TEACHER WANTED for 1878, for P. S. S. No. 6 Tiny, Male or Female, 3rd or 2nd Class Certificate. Apply stating salary expected, experience, etc., to the undersigned, at Penetanguishene. One able to teach and how to read French preferred 15-3 THEODORE BRASSEUR, Secy. Trustees.

WANTED for the Samia Separate School, for the year 1878, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate; also an Assistant Fermale Teacher for the R. G. School, Samia, one holding a Third Class Certificate. Appliants to state experience and salary expected.

Det 94.10-88m Oct 24-10-8m

D. McCART Sarnia.

WANTED—A Male Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Eganville. Application stating salary, &c., to be made to the REV. M. BYRNE, P.P., Eganville, P.Q., Ont. 17-3

INFORMATION WANTED of Mrs. Mary Timmons (widow of Patrick Timmons, of Timmons' Cross Roads, Ballanulty, County Wicklow, Ireland), and of her three daughters, Sally, Betty and Ann, who landed at Quebec, Canada, July 7 1847, from the Ship Progress. This information is sought by Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, daughter of Patrick and Mary Timmons, above named. It is understood the friends sought for were sick of Ship fever, and that Ann Timmons died. Direct to Mrs. MARGARET WHEELER, No. 90 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois. Nov 14, '77-14

PIANOS Retail price \$750 only \$235; \$650, \$175. Organs, 16 stops, \$120; 13 \$90; 12 \$85; 9 \$65; 2, \$45—ORGANS brand new, warranted, 16 days' test trial. Other bargains. 24-pp. Illustrated Newspaper all about Piano-Organ war, free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

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tion.
For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
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Nov 14 '77

14

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WALSH, OF LONDON-ADDRESSES BY THE CLERGY-HIS LORDSHIP'S INTERESTING REPLY.

London, Ont., Nov. 28.

This morning the clergy of the Liocese of London assembled at St. Peter's Palace to congratulate His Lordship Bishop Waish on the tenth anniversary of his consecration. They availed themselves of he occasion to present His Lordship with the following address, which they accompanied with a purse of \$3,000, in testimony of their affectionate esteem for the good Bishop, and their appreciation of his abilities and sterling qualities. The priests whom the Bishop ordained since his arrival in the diocese, presented him in addition with an address, and with a beautiful and valuable ostensorium for the benediction services. His Lordship was also the recipient of a splendid episcopal chair, the gift of St. Mary's Academy at Windsor, and also several other valuable presents from other institutions, all showing the deep esteem entertained for him by those over whom he has charge. Amongst those present were Bishop Crinnon, and Rev. T. J. Dowling and P. Lenon, of Hamilton; Rev. Monseigneur Bruyere, Very Rev Dean Murphy, Idshtown; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Kilroy, Stratford; W. J. Flannery, St. Thomas, and

ADDRESS BY THE PRIESTS.

May it please your Lordship,-We, the priests of the Diocese of London, beg leave respectfully to address you, not alone for ourselves, but also in the name of all the laity of our various parishes, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of your Lordship's elevation to the Episcopacy. We desire to congratulate you on the success which has attended your administration of this important part of our Lord's vineyard during the past decade. The difficulties which lay before you were very great indeed. and numerous. When you were commanded by our beloved and glorious Holy Father, the great Pope Pius the Ninth, to leave a charge in which you had every security of a happy future in the respect and and affection of your colleagues in the sacred ministry, and in the love of your parishioners, your virtue. ability and zeal as a priest were a proof of your fitness for a much more important and laborious office, and this office you were required to fill. The church here was still in its infancy—the debt was large—many parishes were yet not formed, and in those which did exist the church accommodation and the priests' residences were in most cases inadequate to the wants of both the clergy and the people. You were not, however, deterred by these circumstances from yielding a willing obedience to the call of duty, and you undertook the grave responsibility of governing the diocese. The result has been that not only the old parishes, but also the many new ones, which your lordship found it expedient to establish, are well supplied with priests, with commodious parochial schools and with large and elegant churches, which afford complete accommodation to the different congregations and testify to their spirit of self-sacrifice and to their zeal for the glory of God. Besides, the debt of the diocese has been paid, magnificent institutions of charity, a prosperous college and several convents | fore, to you in the words of our beautiful ordination have been established, all of which have been productive of immense benefit to religion, and full proyouth wherever it has been possible to do so. All without the earnest co-operation of the priests and people, but without a zealous and energetic chief Wherefore in your conduct hold fast to the integnation to plan and direct these improvements very rity of chaste and holy life. Understand what it is little could have been done. While thus adverting that you do imitate, that which in your hand you to your ability in administration, we must not omit hold, so that celebrating the mystery of the Lord's accompanied by harshness, your Lordship has been your own members from all vices and concupisable to reconcile the successful administration of cence. Let your teaching be the healing medium an important charge with a suavity of manner of God's people, let the order of your life delight which has endeared you to all, so that you are rewhich has endeared you to all, so that you are regarded by all as a kind father, and it is this quality more especially which has secured to you the filial affection of both clergy and laity in the diocese, and the respect and admiration of all with whom you have had intercourse; permit us then, on behalf of the laity, as well as for ourselves, to tender good angel, serve to cheer and encourage me amid beg of you to accept this purse as a testimonial of our sincere reverence and affection for your Lord-

