

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1871

- Friday, 16—Sacred Heart. Saturday, 17—St. Francis Caracciola, C. Sunday, 18—Third after Pentecost. Monday, 19—St. Juliana, V. Tuesday, 20—St. John Francis Regis, C. Wednesday, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, C. Thursday, 22—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paris remains quiet, though fears are still entertained of renewed disturbances. The seat of government is shortly to be removed from Versailles to that City. The Orleans Princes have paid a visit to M. Thiers, and announced the resignation of their seats in the Assembly. Of the movements and intentions of the Comte de Chambord, whom we hope soon to hear hailed as Henri Cinq, By the Grace of God, King of France, we have no fresh tidings.

The Florentine government has officially announced its intention of taking formal possession of Rome on the first of July next. There is an old proverb about "man's proposing, but God's disposing." L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has addressed a Mandement to the Clergy, Religious, and Faithful of the Diocese of Quebec, on the subject of the 25th anniversary of the crowning of Our Holy Father Pius IX. We make some extracts:—

"In the midst of the revolutions and disasters which at this moment afflict Europe, God has been graciously pleased Dear Brethren to reserve for us a consolation, and a resource. For a quarter of a century the Holy Catholic Church has been governed by a Pontiff whose great virtues, and immovable resolution provoke the wonder, and the admiration even of those who have not the happiness of being numbered amongst his children. It seems as if the Holy Ghost designed to describe him to us in the chapter, Eccl. 50, in which is found the praise of Simon the son of Onias,—'who in his life propped up the house, and in his days fortified the temple. * * * In his days the wells of water flowed out * * * he took care of his nation, and delivered it from destruction * * * he prevailed to enlarge the City—Jerusalem—and obtained glory in his conversation with the people; he shone in his days as the morning star in the midst of a cloud—and as the moon at the full; and as the sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God * * * as the rainbow giving light in the bright clouds * * * as a bright fire * * * as a massy vessel of gold adorned with every precious stone.'

Such Dear Brethren are the praises which the Holy Ghost awards to a great Pontiff, under the old testament. The new law, the law of grace, could not be less privileged, or less fruitful. All those figurative expressions in which are described to us the virtues and the glories of the son of Onias, acquire fresh force when applied to one of those universal Pastors whom, before His ascension into heaven, the Son of God constituted to be in succession, and to the end of time, His Vicars and representatives upon earth. The sublimity of their dignity sets off the splendor of their virtues: the light appointed by God to lighten the entire world must needs be far more brilliant than that whose rays were limited to the narrow confines of Judea. The Holy Church, bought and cleansed by the blood of the spotless Lamb, is not less dear to the heart of God than was the Synagogue. And if in all critical times the Jews received from the hands of God, their chiefs, their kings, their prophets, their pontiffs endowed with strength from on high, and enlightened with supernatural light, by whom they might be delivered from their ene-

mies, and led in the right way; much more then might the children of Jesus Christ expect from Providence, in these evil days whereon we have fallen, a Pontiff after His own heart; one in whom shine in all their brightness, that strength, energy, magnificence, and wisdom, which God knows how to give when so it pleaseth Him, in order to show forth His power, and His mercy.

On the 21st inst., the immortal Pius IX. will have completed the 25th year of his glorious reign. From the days of the Prince of the Apostles, no one of the successive Sovereign Pontiffs has filled the throne for so long a period. Amidst the long series of Popes who for nigh nineteen centuries have governed the Church, few have had to face more fearful storms, to contend with more formidable enemies of the truth, to suffer more or greater outrages for the cause of justice. We all are witnesses of his indomitable courage, of his grandeur of soul which no reverses can cast down; of his justice and truth, which have inspired his words with such strength. Even now he is a prisoner in his own palace; but neither truth, nor the divine word, but neither justice nor light, nor any other good thing that we expect from him is captive; for his great soul is far beyond the reach of the shackles which his enemies would fain impose upon him. The chains wherewith his persecutors would bind him, are impotent against that heroic constancy which nothing can shake.

History will tell of the clemency wherewith he pardoned his enemies; with what magnificence he embellished the Holy City; with what wisdom he ruled his temporal States; how wonderfully he foresaw the new wants of the Church; how many new dioceses he has proclaimed; how many errors he has condemned.

But in the course of his long reign, two facts stand out prominently—The promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, and the convocation of the Oecumenical Council of the Vatican, form an epoch in the history of the Catholic Church, and of themselves suffice to immortalize a Pontiff.

