

## The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 696, Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES.  
G. E. CLEEK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued be terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1867.

## ECCLÉSIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1867.

Friday, 4—St. Francis d'Assise, O.  
Saturday, 5—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 6—Seventeenth of Pentecost. St. Rose.  
Monday, 7—St. Bruno, O.  
Tuesday, 8—St. Bridget, W.  
Wednesday, 9—SS. Denis and Others, M. M.  
Thursday, 10—St. Francis of Borgia.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Piedmontese government has at last been compelled, by fear of consequences, to take energetic action against Garibaldi, and his brother filibusters. To the proclamation issued by Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi refused to yield obedience; and the result was that he was arrested, and conveyed to the fortress of Alexandria. He was offered liberty to retire to Caprera upon condition of giving his parole that he would abstain from all efforts to stir up insurrection in the Pontifical States, but this he at first refused to give. He has at last consented.

There was great excitement in Florence when the news arrived there. The revolutionists or "roughs" as we call them in this country, mustered in force, and made so serious a demonstration that it was deemed necessary to call upon the military to disperse them. After a little rioting order was restored. All the arms, and munitions of war destined for the raid upon Rome have been seized by the Piedmontese authorities.

We suppose that henceforward Victor Emmanuel will find himself in a position of bitter antagonism with the revolutionary party, generally; and in particular with the immediate partisans of Garibaldi, the man to whom he is indebted for his Neapolitan plunder, the tool whom he and his unprincipled minister Cavour used to stir up insurrection against the other Italian sovereigns. This is what might have been foreseen from the first. Victor Emmanuel's role is to be a king: the policy of the Garibaldi party logically carried out leads to the deposition of all kings; and hence war between the two men was inevitable, from the beginning. Neither does it seem very doubtful what the end will be. Victor Emmanuel is what he is, through the party to whom he is now in opposition. He is the creature of the Revolution, and whether the latter succeed or succumb, his fate seems sealed. He will be set aside as no longer needed, should its principles triumph; and should these be crushed, there can be little doubt but that he will be stripped of the plunder that the Revolution brought him. In either case his game is pretty well played out.

Later telegrams announce that armed demonstrations and disturbances had occurred at Udine sixty miles from Venice. Bands of men composed of Garibaldians paraded the streets clamoring for revolution; and throughout the Peninsula the partisans of the imprisoned filibuster seem bent upon bringing the matter to a crisis. Victor Emmanuel thus disowned by the Revolution, and by his own act incapacitated from appealing to the principle of authority, has issued a proclamation for an extraordinary session of Parliament.

Fears were entertained that the riots at Manchester would provoke to imitation at Dublin; and that efforts would be made to rescue one of the Fenian convicts named Moriarty, now undergoing his sentence. The government is on the alert, and forty of the convicts hitherto imprisoned in Ireland, have been shipped to Portland for safe keeping. Rumors of Fenian cruisers off the coast of Kerry are again rife, and a number of gunboats have been stationed on the North and South to prevent any attempts at a landing.

It is now said that the trial of Jefferson Davis late President of the Confederate States will take place in November at Richmond. It is also admitted on all hands that the proclamation taxing him with complicity in the cowardly assassination of President Lincoln, contained an unfounded calumny. An epidemic is said to have broken out in the quarantine ground New York. The disease bears a close resemblance to what is

called the Black Typhus, of which some cases have appeared in Ireland, reminding one by some of its symptoms of the terrible "Black Death" of the 14th century.

The remains of the lamented Sir Frederick Bruce were sent home in the steamer China. Every possible mark of respect to the deceased statesman and diplomatist was displayed by the Washington authorities.

The report reaches us, but through U. States channels, that the Sultan has peremptorily declined to accede to the demands of the Czar for the cession of Crete to Greece, and for the granting of certain political privileges to Christians. It is further stated that the Greeks are weary of their King, and propose to set up a republic.

WESTPORT, Sept. 21st, 1867.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Mr. Editor,—On Sunday, the 15th of Sept., His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston held a Confirmation in this mission. His Lordship arrived here on the Saturday evening previous, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. W. Barrett, who, with the Rev. J. J. Chisholm, D. D., of Perth, and the Parish Priest, Rev. J. M. J. Graham, constituted the number of ecclesiastics present.

The sun arose on the eventful Sunday, bright and beautiful. Every one was delighted; not a countenance but beamed with content and anticipated pleasure. At nine o'clock, Mass was celebrated by Dr. Chisholm, at which the candidates made their First Communion. It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see the ranks of white robed girls and little boys approach the Holy Table for the first time, and receive their Lord and Redeemer into their young and pure hearts. Surely the angels of God must have looked upon the scene with complacency, and the God of angels with merciful consideration.

