The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the 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 WITHERS can be had at the News

Depots. Single copies 3d. 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 PROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1869.

Friday, 30-Of the Octave. Saturday, 31-St. Ignatius, C. AUGUST-1869

Sunday, 1-Eleventh after Pentecost. Monday 2-St. Liguori, B. C. Tuesday, 3-Finding of body of St Stephen, P. M. Wednesday, 4 - St. Dominic, C. Thursday, 5-St. Ma:y at Nives.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The conditions of the Irish Church Bill, one of the most important measures that has come before the British Parliament for nearly forty years, have at last been amicably arranged by both branches of the Legislature.

From the very beginning of the controversy the Commons have evinced a fixed determination not to yield to the supporters of the Irish Church anything that was not just and equitable; and to this unswerving adherence to principle, on the part of the Commons, is greatly, if not entirely, due the fact, that the disestablishment of the Irish Church may be now considered a matter of

The Lords, true to the instincts of their order, and their traditional opposition to measures of reform, held out to the last, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause; but, despite the privileges and prejudices of their class, they had to submit to a power which they could not, dare not thwart-the national will-the will of the

When they found out that it was the intention of Mr. Gladstone and his supporters to withdraw the Bill for the present, prorogue Parliament, and, in the mean time, create as many new Peers as would carry the Bill through the Upper House, they wisely concluded that it was better to "back down" while they could, with any show of grace, than to risk a conflict with those who impatiently asked, " Shall the people or the Lords rule?"

The good sense and conciliatory tone of Lords Granville, Cairns, Clarendon, and others, prevented anything serious from coming up between the Commons and Lords. However, matters assumed an ominous appearance towards the end of the debate, and nothing but the fear of "giving the reins to the revolutionary sentiments of the people at the present moment," caused the disputants to come to a peaceable settlement of their respective claims. There is not the least doubt that a conflict between the Lords and the people, in the present state of feverish excitement, would be attended with the most disastrous consequences; and such expressions as " Shall the People or the Lords rule?" indicate a peevish irritability of the popular mind that could not be confronted with impunity.

It is worthy of note that of the 24 bishops and 2 archbishops of the English branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, there were only 13 bishops who voted against the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords. One bishop, the Bishop of St. David's voted for it. The Archbishops of York and Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, prelates who spoke most forcibly against the measure from first to last, did not think it worth their while to record their votes on the division.

The Bill has received the Royal assent, and this appoundement was read in the House of Commons amid loud cheers.

Since the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif. meetings have been held by the Deputies of the Left to consider what action should be taken on the political reforms proposed in the Emperor's Message. Nothing definite however was agreed to. Thier's propositions of reform were considered too monarchical and were rejected. Favre advocated silence for the present, so that nothing has transpired so far to show that the people are yet satisfied with the concessions made by the Emperor.

The battle cry is again raised in unfortunate Spain by the followers of Don Carlos. He is in the field, and has opened up communications with his partizans. An engagement is reported to have taken place between the Government troops and the Carlists, in which the latter seem to have got the worst of it. A general rising is auti. per authorities move in the matter at once, and the author of hes, though in the operation his

end of this threatened revolution.

In the issue of the 16th instant of the Canadian Post, published in Lindsay, Ont., we notice some remarks about the very poor accommodation the school houses, or shanties, in the vicinity of Lindsay, are calculated to afford the children who must attend such places to receive instruction. We entirely agree with the Post in his remarks about the carelessness of parents in sending their tender offspring to such hot-beds of pestilence and disease. They seem to lose sight of the fact that they are doing an incalculable amount of injury to the health and strength of their children, in allowing them to go to places to receive instruction in which they themselves would not keep a respectable horse. The low ceilings and badly ventilated condition of those old log school-houses are sure to be productive of the very worst results to both the minds and bodies of the little ones. It is a wonder that, in this advanced age when every thing else is being improved, the rickety uncouth looking old school house is to remain—a shaky monument of pristine grandeur.