At the sight of so many brilliant actions, we have the right to repeat to you Dear Brethren, the exhortation with which the sacred author Eccl. 50, closes his eulogy of the great Pontiff Simon, son of Onias:—"And now pray ye to the God of all, Who hath done great things in all the earth * * * and hath done with us according to His mercy * * * may He grant us joyfulness of heart, and that there be peace in our days in Israel for ever."

Yes Dearly Beloved Brethren, let us pray unto the Lord, to thank Him for all His gifts, and to entreat His mercy upon us; that He may be pleased to assign an end to the evils which afflict the Holy Church, our mother; that He deliver from captivity the Sovereign Pontiff, our well beloved father; that He bring back peace to France, the eldest daughter of the Church; and that the gladness of our hearts may be full, and without alloy."

His Grace concludes his touching letter with instructions for the due observance of Wednesday, the 21st inst., the anniversary of the crowning of Pius IX. A High Mass, to be followed by the Te Deum, will be sung at the Cathedral, on Sunday 18th; in all the other churches of the diocese, the Te Deum is to be sung after High Mass, but in the Religious Communities on the same day as in the Cathedral.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has addressed the following Circular to the heads of Houses of Education:—

Well Beloved Fellow-Workers:—The present is addressed to all who labor in the great and noble work of education, for the purpose of engaging them, together with their pupils, to unite themselves to the great evils which affect the Church and the entire world. For day by day the times become worse; and one's heart is stricken with more poignant grief, in learning what is now transpiring in the great City of Paris. Alas! the great and deplorable events now actually transpiring in that capital of our former Mother-country, suffice to plunge us in profound affliction.

Whilst France is in mourning, and in desolation, Our Holy Father the Pope remains a prisoner in his own palace, and the Holy City is still exposed to suffering and devastation. Who can say but what this sad situation become not worse, in the face of the deplorable facts taking place in the old world?

And We grieve the more as we see approach, though these gloomy mists, a day which by rights should be for the entire Catholic world full of a holy joy—to wit, the day when our beloved Pontiff shall see the years of Peter,—a day for ever memorable, since without precedent in the history of the Papacy.

But in such a state of things can it be permitted that the good children of the Church should indulge in demonstrations, and public rejoicings, which might cause it to be forgotten that the entire Church is in mourning, together with her immortal Pontiff Pius IX.?

This consideration has already inspired sev-

eral educational establishments with the idea of omitting the usual solemn and pompous exercises which crown the scholar year, and which for parents, as for pupils, are joyous family festivals.

This good example deserves certainly to be imitated; and for my part I accept the idea as a good inspiration; and I entertain the desire that it be accepted in all our educational houses—colleges as well as convents. In lieu of the customary noisy demonstrations, there can be discourses pronounced by the pupils; which shall be touching elegies on the sad events of the day, or protestations in favor of the august authority wherewith is clad the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This would have an excellent effect on all.

The pupils will, I am sure, cheerfully make the sacrifice of their prizes, the cost of which shall be laid at the feet of our common father, whilst they receive publicly honorable testimony of their application and prudence. The Benediction of the B. Sacrament, with chaunts suited to the circumstances, will fitly crown the day, whose memory none will lose because of the great events, whose sorrows it will, as it were consecrate.

I have confidence that these suggestions, which are by no means commands, will be cheerfully accepted both by pupils and parents, who can thus re-echo the mournings of the Church, our good and holy Mother, in whose afflictions and sufferings, we, as is but just, also share.

In the firm persuasion that by thus acting we shall all have a large portion in the benedictions of the Holy Father, who cannot but be touched by the sympathies which every day are displayed by the good children of the Church,

I remain, your humble and devoted servant, † Ia., Bishop of Montreal. Montreal, 28th May, 1871.

Sunday last, within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, was celebrated with the usual solemn Procession in honor of the B. Sacrament. The time had been postponed to the afternoon, and the heat of the weather had been tempered by a smart thunder storm at noon.

Between the hours of three and four, and after Vespers, which had been sung by the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, assisted by the Rev. MM. Grandjean and Campion, the Procession slowly and majestically filed out from the portals of the great church of Notre Dame. The streets along the route, indicated in our last, had been tastefully decorated with green arches and other ornaments, and never has this Catholic City witnessed a more brilliant and imposing ceremony. The route was long, and it was seven o'clock ere, amidst the triumphant strains of the Te Deum, and the loud clamor of the sweet toned bells of our many churches, the Procession returned to the church from whence it had started. Here the Tantum Ergo was intoned; and solemn Benediction of the B. Sacrament brought to an appropriate close the religious exercises of the day.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal started on his Pastoral Visit—a Mandement concerning which will appear in our next—on Tuesday last. We copy from the Marsee the order in which his visits will be made:—

Table listing parishes and dates for Bishop's visit: Contrecoeur (June 14), Verheres (15), Ste Julie (16), Boncherville (17), Longueuil (18), St. Hubert (19), St Bruno (20), St Basile (21), Chambly (20), St Luc (22), St Jean (23), St. Valentin (24), St. Bernard de Lacolle (25), H. Manningford (26), Sherrington (27), St Cyprien (28), L'Acadie (29), St Jacques le Mineur (30), July 1-12 (St Edouard, St Michel, St Remy, St Isidore, St Urbain, Ste Martine, Ste Philomene, Chatauguay, Saull St. Louis, St Constant, St Philippe, La Prairie).

