

walls of our Zion are shaken,"—are the cries of Protestantism, alarmed, and not alarmed in vain. Catholics know no such fear; it cannot enter into their imaginations, that their Church can be endangered by the malice of men and devils—earth—hell—or Protestant Legislatures. They know, that though on earth she will never have peace, because she will always be, on earth, the Church Militant—she can never be in danger, because her Divine Founder, has Himself promised to be always with her; "and although heaven and earth shall pass away, His word shall never pass away."—*St. Matt., c. 24, v. 35.*

#### ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN.

On Sunday last, after Vespers, we had the satisfaction of assisting at one of those sublime and touching ceremonies, which happily occur so often in Montreal,—we mean the consecration of the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, in Griffintown. The procession formed in front of St. Patrick's Church, and was composed of the Young Men's St. Patrick's and Temperance Societies, accompanied by their respective bands, and headed by their appropriate banners. A large concourse of our Catholic fellow-citizens, of all origins, contributed to swell its ranks. Owing to the absence of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who has not yet returned from his pastoral excursion, his Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis officiated upon this interesting occasion. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dowde, who took for his text—111 Kings, chap. 8, v. 41—3.

"Moreover also the stranger, who is not of thy people Israel, when he shall come out of a far country, and shall pray in this place, then hear thou in Heaven, in the firmament of thy dwelling place; and do all those things, for which that stranger shall call upon thee."

If, said the reverend gentleman, in allusion to the large gathering of the people upon the Lord's Day, it were meet that the dedication of the Temple of the old law, should be celebrated with so many, and so great rejoicings—with the clamor of trumpets, and the shouts of the assembled thousands of Israel—with the songs of the Levites, and the singing men, together with their sons, and their brethren, clothed with fine linen, sounding the cymbals and harps, and psalteries,—how much more is it becoming that we, who live under another and a better dispensation, who possess the substance, and the reality of those good things, whereof the old law was but a type and the shadow, should meet together, to shout with joy before the Lord, to praise Him, and to give glory to His Holy Name—because He is good; because His mercy endureth for ever.

The preacher then pointed out the many mercies for which the Irish in Canada have abundantly cause to be thankful. "It is good for us to be here," he said. He contrasted the condition of the Irish Catholic in this country, with that of his fellow-countryman and coreligionist in the United States, where he is, alas, too often oppressed, insulted, and often deprived of the ministrations of the Church, and the consolations of religion. He contrasted his position with that of his parents and brethren whom he has left behind him in the loved land of his birth; with that of the Irishman in Ireland—starved—persecuted—assailed with all manner of temptations to apostatise, and yet ever faithful, ever preserving inviolate the allegiance which he owes to his Church. Yes, though poor in the eyes of men, as before God Ireland is rich—rich in her children, martyred, exiled for their faith;—her children too are rich; rich in the possession of the one thing needful—the pearl of great price—the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Faith.

And it was to celebrate the consecration of the corner stone of a temple, erected for the worship of that Faith, that Catholics were then assembled. For so the Church willed: that in the commencement, during the progress, and in the completion of the work, in every one of these stages, the blessing of the Almighty should be invoked thereon. Nor would the care which the Church always has for the spiritual welfare of her children, cease with providing them a temple wherein to worship. He announced the intention of soon commencing the building of schools for the education of children of both sexes, the buildings to be in connection with the Church, thus affording to the rising generation the means of a secular and religious education, without exposing their morals and principles to the danger of being corrupted and contaminated by evil communication. The rev. gentleman concluded his Sermon, by reminding his hearers of the destination of the collection that was about to be taken up. "I will not exhort you," he said; "to give largely, for I am no stranger to your charity; I need not dwell upon your reward, for you know that you give unto God."

The customary prayers having been recited, his Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis advanced and gave the appropriate benediction, after which, a collection in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum was taken up. It is a sufficient proof of the charitable fervor, with which the assembly was animated, to add, that the collection amounted to the sum of £113 5s. 6d. Then, with grateful hearts, each one returned to his own home rejoicing, thanking the Lord for His mercies towards us.

#### THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.

ADDRESS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, AND CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.  
To his Grace the Most Rev. Paul Cullen, D.D., Primate of all Ireland.

6th June, 1851.