Men are generally very careful about making their dwelling houses comfortable and agreeable to live in, and, in fact, do not lose sight of the condition and comfort of their cattle, in the erection of stables, out houses, &c.; and why, we ask, are they not equally solicitous about the health and comfort of their children? It is high

We are glad to see that the Rev. M. Stafford is doing his duty, in providing proper school accommodation for the children of his parishioners. We are already aware of the improvement he caused to be made in the school-houses on Wolfe Island, while he remained pastor of that parish.

We clip from the Post an extract taken from the Chief Superintendent's Report to the Legislative Assembly on the improvements in the school-houses and schools in the neighborhood where the Rev. M. Stafford was Parish Priest, before he removed to his present scene of la-

"I (G. Malone, Esq., Wolfe Island) am especially pleased to be able to tell of the dewnfall of another shanty where from 80 to 100 children were sometimes huddled together for the purpose of learning, in a space of about 18 feet Equare. I allude to School No. 1, where a very substantial and commodicus building has been erected, and furnished with the new cessary accomodations for the proper training of the youth of the neighborhood. The Separate Schools here, two of which are in a very flourishing state, owe much of their present efficiency to the energetie and persevering effects of the Rev. M. Stafford who takes a very lively interest in the education of his people-commending and encouraging the industrious and pains taking teacher, and making the situation of the careless and inert somewhat uncomfort-

Father Stafford's liberality in purchasing with his own private purse, prizes to be competed for ther's request who stated he was in the habit of doing by the students of the schools with which he was so, but never to any excess, being only allowed to connected, is nothing new to us. The Parish of Wolfe Island 15, or was, indebted to Mr. Stafford in a considerable amount for moneys given on various occasions by him, for purposes of improvement connected with the church property and schools in that Parish.

And now, we are informed, that the reverend gentleman can boast of having one of the finest Separate Schools in his mission that can be found in the Province.

We wish Rev. M. Stafford every success in his efforts to advance the the interests of education, and trust that his influence may enable him to effect still greater improvements on the old

We clip the following paragraph from the Montreal Herald, and would add that it is slightly in error with regard to the actual number of acres in the Nun's Island property. We understand that there are about 800 acres in the above property. The bush portion is well wooded consisting, amongst other valuable kinds of timber, of a very large proportion of sound thrifty maple :--

PUBLIC PARK - Attention is now directed to the purchase of the Nun's Island for the purposes of a public park. It is believed that the island, which contains about 250 acres of ground, could be bought for \$300, 000, and for a moderate sum could be laid out as a From the Wellington bridge to the beach opposite the Island, the distance is not over a mile, and the city cars might run all the way. A temporary bridge might be constructed, and carriages could then drive right out from the city, over the bridge, round the Island Park, and back to the city within an hour. The buildings on the Island would also, prove very useful for meetings, concerts, and other purposes; while the Island is extensive enough to afford ample space for cricket, lacrosse, and other athletic games, without interfering with the preme-

We agree with the Herald as to the fitness of the Nun's Island for a Public Park, and think that if a bridge, at a moderate cost, could be constructed at the point referred to, the Island would be a most desirable place for people to spend their lessure hours, away from the dust and turmoil of the city.

The buildings on this property might also be turned to good account. They are large and in a good state of repair and might be used for

many purposes of public pleasure or utility. We think it would be advisable that the pro-

cipated all over Spain, and the Government has find out if the Nuns are desirous of parting with issued a decree renewing the Martial Law of their property and if they would take the price 1821. It is not easy to predict what will be the which the Herald thinks the property could be bought for, namely, \$300 000 for 250 acres, which would be about \$1200 an acre for the

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,-In the Daily Witness of the 16th in. siant, I notice in the Editorial Correspondence a paragraph yclept—'The Deaf and Dumb Asylum." In this connection the writer, who, by his initials would appear to be the evangelical and truih-loving J. D., goes on to give a description of a Deaf and Dumb Institution, situate a few miles from the city of Washington, which he visited, and from personal observation bears testimony to the order, neatness, &c., of the whole institution.