> London, Ontario, Nov. 28, 1877. Signed on behalf of the clergy and laity of the

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

DEARLY BELOVED CLERGY .- I have not words to express, in an adequate manner, my heartfelt thanks for the kindly sentiments which your address so well expresses, for the magnificent gift of 3,0'0, which yourselves and your devoted people presented to me on this occasion as also for the grand ostensorium presented to me by the young priests of the diocese. Munificent as are these gifts, and out of measure with my deserving, I value far more highly your esteem and affection, those treasures of the heart which can neither be estimated nor purchased by gold. Believe me that, next to the favour of heaven and the approval of my conscience, there is nothing I prize so dearly as the good-will and confidence with which you honour, me and of which coming from such a clergy, any bishop might well feel proud. Mindful of my many shortcomings, I cannot, in justice, appropriate the praises which your generous hearts bestow on me. We are told in the Holy Scriptures to praise no man during life, for it is death that sets the seal upon his character and his works; those however, who look through the prism of friendship will see encircling the most varied and beautiful lights of virtue and merit, which are invisible to the eye of strict impartiality. The picture you draw of me is not mine; it is the ideal of what I ought to be, and indeed of what I would wish to be, the Good Shepherd who gives his time, health and life for the spiritual welfare and sanc-tification of His people. God knows that to do this is my most carnest desire; and that my happiness here, and my hopes of happiness hereafter, are bound up with the spiritual weal and religious prosperity of the clergy and people amongst whom I have laboured for the last ten years, and in whose midst I desire to toil on to the end. You allude to the difficulties that beset me on my arrival in this diocese, and also the happy results which have flowed from my administration at the outset. It was my good fortune to obtain the loyal and hearty co-operation of the clergy and laity of the diocese; and in the presence of such a combination of forces the difficulties that seemed so formidable, and embarrassment that were discouraging, disappeared like the mists of morning before the rising sun, and, if we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the liquidation of the diocesan debt, on the construction of many beautiful churches and commodious presbyteries and on the educational and charitable institutious that bless the diocese, the pleasing result is in sober truth due under God to your untiring labours and enlighten-ed zeal as well as to the living faith and exhaustless generosity of your devoted flocks. It is you gentlemen who have borne the burden of the day and the heats. It is you that have carried out with un-