The Rev. Doctor addressed the children in a few remarks, reminding them of the great action they had just performed, and the important results which would certainly follow the ineffable grace of a good Communion.

At half-past ten o'clock, Mass was said by the Rev. W. Barrett. After the celebration, His Lordship ascended the Altar steps and delivered a touching discourse to the little ones before him.

By Baptism, they had been made admitted into the ranks of the children of God; by Confirmation, they were strengthened by the plenitude of the Holy Ghost, armed like valiant soldiers, and prepared for the good fight. By Baptism we are regenerated into eternal life; by Confirmation, disciplined for that combat which death alone shall terminate. In the one we are washed from the stain of original sin; in the other, fortified. In Baptism we become Christians; in Confirmation, perfect Christians. Hence the essential difference between a person Confirmed and one not so. He who is only baptized is like an infant, feeble and timid; he who is confirmed is like a soldier, ever ready to combat for the good cause; ready to withstand the assaults of the world, the flesh, and the devil; ready to contend against error and vice.

His Lordship concluded his remarks by an affecting appeal to the children to preserve in their souls the great graces they had that day received.

Having concluded, His Lordship proceeded to the administration of the great Sacrament, and truly to a Christian heart, a more edifying sight could not be witnessed. Two hundred and seventeen children approached the rails, and received the Holy Mark which shall remain for time and eternity upon their brows. The piety, recollection and modest demeanor of these little ones of God's Church expressed the mighty influences and divine power of our common Mother, and the care she bestows upon the least of the flock. The least? Oh, no! the child is as the apple of the eye to the Spouse of Christ.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, His Lordship again addressed the children, reminding them of the great favors they had received that day, and beseeching them never to lose sight of God's benefits nor forget His great love for them. They were, now strong and perfect Christians,—let them, then, show in the future, their appreciation of such a dignity, by nobly and perseveringly contending for the cause of truth, and virtue. Let them so act throughout life, that when they should stand before the tribunal of Jesus Christ, no action of the past might contradict their profession of the present.

When His Lordship had concluded, a pleasing task yet remained,—the blessing of a statue to the Most Immaculate Mother of God. The statue, a splendid casting, was purchased from the well-known firm of the Messrs. Sadler. It stands almost six feet high, with the pedestal included.

His Lordship, in spite of the fatigue consequent on the long ceremony preceding, gave a clear and admirable exposition of the Catholic doctrine of devotion to the Blessed Mother of God, His remarks were listened to with remarked attention

especially on the part of the many Protestants present.

Thus ended a day which shall be long remembered in Westport—a day fraught with blessings to the faithful—a day of grace and benediction. An impulse has been given to religion which, let us pray God, may be felt when the actors in the scene are mouldering in their graves.

A very beautiful banner, used in the procession, was a gift from the good nuns of Holy Cross, St. Joseph Co., Indiana, to the Parish Priest.

Miss Hannah Chisholm, sister of Dr. Chisholm, presided at the melodeon, assisted by Miss J. Graham, Mr. Stanley and others.

On Monday, the 16th, His Lordship started for Philippsville, fifteen miles distant from Westport. Here he confirmed fifty-one children; and gave a thorough instruction both before and after the reception of the Sacrament.

Next morning, the 17th, the Holy Sacrament was administered at the Kitley Church, nine miles from Philippsville. This Church belongs to the jurisdiction of the zealous parish priest of Smith's Falls, Rev. M. Clune. Thirty seven children received Confirmation.

After all was concluded His Lordship started for Smith's Falls, accompanied in his carriage by the Rev. pastor,—Rev. Fathers Harty Barrett, Graham, &c., followed. The day was oppressively warm, and this, taken together with the fatigue incidental to so protracted and continuous an administration of the Great Sacrament will give some faint idea of the labor undergone by the Supreme pastor of the diocese.

The Church at Smith's Falls was very prettily decorated with evergreens, as were also the other churches hitherto mentioned. The altar was a real gem and displayed a great deal of taste in the ladies who arranged it. Chief amongst those were Mrs. Le Clair and Miss Tierney. The names of the others I could not ascertain, or I would have sent you their names. Where all deserve credit it is rather delicate to particularize.

His Lordship sang High Mass, with Revs. Messrs. O'Brien, of Brockville, and McCarthy of Williamstown, respectively Deacon and sub Deacon. Rev. Walter Barrett, master of Ceremonies. Among the Clergy in the choir, I noticed Revs. Fathers Roche, of Prescott; Harty, of Kemotville; Clune, of Smith's Falls; and last, though not least, the Very Rev. Father Mackey, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

After the Gospel, the Rev. Father O'Brien preached a powerful sermon on the "Unity of the Church," proving conclusively that to the Catholic Church and no other could such a proud and distinctive mark belong. By an accurate chain of reasoning, the reverend gentleman showed the fallacy of all other claims except that of the true Spouse of Christ, and concluded an hour and a half's discourse with a fine peroration that went straight to the hearts of the large assembly,—Catholic and Protestants,—that had the privilege of listening to him.