After speaking of the general proficiency of the pupils, and the fact that several of them have gone forth to discharge the duties of teachers in other establishments of the kind, he triumphantly

"Why does not our celebrated Mile-and Institute show fruits like these? We have no doubt that neither smoking nor card-playing are allowed in the Washington College for the deaf-and-dumb; nor do its pupils we presume, frequent low grog-shops, or worse houses, when they get out. Neither does it threaten with actions of damages any one who criticises it, if it has snything about it to criticise.

Now, Sir, to a person who has watched the controversy between you and the Daily Witness. concerning this same Mile-end Institution, it appears wonderful how J. D. could again have the unblushing effrontery of making use of the self same language, for which he made a most cringtime that such a state of things should cease to | ing whining apology in the Witness of the 19th of last April. No doubt it was the wholesome fear of the law that compelled him to retract and swallow the gross falsehoods he published about this Mile-end Institution, which, by the way, seems to be an eye-sore, and a serious stumbling block to this apostle of righteousness.

> His conduct evidently shows that considerations of a moral character, such as an unwilling. ness to malign his neighbor and rob him of what the Scripture saith, gold in comparison is thrash, have as much effect on the elastic conscience of the slandering truth loving editor of the Daily Witness, as they could be supposed to have on that of the man in the moon.

> In order to place the matter more clearly before the public, I will, with your permission, re capitulate some of the statements which this conscientious editor was forced to make in reparation for the libels he had already published against the establishment above referred to. The fear of a public prosecution and the idea of averting, for the time being, the chastisement with which he was threatened caused bim to make the following admissions and apology:—

"The pupils are not allowed to smoke, but the deceased (that is a person who, the Witness wanted to make it appear, died of intemperate habits) being a middle aged man was allowed to do it, at his brosmoke after his meals, during the time devoted to regreation

"The playing of cards, as a means of recreation, is not probibited in the never allowed to play for money. However, none of the pupils have played since last Fall. " The statement that the pupils were often found

over their glasses, in out of the way saloons, and gambling with cards, and praying in their fashion by crossing their forebeads for victory in their game, is altogether untrue, as the pupils are not allowed to go out of the institution, but very seldom, and on special leave and for urgent business.

"As to the old pupils who have left the institution, most of them have gone to the country parts from whence they came.

"There are but three in the city, all of whom are well behaved and industrious, and none of them to be seen in saloons or gambling houses. "In view of the above statements of the accuracy

of which we are assured, we sincerely regret we should have been the means of spreading any unfounded accusations calculated to injure this insti tution, and cost a reproach on its manager.

"The statement that no coroner's inquest had been beld, was, as we have before explained, entirely ertoneous, and there appears to have been no question about property at all in the case; some of the other statements appear to have been greatly exaggerated, so that the writer of the communication, who, we are convinced, is thoroughly honest, and so far as matters come within his own cognizance, reliable, appears to have been in some respects led astray For being instrumental in throwing unmerited blame on the managers of the institution in question, we desire most amply and publicly to apologize, more especially as our wish is to aid every good work, and especially such efforts as those of Mr. Bellanger, as much as we can; and we must add that one object of anything we have inserted about this one from first to last, has been the good of the institution, and nothing was put in except what was believed to be strictly correct, although in the case of the above paragraph, that belief was, as now appears, not well

In the face of this sneakingly submissive "back-down," this religious firebrand has the unprecedented hardshood to again repeat the charges in his issue of the 16th instant, for which, in his paper of the 19th April, he expressed his hypocritical sorrow and contrition.

What man, having in his bosom the least spark of honesty or sincerity? could for a moment be guilty of such unprincipled back-sliding and glaring inconsistency?