powers of your labours and sacrifices that temples of God have been raised, parish schools multiplied, institutions of higher education encouraged and sustained, and the orphan asylum supported, whilst you neglected not to discharge in a faithful and edifying manner your sublime duties as ambassadors of Christ, and dispensators of his Saving mysteries. My duties, amongst such a clergy, have been light indeed, and in many instances I have been obliged to restrain, instead of stimulating, their zeal and devotedness. I can, therefore, cor-dially endorse the high but well merited compliment paid to you by His Excellency, our illustrious Apostolic Delegate, when he said this diocese has been blessed with a clergy whose zeal, at once active and prudent, and whose spirit of self sacrifice have been, and are, the admiration of their people. I cannot omit expressing here my warmest appre-ciation of the labours and self-sacrifices of the President and professors of our College of the Assumption. These gentlemen are doing a work, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate, nor can I on any occasion like the present, forget to mark my recognition of the zeal and fervour of our religious communities, whose fidelity to duty and to the objects of their hely vocation, have always been to me a source of the greatest edification and consolation. These ladies care little for human applause; they look higher for this reward. They do good by stealth, and blush to find its fame; they work noiselessly, and without, ostentation, but like the silent forces of nature which, though unseen by man, produce the mightiest and most beneficial results, so the silent labors of our religious communities effect a good that is simply incalculable. But, after all, how weak and insignificent are all human efforts in the work of the ministry unless blessed and fertilixed by the graces of God. Paul may plant and Apollos water, but it is God who gives the increase. There fore neither he that planteth is anything, nor he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase. The greatest talents, the most brilliant gifts of genius the most ceaseless activity, not movived and made fruitful by the two-fold-love of God and of our neighbor may please, and dazzle, and win admiration; but they avail nothing in the sight of God, and are blighted by the curse of laziness as regards the salvation of souls. Hence, in order to the efficient discharge of the sublime duties of the sacerdotal office, in order to bring down npon our work the fertilizing dews of Divine grace, we must lean upon God, without whom we can do nothing, either for our own personal sanctification or for the salvation of our neighbor. These are old truths, gentlemen, but they cannot be too often repeated. Like the apostles on the Sea of Galilee, who, in the absence of their lord, fished all night and caught nothing, it was only when He was present that the miraculous draught of fishes took place; so we, fishers of men, unless united with God, and anointed by His Holy Spirit, shall labor and toil without any results fruitful in glory to God and in good to man. The love of God burning in the hearts of His ministers, and the form of all justice shining forth in their lives, like the light of a transfiguration, and clothing them in its heavenly beauty, these are the loadstones that draw souls from the rubbish of worldly and sinful pleasures. and attract them to holiness and to God, their centre, and the heart's resting-place. I say, thereservice, and I apply the same words to myself :-"The Lord chose the seventy-two, and sent them vision has been made for the Catholic education of two and two to preach, that in word and act he might teach the ministers of His church that they this good, it is true, could not have been effected ought to be perfect founded, that is in the power of the twofold love of God and of our neighbor. to mention that whereas energy and zeal are often death, you may come even to the mortifying of you may build up the house which is the family of God." Receive again, gentlemen, the expression of my lasting gratitude, and be assured that the memory of the extreme kindness of yourselves and people on this occasion, will, like the presence of a the trials and necessities of life .- Montreal Herald

THE FINEST CHURCH IN AMERICA.

THE NEAR COMPLETION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK-A DECRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

[From the New York Herald.]

The great Catholic cathedral on Fifth avenue which has now been nearly twenty years in building promises soon to be completed. The building has been repeatedly delayed by the absense of funds to carry on the necessary work, but it is calculated the requisite help will be forthcoming to accomplish the remainder of the design, which is Gothic. The main exterior of the cathedral, roof included, is already finished, and all that remains to be built up outside are the towers on the Fifth avenue front the parapet around the side aisles, and the pianacles in connection therewith. The grading of the surrounding land will be the last piece of labour, and that will not involve much cost. Standing within the main aisle of the cathedral, the impression it gives is one of harmonious vastness. The great clustering pillars, larger than those of the eathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, have nothing like an appearance of bulk or heaviness that Notre Dame have. They do not seem in the least to interfere with the view, and though each section of a pillar weighs eight tons, they look as light and graceful in the coup d'ail as so many single slender columns of about twelve inches in diameter.

APPEARANCE OF THE INTERIOR.

The whole interior at the present moment is covered with scaffolding which, at the extreme elevation of the ceiling, resembles a spider's web, so great is the height of the roof from the ground floor. The plastering appears to have been almost entirely done, and the coloring of the ceiling, intended to give it the appearance of stone, was the only work going on in the afternoon of yesterday. It has a triforium like Notre Dame away near the spring of the roof, but it is hardly likely it will ever be used in these modern days for the same purposes it was intended in the early time of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. There will be at least ten side chapels, and the main altar will have a space around it, giving ample room for large and impressive effects in the matter of decoration.