His Lordship is accompanied by the Reverend Canon H. Moreau, and the Rev. M. Dufresne, chaplain of the Cathedral.

In the Cathedral of Quebec, the following Holy Orders were conferred on Sunday 4th inst., by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec:—Priesthood—Rev. M. Eusebe Ernest Hudon Riviere du Loup. Diaconate, and Sub-Diaconate—MM. Lucien Gagne, Nazaire Paquet, David Gosselin, Anselme Deziel, Geo. Frazer, and Edward Casault.

One of the men drowned yesterday was John Murphy, of Cleveland; the others were Jews, from Florida—names unknown.—St. Catherine's Journal.

We have received, and we thankfully acknowledge its receipt—a letter from A Protestant—enclosing extracts from a letter from the sister of an abandoned woman, one who has been making some noise in the United States as an "Escaped Nun." In these extracts the real character of the said escaped nun is given to the world; and the good faith and credibility of the writers are vouched for by several prominent Protestant ministers; amongst whom, we note Dr. Freeman Clark, Edward Everett Hale, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and other gentlemen well known in the religious and literary world of this Continent.

But though grateful to our correspondent, we with regret are obliged to decline publishing his communication; for the simple reason that we dare not lay before our readers the impure details with which it necessarily deals. To be sure our correspondent deals with these as delicately as it is possible for him or any gentleman to do; but, nevertheless the records of the life of an abandoned woman, of an "escaped nun"—no matter how carefully or delicately handled—are not stuff which we dare lay before the eyes of some of those who honor the TRUE WITNESS with a perusal. Only we will here correct an error which was contained in a paragraph that appeared a short time ago on this subject, in our selected matter. It is not true that the "escaped nun" in question is married to a minister. The man with whom she at present cohabits is not, never was, so our Protestant correspondent assures us, a minister at all. He was once a Pontifical Zouave; but was dismissed from his regiment with disgrace for theft, and worse crimes. On arriving in the United States, it seems that he did apply to Dr. Potter, the Protestant Bishop of New York to be admitted as a minister, but that gentleman refused to ordain him. The pair, this disgraced Zouave, and this impure woman, the "escaped nun" have very appropriately taken up with one another; but their filthy adventures are not the sort of reading suited for Catholics. Therefore with many thanks to our correspondent "A Protestant," we are compelled to decline the publication of his interesting communication.

"Little Piedmont alone, in the course of events, unfurled and caused to be respected the national colors of Italian independence. In fact the Kings of Savoy were always imbued with valor, and patriotism. They commenced, and after many glorious battles, succeeded in achieving the liberation of our native land which with the acquisition of it: capital, the classical, time honored Rome is now resuscitated with renewed power and glory as one of the great nations of Europe."

We are indebted for the above to a report given in the Montreal Gazette of the 7th inst., of a speech delivered at an assembly of Italian residents in Montreal, by a Signor Carlo Bonacina. We notice it, because of the absurd and monstrous perversions of well known and recent facts which it contains.

The "United Kingdom of Italy" is not the work of "little Piedmont alone." In so far as hard fighting skill and valor in the field are therein concerned, it is the creation of French arms. They, and they alone, defeated Austria, and rendered possible the subsequent acquisitions made by Piedmont, from the domains of its smaller neighbors. In the field and at sea, "little Piedmont" was distinguished only by the threshings which it received, and the defeat of its troops, whenever they ventured to come in contact with the Austrians.

Not by fighting, not by valor, not by heroic deeds has Piedmont risen to its present political importance; but by fraud, by treachery, and violation of pledged faith—in a word by lying and cheating. It was thus that, whilst its government was professedly on terms of peace with Naples, it excited insurrection in that kingdom, and skillfully availed itself of the filibustering successes of Garibaldi, whom it was prepared to disavow, had his buccaneering enterprise failed. It was thus too, by a violation of the September Convention, and by a cowardly and unprovoked attack upon the Sovereign Pontiff, that it acquired temporary possession of the City of Rome; from which however, we pray, hope, and firmly believe that the Piedmontese troops—whose government we thank God is hopelessly bankrupt—will ere long be driven with ignominy, and with a celerity unsurpassed even by that with which they have been accustomed to run away from the armies and the fleets of Austria.