With no respect for truth, justice, or decency; utterly devoid of any sentiment of fair-play, in his blind infatuated bigotry against Catholicity and Catholic Institutions, he utters falsehoods away, sent her small, but still respectable conand contradictions of the most shameful nature tingent of brave young men to recruit the papal against the character and respectability of the objects of his dark religious hatred; and, Hindoolike in his frenzy, clings to the car of his master, journal, you will, Mr. Editor, much oblige,

precious carcase were literally crushed into mutton pres.

There is another circumstance in this case which I would like to mention, in order to show how utterly unreliable are the Witness' protestations of sorrow, &c., for having so grievously singed against the good name of the Mile-End Deat and Dumb Asylum. He still has in his employment, (or had up to a recent date,) this man Widd, who gave him the unfounded information for which he was compelled to apologize.

The treachery and deceit practised by Widd, in making it appear that he received anonymous letters illustrated with allegories of death, in the shape of coffice, skulls, and crossbones—letters which Talbot proved conclusively had been written by himself and Widd, at Widd's solicitation -should be sufficient, in my opinion, to cause any honest, well-intentioned man, to put such a dangerous person out of his employment.

Yet, strange to say, the Witness still retained this individual! as a reward, no doubt, for his zeal in maliciously attacking a Catholic Institution, and attempting—assassin like—to thrust a venemous dagger into the heart of the entire Roman Catholic community.

Yours, &c.,

B. A.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-The Jubilee, which is now being celebrated throughout the Catholic Church, took place at Contrecœur last week. It lasted three days, during which several hundreds of the faithful approached the Sacraments of the Church.

The zealous Pastor of the place, Rev. Mr. Chevigne, was assisted in the several religious exercises which composed it, by several of the clergymen of the surrounding Parishes. The Rev. Mr. Dupuis, Pastor of St. Antoine's, preached on the occasion. He spoke of faith iomed with works-for both were necessary-of faith to the teachings of the Church. The Church ic faith, morals, and discipline was infallible, and could teach nothing in practice against these. Hence the reason the faithful had of yielding strong and implicit faith to all her teachings. For she taught, and could not teach, anything wrong.

The reverend gentleman took occasion likewise to speak at considerable length on the approaching Œcumenical Council, briefly stating the origin, nature, and object of such assemblies of the Church. He spoke of the grave reasons which induced the Church to convoke the present Council, notably the reform and restoration of discipline, the correction of the many errors and abuses so prevalent in the world, and which are so detrimental to the best interests of society, ecclesiastical and civil, wherever they exist.

In his last discourse, the eloquent preactier took for his text the words of the Psalmist: "The Lord is admirable in all his works."-Divine works always had certain characteristics proper to themselves, to distinguish them from merely human. Applying this reasoning to the Medal of Honor presented by the Parish Priest. Church, it was not hard to see that her establishment and existence easily came under the words of the Psalmist: "The Lord is admirable in al. His works." The Church was established by the Divine Hand, and sustained by the same during the last 19 centuries, otherwise she would have long ago been pulled down, like all other buman institutions, by the hand of man. As for buman institutions, the hand of man put them up, and the same hand pulled them down; but for the Church, it was the strong hand of God that put her up, and the weak hand of man did Lot, and could not, pull her down. Hence the impotent attempts of the wicked, her enemies. for her destruction, and hence, too, they as often failed as they attempted it.

The rev. geatleman, with much force and eloquence, dwelt on the liberty of the Church. It was all important that the Church should be free and unfettered in her external relations and juris diction with the Bishops and the faithful through out the world. This she certainly could not be if her visible head on earth, the Successor in the Chair of St. Peter, was forced to take refuge under the agis of any other foreign potentate or | pupils. government from that of his own in Rome. He might, for instance, live at Vienna, Florence Paris or New York; but it was quite eviden he could not do so without being shackled in the free exercise of the rights of the Church, by the potentates and governments of these countries. The pages of Ecclesiastical history were not without striking examples of this truta.