Your Grace, and the other Bishops of the Irish Church, have attracted the admiration of the Catholic world, by your zeal in the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. You will be, therefore, not surprised when we, the Administrator, and Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston, in West Canada, assembled at the Episcopal residence, beg leave to express to

your Grace, and, through you, to the other Irish Prelates, our warmest sympathies in a cause so holy, and pregnant with consequences of the deepest interest to religion. The address of the Synod of Thurles first awoke in us the deepest interest in your projected institution; and when we contemplated the design, and the difficulties that surrounded it, our misgivings gave way only when we found your energies augment to the magnitude of both. Your Grace's frequent letters, also, which breathe the firmness of your own elevated mind; your very name, so dear to the Catholic world, in itself a sufficient earnest for the accomplishment of every religious project, however arduous; the uncompromising earnestness of the other venerable Prelates, and their unbending vigour in resisting the powerful opposition that besets the undertaking; the zeal, so proverbial, of their respective Clergy, whenever religious causes provoke its exercise, are in themselves, considerations which, accompanied as they are by the Benediction of the Supreme Pontiff, force the conviction on even the most pusillanimous, that the Irish University is blessed by Heaven; that it is eminently the work of God; and, therefore, that its success is secure amidst all the transient difficulties that may attend it for "the little while." We have only to add, that we shall use our best endeavors to further your heroic enterprise by every means within our control, and in whatever manner your Grace may think proper to suggest. Your agent, if you appoint him, shall have from us a general and cordial welcome.

With sentiments of the highest esteem for your Grace's person and character, and praying that God may long preserve your valuable health, we have the honor to be, Most Rev. Lord, your Grace's most devoted servants and brethren in Jesus Christ,

F. PATRICK, Bishop of Carthage, Coadjutor and Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, C. W.

[Here follows the signatures of the Clergy.]

On Thursday, the 31st ult., the Feast of St. Ignatius de Loyola, the Consecration of the Chapel of the Jesuits' College of this city, took place. His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, desirous on this occasion to give a new proof of his affectionate regard, respect, and admiration for the sons of St. Ignatius, presided at the ceremony. The attendance was not very numerous, but the work of God has, often, but small and weak beginnings. The spacious apartments of the Jesuits (St. Mary's) College will be fully completed and ready for the admission of a numerous host of Students after the Vacation; and thus will a new field be opened for the glorious enterprise of that illustrious Order, already so advantageously known, and so highly esteemed for their love of literature and Christian philanthropy.

Their Lordships the Bishops of Toronto and Kingston have arrived in town, on their way to Quebec to attend the Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, the opening of which takes place on the 15th instant. We believe that, accompanied by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Coadjutor of the Diocese, these Rev. Prelates will start for Quebec on Monday evening.

THE GOLDEN MANUAL: being a guide to Catholic Devotion, public and private, compiled from approved sources, with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. New York: D. & J. Sadler & Co.; Montreal: 179, Notre Dame Street. 18mo. of 1041 pages.

We have received, from the publishers, a copy of this excellent Prayer Book, and we cheerfully recommend it to our Subscribers. We cannot do better than by copying a notice of it from the *Dublin Review*, for July, 1850, merely prefacing it, by stating that three hundred pages have been added by the American Editor, adding greatly to the merits of the English Edition.

"It may seem strange, that, after the numberless reprints of our old and long recognized prayer-books, the many modifications of these books, and the equally numerous new compilations which have been issued from the Catholic presses of England, Ireland, and Scotland, during the last twenty years, there should still be room for a new compilation, entirely distinct from its predecessors, and in many respects independent of them all; nevertheless, 'THE GOLDEN MANUAL' will be found to realize this description. In the greater part of its contents it is in the fullest sense of the word, to English readers at least, an entirely new prayer book. There is a certain sense in which this character would be anything rather than a recommendation. But the originality of the 'GOLDEN MANUAL' is of a perfectly unexceptionable kind. It does not consist in the introduction of new and unauthorized prayers, or in the arbitrary and unsanctioned modification of old ones; but in the adjustment of the received prayers and devotional services in accordance with the best and most authentic usage, and particularly in adopting, uniformly, and without exception, the form of each particular prayer, which has been approved by the Holy See, and to which an indulgence has been specially attached.

Another and most commendable characteristic of the 'GOLDEN MANUAL' is the large and frequent use which it makes of the best, the holiest, and the most efficacious of all forms of prayer—those which the Church has consecrated by adopting them in her Liturgy. It has often been a subject of regret, that the faithful have been excluded by the want of the necessary Service books, from the edification and instruction, as well as the actual incentives to piety, which are supplied by the public services of the church ritual; and the want has been especially painful in those portions of the ritual which regard the administration of the Sacraments. What prayers for the sick, for instance, of the dying, can be compared in tenderness, in unction, in impressiveness, and, we must of course add, in intrinsic virtue, with those of the Holy Viaticum, the Extreme Unction, and the Last Benediction? How would it be possible to devise a form of preparation for Confirmation, so calculated to strike the young imagination, and to touch the tender heart, as that, which, in the Church's own words, describes the communication and in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit? And hence it is that we have ever desired to see the magnificent services of the

Roman Ritual placed within the reach of every Catholic, and made familiar to the humblest of the faithful, not alone in the spirit and in the graces which they confer, but in the very words and forms in which they are administered.