After the conclusion of the Divine Mystery, His Lordship addressed the candidates, 144 in number, and the proceeded with the administration.

In the evening the Bishop started on the train for Perth, there to continue the good work and leave the brightness of the Holy Spirit upon the innocent souls of hundreds who eagerly awaited his coming.

How consoling to the heart of a true pastor is this outpouring of divine grace upon the souls entrusted to his charge! Worldly philosophy scoffs at such things, but the ways of God are not men's ways. The heart is His Kingdom on earth; professions are nothing. How truly affecting is this long array of the little children of His predilection, bowing their guileless heads upon the bosom of their tender Mother the Church, and receiving, without any doubt or reservation the God-given truths of Revelation. What a rebuke to the proud self-sufficiency that too often, alas! leads even pretended children of our Common Mother to forget Her teaching and sneer at the very blessings She offers them. Let us pray that not one of those who received Confirmation shall ever forget the Gift or the Giver.

SPECTATOR.

On Thursday morning, 26th ult., His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, received the vows of a postulaut for admission into the holy society of the Sisters of the Ursuline Convent of that city. On the same day, the Grand Vicar Taschereau assisted at a similar ceremony for the admission of several servants of God into the ranks of the Sisters of Charity; three novices took the vow, and six others assumed the religious dress.

DIOCESS OF SANDWICH.—The Bulls appointing the new Bishop of Sandwich have, we understand, arrived from Rome; and the Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, hitherto Grand Vicar of Toronto, is named to this honorable and important post. We congratulate the Catholics of Sandwich, and of the entire Province upon this important addition to our Canadian Episcopate.

Mr. John Campion has kindly consented to act as agent for the True Witness, for St. Antoine and vicinity.

It has been hinted to us that our political principles (though good perhaps, or suited for the cloister)—are unsuited for the world and not good for its every day work.

We reply that our principles, if true, are suited for the world and are good for all occasions, unless this world be the devil's world, and therefore to be governed only by a lie. And in the second place, that, if not true, our principles are not fitted for the cloister, which is the birth place of every lie, and its sole appropriate habitat, where alone it is in place, and wherein alone it can be in harmony with its surroundings. Having said this much in vindication of our principles, we will frankly concede this:—That, if the supreme end of what are called politics, be not "the greater glory of God, and the good of His creatures;" not truth, and justice, but the "promoting of individual interests, and the gratification of personal ambition"—then our principles are wholly bad, and to be held in abhorrence, as the very abomination of desolation, by the place beggar and the political adventurer.

## BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish congregations beg to announce their 19th Annual Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The Bazaar will open on Tuesday evening the 15th of October, inst., in Tiffin's magnificent New Hall, corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets. The entrance to the Hall is in St. Peter Street between Notre Dame and Great St. James' Streets, immediately in rear of Molson's Bank, and opposite the side entrance of the Mechanics' Hall.

As the funds of the Asylum are, at present, at a low ebb, the Ladies of Charity trust that all those who take part in the good work of collecting for the support of the orphans will redouble their efforts during the short period that intervenes between the present time and the opening of the Bazaar: they also hope that their efforts will be seconded by a generous public to whom they have never appealed in vain, and who know well the value of the Institution in aid of which the Bazaar is held, and the cost of clothing, feeding, schooling and supporting some 250 inmates in times like the present when every article of food and clothing rates at such very high prices.

The Ladies are making every preparation to render the Bazaar as attractive as possible; many very valuable articles have been already contributed, and from the encouragement already received they have every reason to hope that the Bazaar will be a complete success.

## BAZAAR AT BROCKVILLE.

The undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the public that the Ladies of his congregation intend holding a Bazaar in the Victoria Hall, Brockville, in aid of the fund for the completion of his Church. Among the many articles to be disposed of will be found, two chairs, several screens and ottomans, one gold and two silver watches, a parlor clock, and an oil painting of Rev. J. O'Brien.

The Bazaar will open on Tuesday, the 5th October, and close on the following Friday evening.

Any contributions to the Bazaar will be thankfully received by the Ladies and may be sent to Rev. J. O'Brien.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Priest.

Brockville, Sept., 1867.

ACTON VALE BAZAAR.—The Ladies of the Parish of St. Andrew of Acton tender their warmest thanks to all those who encouraged the Bazaar that they have just given, with the object of establishing a Convent in this Parish.

The receipts of the Bazaar amount to \$327.20, a sum which added to a subscription of \$116 made in the Parish, yields the handsome amount of \$443.20. The establishment of a Convent in this Parish is plainly the doing of Providence, for we were far from anticipating such a success, considering the embarrassed condition of the people at the present moment.