This the enemies of the Church well understand, and it is to the attainment of this end that all their vain efforts are directed. The many ardent defenders of the Church and her divine rights know all this, too; and hence their earnest desires for the maintenance of her liberties and rights unsettered and unshackled, and the overthrow of her enemies-Satan and his followers and their works. It was for this reason, too, that our own Canada though small, poor and far army and defend those rights and liberties so dear to every Catholic breast.

By giving the above a place in your excellent SPECTATOR.

Father McMahon was released from the Provincial Penitentiary on Thursday last. He is now stopping at the Bishop's Palace, Kingston, where he has been kindly invited, by his Lordship Bishop Horan, to remain until he recovers somewhat from the effects which a rigorous confinement have had on his constitution.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society's Excursion will this year be held at Isle Bouchard, on Wednesday, 4th of August. Arrangements are being made to render it the best of the season. Steamers are engaged and the programme will be published in a few days.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at Jones Falls on the Rideau Canal, on Friday evening last. At that station there are four locks, making an elevation of about 84 feet. About 5 o'clock on that evening several barges loaded with wood for Kingston were being locked through. As the first one was ready to leave the second lock, the gates in front gave way, precipitating the barge and crew down through the two next locks, all the gates being broken. The barge made a descent of 42 feet.

A farmer residing in the neighborhood, named Michael Timlin, had just stepped on to the barge on some business. . In its descent the barge was completely wrecked, and poor Timlia was either killed or drowned. One of the boat hands, named Kelly, was also so badly injured that he has since died to the Hotel Dieu hospital, in Kingston. where he was taken by his comrades immediately after the occurrence.

An inquest was held the next day on the body of Timlia by Dr. Preston of Newboro Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, and that the whole accident was caused by a defect in the gates. Several witnesses testified that the gates were rotten. Timlio leaves a widow and several helpless children in poor circumstances. His body was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Philipville the funeral service being performed by the Rev. J. O'Donnell of Westport.

A large number of Catholics as well as Pro. testants attended the funeral testifying their respect for the deceased and sympathy for his bereaved family.

The extent of the damage to the locks is such that pavigation can not be resumed for nearly two months .- Com.

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA. SOLEMN DISTRIBUTION OF HONORS AND PROMOTIONS ASSIGNED TO THE PUPILS.

Instrumental Music-Trio-2 Planes. Welcome to His Lordship-Vocal Music. PROLOGUE.

Dialogue-" Historical Essay." Melodrama-" A Happy Meeting."

PROMOTIONS AND HONORS. Course of Studies.

Course of Religious Instruction.

Medal of Honor presented by the Rev. Mother Superior General.

ADDRESS:

" Adieu to the Scholastic year, Instrumental Music-" God Save the Queen."

We had the pleasure of assisting on Wednesday at the seance the programme of which is given above. The Ladies of the Congregation are only about seven months established in cur city and we have been happy to record the real success which has crowned their efforts. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and several members of the Clergy, His Worship the Mayor of the City, and a number of the elite assisted at

The building, whither the Ladies of the Congregation have just transferred their establishment, is large and well suited to the wants of a school. Moreover, this building has the advantage of being situated in the centre of the City in a healthy locality and on an eminence. The establishment contains at present sixty-eight

In the difficult sphere of instruction the Ladies of the Congregation have no reputation to seek, but they have a glorious one to sustain: and they do sustain it. We could not too often repeat that teaching comprises education and instruction. Education, in its turn, comprises deportment, character, diction, etc.: and we say, without any fear of contradiction, that, in every respect, the pupils of the Congregation have nothing to envy in those of other establishments. In as much as an Editor of a paper is not supposed to understand what relates to questions of toilet, we must say that the deportment and gentility of the pupils-their elegant simplicity, good taste and demeanour were very remarkable. Some will say that such details are trivial .-Readers, what a fine dissertation we could write on this subject and prove to you that all these details are, on the contrary, of the highest importance? But the temperature of July not being suitable to lengthy articles or long speeches, we will dismiss the dissertation to relate, in a few words, how much we were charmed with the execution of the Programme.