We welcome, with very peculiar satisfaction, that portion of the Manual which concerns the use and administration of the Sacraments, and the preparation of the faithful for duly receiving them. Besides all the Ordinary Devotions and Instructions, it contains the actual serving of the administration of Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Extreme Unction, and Marriage, both in Latin and in English; and in these, as well as all the other Church Services introduced into the work, we cannot speak in terms of too high commendation of the accuracy, simplicity, tastefulness, and solemnity of the translation.

Another very important novelty in the 'GOLDEN MANUAL' is the introduction of a variety of most useful prayers and devotional exercises, which, though unknown to Catholics in these countries, are, and long have been, familiar on the continent. Many of these are translated from the admirable *Colesto Palmatum* of Naketenus, and from the *Libellus Precum*, but a large number also are from the Italian. And in these also, especial attention has been paid to the devotions to which indulgences are attached, on all of which, full and satisfactory explanations are given. The collection of Litanies, also, is extremely full and complete.

In the various Hymns and Sequences, Mr. Caswell's admirable translations are adopted.

The Book is elegantly bound, and the illustrations are very finely executed.

EXAMINATION OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY'S FEMALE SCHOOL.—On Tuesday last, we had the pleasure of witnessing the examination of the pupils attending the Sisters of Charity Female School. Over five hundred persons were present, all seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Classes were examined in a very great variety of branches including, Arithmetic, Grammar and History, and showed a proficiency in their studies—credible, both to themselves and their teachers. Some very fine specimens of penmanship, drawing, and Berlin wool work were exhibited. The examination commenced at an early hour on Tuesday and was continued till late in the evening with a short intermission only in the middle of the day. Two very interesting pieces were performed on the stage by the young ladies—one piece in French and one in English, in both of which the fair performers sustained their parts most admirably. We regret much that we cannot publish the list of prizes, neither of this examination nor of the recent College examination, not having yet received either of them.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

We were much surprised to observe in yesterday's *Transcript*, an extract with reference to the Report of the Trustees of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, purporting to have been copied from our contemporary the *Pilot*. On enquiry, we are given to understand that the name of the *Pilot*, as the authority for the extract in question, was used erroneously. The *Pilot* entertains—as will be seen by the following extract from yesterday's columns of that journal—a totally different view of the matter, and not only does not approve of those connected with the management of the institution referred to, but is prepared to take the field against them. We look for the publication of the Savings' Bank Commission Report with much anxiety:—

"In our columns will be found a statement of the affairs of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, by which it appears that the Trustees now declare a further and final dividend of two shillings in the pound; making the whole assets of the estate to have been eighteen shillings in the pound. It will doubtless be satisfactory to those who are not in the unfortunate position of having sacrificed their claims on the Bank, at rates varying from ten to fifteen shillings in the pound, to find that their loss is not greater than two shillings in the pound, with the interest accrued since the failure of the institution—amounting to something over two shillings more. We should have been disposed to have allowed the statement of the Directors to pass unnoticed at present, had it not been for the laudatory remarks of our contemporaries, the *Herald* and *Gazette*, on the management of the Bank—doubtless made under good advice, and on similar authority to that under which Mr. Holmes spoke, when he informed the Legislative Assembly, 'that he had taken much pains to study the subject, though he had not yet seen the Report; and he believed that the publication of that document would exonerate the Directors from any thing but neglect.' The Report will be out in a few days, and the public will then have an opportunity of judging both the correctness of the statement of the Directors, that they have 'been enabled to pay eighteen shillings in the pound to the depositors,' and of the assertion of the representative of Montreal, that the Directors are exonerated from blame."

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The present number completes the first volume of the TRUE WITNESS. We would therefore respectfully and earnestly request such of our subscribers, as are still in arrears, to remit the amount due without delay, either to this office, or to the agents for the paper in their respective districts. No. 1 of the second volume will appear as usual on Friday next, the Feast of the Assumption.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Testis*," received too late for insertion; shall appear in our next.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, Mathew Enright, £5; Picton, Rev. Mr. Lator, £1; Grenville, James Fallon, 6s 3d; St. John's, C. E., Corporal, Millville, 12s 6d; St. Columban, Jas. Murphy, 5s; Pike River, William Farrell, 6s 3d; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Crevier, 12s 6d; Berthier, Rev. Mr. Gagnon, 12s 6d; St. Pacheal, Edward Ennis, Esq., 12s 6d.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.  
SIR,—Being a man much interested in Education, I am much pleased to find that it begins to occupy that prominent share of public attention its great importance demands; I therefore lately embraced an opportunity of attending a public Examination at the College of Chambly, under the direction and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Lahays.

