluding, however, I feel bound to say, that if Catholicity is so prosperous in Western Ontario (for what I have said of the prosperous condition of our Holy Religion in Essex may be said of every other county in the Diocese of London) we may, after God, thank our good and holy Bishop Mgr. Walsh, who, since he has taken charge of the Diocese of London, seems to have infused new life into both priests and people, and fired all our hearts with new zeal and energy, so that things which before seemed impossible are now being everywhere accomplished. Yours truly, S. C.