Honor to the Ladies of St. Andrew of Acton for the admiral zeal by them displayed for the success of the very noble and holy work we have undertaken! Honor also to all those whom the parishioners of Acton will always hold in esteem as the benefactors of their Convent.—Com.

The Montreal Sanitary Association have presented a Memorial to the City Council upon the awful mortality, and generally defective sanitary condition, of the City. The document is of considerable length, but its extreme importance prompts us to lay it before our readers, whose attentive perusal we bespeak for it, since they are all directly interested in the proper solution of the great questions which it raises. It shall appear in our next.

In the meantime we give some of the facts that it brings to light, and which it supports by a fearful array of figures.

From the 1st of September 1866 to the 1st of September 1867 no less than Four Thousand Six Hundred and Fourteen persons died; being at the rate of One death for every Twenty-Four persons—"a rate of dying unknown even in

the most unhealthy and crowded of English Cities, except during outbreaks of special pestilence."

As compared with the mortality of other large Cities the case stands thus:—

In Boston, a very crowded city, the death rate for the same twelve months, has been One death for every Forty-Four persons.

For the Island of Montreal generally—exclusive of the City—and the adjacent Counties the death rate for the same period as that above indicated has been One in every Sixty-Six persons: so that as the Memorial concludes, and with irresistible logic:—

"More than half the deaths in the City have been due, not to climate or natural causes, but to the unnatural conditions of the City itself."

Let us cite a few more facts and figures. During the month of July last there were, deaths..... 667  
During the month of August there were, deaths..... 697

1,364

Or, One Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Four deaths in about eight weeks! and this although the City population had been previously diminished to an unprecedented extent by the flight of families from this chosen abode of stench, filth, disease and death!

"If the July rate of dying were continued for a year," says the Memorial, "it would kill at the rate 76 per 1,000, or One out of every 13 living souls. During one week our citizens were dying at the rate of 84 per 1,000 or One in every Twelve."

These are facts which cannot be denied. It remains to be seen whether our City Fathers intend to do anything to remove from the City of Montreal the reproach of being in spite of great natural advantages of site and climate, the filthiest, most stinking, and most deadly City in America, and perhaps on the face of the civilized globe. In the meantime we invite our readers to read, ponder, and lay to heart the statistics given above.

The Montreal Gazette discusses the actual critical state of affairs in the United States; enumerating the several difficulties with which the Government of that country is embarrassed, the dangers with which it is menaced, and suggesting a remedy. It says:—

"What that remedy shall be it is for themselves—the people—to decide; but for our own part we again say that so far as we can judge, it can only be found in fundamental changes in the Federal constitution."

Considering that it is from such a "fundamental change" brought about by the unconstitutional acts of the section or rump of a Congress absurdly calling itself the Congress of the United States, that the evils complained of spring, the Gazette's remedy does not promise much.—For our part we think that the only remedy for the disease in the body politic of our neighbors is to be found in a return to the Federal constitution, and in the reintegration of States' Rights from the overthrow of which the disorders proceed. This remedy, however, we believe to be impracticable, as in politics every thing can be, except that which has been. A return to the past is impossible, and so the disease must just be allowed to run its course. As to the Federal Constitution, that is dead, and therefore it is absurd to talk of changing it; but in process of time a new constitution, or political order will work itself out, in accordance with those laws by which constitutions grow, and are not made.

The Times, and the Pan-Anglican Synod.—The London journalist irreverently pokes fun at the whole affair, as much ado about nothing, as a storm in a butter-boat. Having criticised their programme, the Times asks:—"Are we really to understand that this is all which can be contributed by seventy-five Bishops of the Anglican Communion, solemnly summoned for special consultation towards maintaining that unity of the faith which is said to be so greatly imperilled?" And the same authority, no bad exponent of the general opinions of the Protestant community, more than hints that the danger to which the faith By Law Established is exposed, is that of the spectacle of so many Bishops in Synod assembled, and so little work done—of so much sack and so little bread: that it,—

"may tend to lower in the public mind the value and the power of the Episcopal office."

What would the man have? Seventy-five custom-house officers in Synod assembled, would have quite as much value and power, in things spiritual and ecclesiastical, as can have the seventy-five so-called bishops of the Anglican communion.

THE NEW DOMINION.—This is the title of a new monthly publication, issued by John Dougal & Son, Montreal. Its contents are interesting, being for the most part composed of selections from the most popular serials of the two Continents; and the New Dominion were it a trifle less ostentatiously sectarian or evangelical would be a general favorite. It is well got up and sold ten cents for a single number, and given to subscribers for one dollar per annum. It is fully worth the money.