THE FINEST SIGRT ON THE ISLAND. The site of the cathedral is perhaps the happiest selection on the whole island. It caps the highest point of the ridge on Fifth avenue, and when New York is built up will form the very centre of the city. The cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, and the celebrated cathedral in Mexico, have hitherto put in rival claims for pre-eminence as ecclesiastical structures on the continent of America: but, though each in its way is vast and imposing, neither can attempt to compare in beauty of material or design with that on Fifth avenue. In the moonlight, with all the exquisite tracery of its side windows and facade softened and relieved, there is nothing on earth that so vividly recalls the she knelt in the gloom by her side. "What is the saying of Mmc. de Stael, that architecture is frozen matter, dear child?" she said, with infinite tender-

of the Catholics in this country, slow and painful, but bound, as it would seem, to be solid, and successful. The money has come in a rather sluggish stream, but none the less surely, and the cathedral will inevitably be finished and prove the greatest ornament of the city.

A DIFFERENCE FROM EUROPEAN CATHEDRALS. On the east end of the building several large boilers for heating purposes are being placed in position. Contrary to the practice in Europe, this cathedral will have regular rows of pews, the same as in any of our city churches. The European cathedrals have been built in a great measure at government expense, and can afford to dispense with a revenue from pews; but one like this, which has been raised chiefly by the money of the poor and must continue to be sustained from the same source cannot afford to neglect its opportunities to demand a price for the choice seats within its magnificent precincts from the rich members of its congregation. Its accommodation will be at least ten thousand. One year from now, it is expected, should the money not fail, the towers of the Fifth avenue frontthree hundred and eighty-five feet high-will be completed. Half of the stained glass windows, presents from individuals, and societies, have been placed in position, and some gorgeous specimens are now in course of preparation to fill the remaining half.

THE STAIRED-GLASS WINDOWS

The lives of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, cuke and John, are illustrated in the four transept windows. Over the south transept door the leading incidents in the life of St. Patrick, the gift of the old cathedral to the new, are represented, and in the corresponding window of the north transept the striking features that marked the career of the Blessed Virgin are protrayed, from the visitation of the angel Gabriel to her translation to heaven. Window No. 1, on the north side, the gift of Mr

FRENCH CANADIAN WOMEN

AND THE

IRISH ORPHANS OF 1847.

[REV. BERNARD O'REILLY IN "THE MIRROR OF TRUE WOMANHOOD."]

One crowning instance must be selected, ere we close this chapter. to demonstrate what womanly hearts can and will effect for the suffering and the needy. It is November in Quebec, in that same memorable year 1847, and November had set in with unusual severity. The country parishes all round had each received its colony of Irish orphans or young girls, who were adopted by the excellent farmers. Still the temporary asylums in Quebec attached to St. Patrick's church remained overcrowded; no proprovision had been made for their sustenance during the long winter which was setting in so fiercely; and local charity, it was feared, had been exhausted by the extraordinary drain of the proceeding six months.

At a meeting of ladies it was resolved that the most zealous would go by sub-committees of twos and threes into all the neighboring parishes, and knock at every door to exhort every family to adopt one of the many hundreds of homeless waifs left behind by the retiring tide of disease and wretchedness. Women's tongues are eloquent when fired by such a cause: they were welcomed everywhere, and a day was fixed when the orphans should be brought to St. Patrick's church, and all who wished to add one more stranger to their family circle were to go there and make their choice.

So on the day appointed, the ferries from Point Levi and the Island of Orleans were early crowded with farmers' wives and daughters, while along the roads from St. Foye and Beauport, Charlebourg and Loretto, the vehicles of the country people streamed into the city as to some great public

festival.

It was near noon, and in the house of a French Canadian ship-carpenter, out near the banks of the St. Charles River, at the extremity of the St. Roch suburb, the cheerful, active mother of six children was just concluding her morning's labors, sending off her oldest girl with the father's dinner to the ship-yard leaving her infant nursling with a kind neighbor, and then hurrying away,-a distance of full two miles, to St. Patrick's church. She had been delayed in spite of her utmost exertions, and her only feeling as she ran along the road, was one of fear lest she should be too late at the church and miss the prize which she had promised her husband to bring home to himself and their dear