On entering the school-room in the College, delighted was I, to find present a vast number of parents, the Rev. Mr. Mignault, Cure of Chambly, (who, I was told, is the founder of the College, and to whom the community owe a debt of gratitude for the formation thereof), also the Rev. Mr. Larocque, Rev. Mr. Desantele, Rev. Mr. Jacques, Rev. Mr. Nereau, and other clergymen; Joseph P. Allard, Esq., J. P.; E. H. Frechette, Esq., J. P.; Dr. Grosbois, and Messrs. M. Borne, T. Hickey, and A. L. Frechette, and several others, even from a great distance, all appearing to take a lively interest in the Examination, which continued with unabated satisfaction for upwards of two days.

The subjects brought forward were—for the Junior classes—reading, spelling, translation, composition, English grammar, and geography; and for the different Senior classes, arithmetic, English grammar including syntax, with its different rules and notes, conjugations of verbs, declination of pronouns, geography, with the use of the globes, rhetoric, geometry, algebra, including the simple and quadratic equations, with the binomial theorem, botany, &c.

The manner in which all the classes went through their exercises in the English and French languages, (particularly in demonstrating the problems of each of the first six books of Euclid) did great credit to the Director, (the Rev. Mr. Lahays,) and to the diligence of the pupils, the ability, care and attention of their teachers; and without invidious exception, all seemed to admire the superior mode and style of reading, spelling, translation and demonstration of the problems, which the different classes performed with so much ease, even so as to render the award of premiership a matter of difficulty.—I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
A LOVER OF EDUCATION.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Assembly, July 30.

Mr. Robinson moved that the House go into Committee to consider the expediency of the navigation of the St. Lawrence being thrown open to the vessels of all nations.

Mr. Hincks explained the course the Government meant to take on this question.

Mr. W. Boulton spoke in favor of the motion.—He did not believe the United States would grant us reciprocity on such terms as Government offered; and we ourselves were the sufferers, so long as the Navigation of the St. Lawrence was closed against foreign vessels.

Mr. Sherwood did not believe there was any prospect of that reciprocal arrangement which the Inspector-General in the early part of the session had alluded to, as on foot, and with every chance of success.

Mr. Christie asked if the subject was under the consideration of the Government?

Mr. Hincks said the matter was altogether in the hands of Her Majesty's minister at Washington.—The last advices thence were highly satisfactory. Very strong influences were being brought to bear upon the American Government in favor of reciprocity; and it would be most injudicious to act in this matter until decisive information were received.

Mr. W. Boulton rose, and was met with cries of "spoken," amidst which—

Mr. Cauchon said, it was quite plain—and the public would be aware of the fact,—that certain members resident in Toronto speak from day to day, for the sole purpose of prolonging discussion, and thereby getting more money out of the country.—(Cries of "It's true," and "order.")

Mr. H. J. Boulton said it was contrary to parliamentary rule to impute such a motive to any member. (Cries of "It's a fact.")

Mr. Cauchon repeated his remark, and insisted on the necessity of members curtailing their speeches, in order that the session might be brought to a close as speedily as possible.

Mr. W. Boulton made some remarks, in the course of which he averred that the city profitted little by the expenditure of the member for Montmorency.

Mr. Cauchon said he spent only his own money.

Mr. Hincks—with the leave of the House—withdraw his amendment for the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow; and, instead, moved "the previous question." He did this, he said, not to prevent debate—for the debate had closed—but to prevent the House committing itself to-night to a decision upon the question at issue.

The House then divided on "the previous question"—in other words, on the question, "shall this motion now pass?" which was negatived by a large majority.

The decision does not prevent the further consideration of the subject on another evening.—*Pilot.*

#### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "EUROPA."

The *Europa*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 8½ A.M. She brings 80 passengers—9 for Halifax. On the night of Sunday she ran down an American fishing schooner, the *Florence*, of Massachusetts. The crew, 15 in number, were saved, except one, Joseph Snow.

In the British Parliament nothing of interest has transpired. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—after an attempt, by Lord Montague, to exclude Ireland from its operation—passed through Committee in the House of Lords on the night of the 25th July, and was to be read a third time the following week. The majority was large.