Our readers will please to remember that the Bazaar in aid of the new Church at Orillia takes place next month. A little effort on the part of those to whose care Father Campbell has entrusted tickets will assuredly enable him to succeed. We take leave, however, to suggest to such as find disposal of tickets difficult the propriety of returning them so as the pastor may procure others whose position may better enable them to aid him in a substantial manner.—Com.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—If Leahcim, Kingston, will send his real name, his communication will appear next week.

From one of its Exchanges, the Witness of the inst. copies the annexed paragraph:—

"After a three-weeks' discussion of the Bible question, the London school-board has voted to have the Bible read and explained in the public schools, provided, always, that in such explanation or instruction the provision of (the school) act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such school to attach children to any particular denomination. Only three out of forty-eight members voted against the resolution, two of whom were Congregational clergymen. An amendment, allowing the Douay version to Catholics, was rejected.—Ez.

That is to say Catholics are to be taxed for the payment of Protestant teachers of Protestant schools, who are to read and expound a Protestant version of the Bible; and this is called Religious Liberty!

Of course the object of this is not to "attach children to any particular denomination," but simply to detach them from the Catholic Church. This is the one end that all the swaddling societies have in view; and they care not one straw what becomes of their proselytes, provided only that they are taught to renounce Catholicity. But will Catholics submit to be taxed for such a hellish purpose? We trow not.

AGAIN OBLIGED TO EAT HIS LEEK.—The Montreal Witness of the 5th inst., having uttered a deliberate untruth with regard to the management of the City and District Savings Bank, on the 6th inst. is compelled to swallow his dirty words, which he does as one well used to the process, and to whom the being convicted of lying and slandering is an every day occurrence.

"We are informed on the authority of two of the Directors of the City and District Savings Bank that the statement concerning the appointment of two Ministers of the Crown as Directors, which we had on what we believed to be undoubted authority, is incorrect in every particular.—Witness, 6th June.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—Allow me to offer a suggestion.—Would it not tend to the suppression of the practice of leasing houses, by wealthy proprietors, for immoral purposes, if, together with the names of the abandoned women convicted of keeping such houses, were to be published in every case of such conviction, the names of the proprietors, or landlords of such houses?

Yours respectfully,

PATER FAMILIAS.

Montreal, June 7, 1871.

The Irish World promises to give in its next issue a splendid full-page illustration of Marshal MACMAJON at the head of his army entering Paris.

We have received The Express, a new evening paper published in Toronto by J. B. Cook, recently one of the proprietors of the Telegraph in that city. The paper is well arranged and well printed, and is probably the largest one cent paper in Canada.

THE LITTLE VIRTUES AND THE LITTLE DEFECTS OF A YOUNG GIRL. By a Chaplain. This little book, published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Avignon, is intended to afford subjects of meditation for those to whom it is especially addressed. It is sold by the Messrs. Salliers, Montreal; price 28 cents, and is a very nice present for the holidays.

INTRODUCTION TO TREATISE ON COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, &c.—For Common Schools and Academies.—By the Christian Brothers. Quebec, C. Darveau, Printer and Publisher.

The main object, so we are told in the Preface, of the compilers of this work is to supply our Canadian schools with a practical, and at the same time a cheap book. In this design we think that the Brothers have succeeded; and we think that no better book than the one before us could be placed in the hands of young scholars.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE PAPAL ARMY.—By the Rev. Father Eugenius de Gurlache, S.J., Chaplain to the Paris Zouaves. Messrs. Sallier, Montreal, price 20 cents.

The Rev. Father Gerlach composed the notes from which this little but very interesting brochure is compiled, for the head chaplain of the Papal army; but that army having, after a most heroic resistance, been compelled to succumb to the overwhelming masses hurled by Piedmont upon the Papal territory, and consequently broken up, the original intention was abandoned; and the Rev. writer presents the public with a short but animated narrative of the small but gallant army to which he was attached. It opens with the impudent letter of the 8th September, 1870, wherein Victor Emmanuel announced to the Sovereign Pontiff his intention of invading the States of the Church. To this His Holiness vouchsafed no direct reply; but he instructed the Commander-in-Chief of his army to take charge of the operations, which the unprovoked attack of the Florentine Government had thus necessitated. With the general outline of the occurrences that thereupon transpired; with the outrage without a parallel in modern history, then perpetrated on a small