The silent empty streets through which she passed on nearing the church made her heart sink within her; and as she entered St. Patrick's there was no one there but a few good old souls telling their beads before the altar, and some soldiers of the garrison performing "the Way of the Cross." tears filled her eyes as she knelt a moment in adoration; and then she hastened to explore the two large sacristies behind the church. They were empty! As she passed through the lower one, what she deemed a stifled sob struck her car; but the distant corner whence it scemed to issue was very dark, and her eyes were still half-blinded by the brilliant sun outside and the glare of the snow. So, in her excitement, she heeded not the sound, but crossed the court-yard to the rectory and knocked timidly at the door. The servant, on opening, saw this good woman in tears, and scarcely able to articulate one word. At length she gasped out, "The orphans?"—The orphans, ma'am?" replied the other; "there are none here I"-" Where are they?"-"All gone-all taken away by the ladies." -"Have you kept none that you might let me have?"-"No, indeed," was the answer; and with this the poor woman turned away with a heavy heart. As she re-entered the lower sacristy on her way to the church, her ear was again struck with the sound of sobbing, and coming, this time, more audibly from the distant dark corner. She was there in a moment; and bending, or rather kneeling down, she distinguished a female child, with its head between its hands, sobbing and moaning piteously.

It was a little girl, some five years old, who on the voyage out had lost father and mother, brothers, sisters-all! The little thing, naturally a very beautiful child, had had in succession fever, dysentery, and small-pox; and beneath this complication she had almost sunk. She had partially lost the use of her lower limbs, and had been frightfully disfigured. In the church, whither she had been brought early in the morning with the other orphans, the charitable women had invariably passed her by choosing, as was natural, the most comely children for their adopted ones,-and the sensitive slighted little thing sobbed so pitcously that she was taken to the sacristy in order not to disturb the proceedings in the church. There she had sat in the corner, sobbing herself to sleep, and had been forgotten when the crowd left the church. So, as the opening of the sacristy door, a moment ago, had roused the felorn one from her somnolency, she had looked up at the stranger coming in with a revival of hope, and a sob escaped her as the latter passed out by the opposite door. Once more hiding her face in her hands, she wept and sobbed with increased bitterness, as if the little wounded heart within would burst her chest.

And thus the good carpenter's wife found her. swerving courage and directions of your Bishops. It is under tions and directions of your Bishops. It is under to go for the raising of this temple to the worship ness in her tone. "Who has left you?—Speak to your immediate control and through the creative of God has been, like most efforts in the same line me my dear!" she went on, as she removed the 1:535,622; Berlin, 1,045'000. e Suestreur von Sie von Stef Grener 1987 gewonn ber Su

hands from her face. The child looked up through her scalding tears at the sweet sound of that motherly voice, and all was plain to the speaker. The face so disfigured that the woman drew back involuntarity. But recovering herself instantly, and, as she expressed it, indignant at her own cowardice, she extanded both arms lovingly to the weeper Kiss me darling," she said, as her own tears flowed fast, "kiss me, come to my heart; don't be afraid, I am your mother now." And she folded her in her embrace, covering her face and head with tears and kisses. The ship-carpenter's family possessed a blessed treasure that night.

No, this is not extraordinary charity : great hearts, like that of that noble woman, abound everywhere among our laboring people. O women, who read these lines, remember that your charity, your genersity will find in your every day ordinary life rich opportunities for their exercise. Never neglect any occasion God sends you of doing the good you can. Great charity, like every other great virtue does not consist in doing extraordinary things, or waiting for extraordinary circumstances; it depends on our doing with all our heart the good we have the chance of doing at every moment within our homes and outside of them.

"I have known a word hang starlike O'er a dreary waste of years, And it only shone the brighter Looked at through a mist of tears; While a weary wanderer gathered Hope and heart on Life's dark way, By its faithful promise, shining Clearer day by day,

I have known a word more gentle Than the breath of summer air: In a listening heart it nestled, And it lived forever there. Not the beating of its prison Stirred it ever night and day Only with the heart's last throbbing Could it fade away.".

*Adelaide Anne Procter.

RITUALISM IN THE IRISH CHURCH.

A meeting was held recently in Dublin under the auspices of the Protestant Defence Association for the purpose of protesting "against the introduction of Romish doctrines and practices into the Church of Ireland, including that of retreats, the last step downwards in the direction of Rome." The chair was taken by no less a personage than the illustrions Lord Oranmore, whose installation therein was received with rounds of Kentish fire. Lord Oranmore, as is his habit, plunged at once in medias res by sneering at the Pope, whom he believed to be then on his death-bed, and at the College of Cardinals, delicately hinting that the members of this distinguished corporation were-well, he hadn't language strong enough wherewith to convey his perturbed feelings. He thought that the time had come when they should show the clergy and laity of Ireland that they would have no compromise with Romanism or Ritualism. They would not allow these errors to be brought into the church by a small or a larger number of clergy or laity.

A certain Canon Smith has given high and mighty offence to the followers of Lord Oranmore. This recalcitrant canon has come forward to openly advocate the exercise of confession in the Church of Ireland, and upon his devoted and devotional head the vials of the wrath of Lord Oranmore's following have been ruthlessly poured. The ordent if not elegant speaker was compelled to admit the fearful encroachments the "idea" of auricular confession was making in England, reverting gloomly to a condition of things both depressing and alarming. He was sorry that this seed of evil growth had widely spread, especially amongst the upper classes, and it was for the people of Ireland-mark these words, the people of Ireland-to stamp it out. After several rounds of artillery, every shot being directed against the "vile practice" of auricular confession, the following resolutions were adopted with a unanimity wonderful in the so-called Reformed Church.

"That there exists at present in the Church of England an active party, whose object appears to be todivest that church of a large part of its Protestant character and to obliterate many of the important distinctions which divide it from the Church of Bome.

churchmen evincing sympathy with this party is deserving of grave censure, as being inconsistent with the Protestant character of the Church of Irc-

"3. That the assembling of a number of clergy in a (so called) retreat, marked by a rale of silence, by the practibe of auricular confession, and by the private administration of the Lord's Supper to clergy only, and presided over by a prominent member of the Ritualistic party, was such a proceeding that we deeply regret its occurrence, and trust that it may not be repeated." One fact was dewlt upon by almost every speaker

at this remarkable meeting-namely, the gradual re establishment of Popery in England. It was a grim, hard fact that must be met, a truth that dare not be denied, a light against which they should not shut their eyes. Three thousand clergymen in England-Protestant England-were already enrolled upon the scroll of Ritualism, and that number was daily, nay, hourly, increasing-clergymen who vilified the reformers by the most abusive. titles, and who even went so far as to impeach some of the teachings of Martin Luther himself. Hinc

How the Catholics of Ireland must smile at this sorry exhibition, this pitiful farce being played in their midst. How they must pity the ridiculous individuals who by stupid invective and despicable scurrility, seek to assail that invincible stronghold defended by the Son of God himself! It is a lamentable sight to find men of education, men of a certain capacity, so blinded by fanatical folly as to render themselves laughingstocks, if not worse. That the tide of Ritualism is pouring over the land and that the bright crest upon its wave is the Catholic Church, is beyond the region of controversy and the pitiful opposition of such creatures as Lord Oranmore and his following is as that of the pitchfork to the incoming tide. - Exchange.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE. The number of persons on earth is 1,423,917.000.

or 28 persons for every square mile. Europe numbers 300,178,300 souls; Asia, 824,548,500; Africa, 109,921,600; Australia, 4,748,600; America, 85,-519,800. The combined populations of 1876 exceed those of 1875 about 27 millions. The inhabitants of various States of Europe are divided as follows, Germany, 42,723,000; Austria-Hungary, 35,700,-000; Switzerland, 2,669,147; Holland, 3,809.527; Belgium, 5,336,604; Luxemburg, 205,153; Russia, 71,730,980; Sweden, 4,383,291; Norway, 1,802,882; Denmark, 1,993,000; France, 36,102,921; Great Britain, 35,450,000, Spain, 16,551,647; Portugal, 4,098,881; Italy, 27,482,174; Monaco, 5,741; the Republic of Andorra, 12,600; Turkey in Europe, 8,500,000; Roumania, 5,073,000; Servia, 1,377,078; Montanegro, 190,000; Greece, 1,457,894. The population of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa reaches 47,600,000 souls, of whom 20,500,000 are divided between Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, and 13,000 in Asia. The population of Russia is estimated at 86,586,000, or 900,000 over the population of 1875. The population of the British Indies numbers 289,000,000, that of China 405,000.000, and that of Japan, 33,299,015. London has 2,489,428 souls; Paris, 1.851,792; New York and Brooklyn,