toplasm,' that Ranke, also a non-Catholic, was

ashamed to say less than this of the Roman Church :

anxiously wish the boys educated, not for my sake, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of their poor suffering country. For a man, though he may be as strong and powerful as a giant, can be of little use to his country unless educated. I desire my countrymen to know and understand this fact; and further, I consider the Jesuits the best medium to impart a sound practical education which may prove of some service to poor Ireland." McCarthy again speaks, and asks with touching earnestness: "Any news from poor Ireland? How is she going on? I learn to love her more and more every day." And so the work goes on. As you know I am not a Fenian exactly, but I have learned to respect the earnestness of men who can risk all for a Conviction, mistaken perhaps, but in many cases as faithful as the Sun.

The writ to fill the vacancy in the representation of the county of Sligo was received on Saturday by the high sheriff.

Mr. Barry Sullivan's arrival in Belfast was the occasion of a warm demonstration. A large crowd cheered him along the entire route from the station to the Imperial Hotel.

The Ulster Examiner will in future be published tri-weekly. The Rev. Mr. Cahill, its proprietor and editor for the last seven years, has sold it to Mr. C. J. Dempsey, and Saturday's issue contains his valedictory address.

OUR ROMAN LETTER.

Rome, Jan. 2nd.

His Holiness has recently given receptions to an unusual number of visitors. From all parts have they come, but in an especial manner from within the dominions of which he has been deprived. The vitality of his children's love grows daily in proportion to the vigour of the persecution to which he and the Church are being subjected, and he is constantly receiving assurances from all the world that must give great happiness to his loving heart in the midst of its many afflictions. Touching the coming episcopal jubilee, which promises to be a magnificent testimony of faith and personal devotion, it is announced that the gifts intended to signalise the occasion, which are being prepared everywhere, must be forwarded before the end of March to Prince Altieri, at the Palazzo Altieri. They will be arranged for exhibition in the hall of the Vatican, and will form a wondrous sight. On the great day itself the Holy Father will have a grand reception, and the various gifts of the Catholic universe will then be formally presented. The event is anticipated with the most lively emotions of pleasure, especially by all who are to have the happiness of being present.

It is intimated in the Osservatore Romano that Cardinal Simeoni, who was appoined Pontifical Secretary of State, has also been entrusted with the office of Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Administrator of Property of the Holy See-a position of distinguished honour and responsibility. The Pontiff has also conferred upon him certain special faculties, which he is to continue to hold from the period of the Pope's deathshould the Cardinal survive—till the appointment of a successor to the Pontifical Throne.

An address delivered by the Holy Father, at the reception of a body of pilgrims, touched a theme that must be very unwelcome to the Italian Court. He said that " Italy was more prosperous before her unity than since; trade languishes. The poor are in great straits, financial disasters are frequent, taxes are heavier, and small landowners cannot get a living." The most superficial observer of the country must notice these facts. The necessity for no notice of it. A preliminary destinction must submitting to widespread corruption-one of the penalties of a criminal policy and the incubus of a huge warlike system brought about an impoverishment which no amount of confiscation can remedy. While Italy was a small kingdom it was certainly not wealthy, but its needs were few, and its existence no source of apprehension. When it rose to the majesty it now wears so gracefully, its rulers were compelled, or believed themselves to be compelled, to compete with settled, orderly, and comparatively wealthy Governments, and the effort has entailed ruin. The population can scarcely bear the strain of dying trade, extravagant administration, and a fiscal system the most insane in the world. His Holiness knows this, and his former subjects know it too; and an allusion to the subject at a Vatican reception cannot surprise anybody.

The scandalous Swiss schism has drawn forth a brief from the Holy Sec, addressed to the Swiss bishops, and excommunicating the offenders. An extract from the text will show how unequivocal is the sentence pronounced :- "We declare the pretended episcopal election of the before-named Edward Herzog, made contrary to our canonical regulations, to be illicit, vain, and null; and we reject and detest the sacrilegious consecration. We declare and pronounce that they must be regarded as schismatics, separated from communion with the Church. We further declare that Herzog, elected audaciously and without authority, is deprived of least have known what eminent non-Catholic thinkall spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and pro- ers of our own day have said, with singular unanihibited from all exercise of episcopal functions. As mity, of the action of the Roman Church in the to those who have submitted to holy orders from him, they by that fact incurred suspension, and they will at once be placed under the penalty of Mr. Tyndall in preferring natural science, in which their offending if they dare to discharge any of the duties attached to those orders."

Pursuant to the proclamation of the new Cardinal-Vicar, a solemn Triduum has been held in several churches, in reparation of the melancholy disrespect shown to the custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession. The Minister, it will be remembered, forbade public demonstration on such occasions, and compelled the priests, in this way, to carry their sacred burden secretly. Some expressions of a spirit of anger at the Government command were made at first, but in consideration of the insults and blasphemy so ready with the infidels, the clergy are careful to give no ground for complaint to the authorities. The reparatory services were large. ly attended, and the Creator implored to protect His faithful children during the year on which we have

joyousness of Christmas in the Eternal City, and this year there have been glowing accounts given of the festivities and the hospitalities that reigned during the holy season. The weather being so unlike that of more northern climes, those who are merely sojourners find the change so charming as to derive a new pleasure from everything around them. But mere festivity, it must be remembered, is not the ruling passion in Rome at Christmas. At no other period of the year are spiritual obligations so zealously observed. All the churches have open doors, and are perpetually crowded with worshippers-The air is redolent of incense and vibrating with the strains of sacred music. Despite the terrible unbelief which so largely prevails, there is happily a very considerable proportition of the people who still believe and trust in God, and make the great festival a period of prayer and praise.

The elections at Bozzolo ana Castelfranco are undecided, and a second balloting in each case is neccessary. Admiral De Saint Bon, formerly Minister of Marine, is one of the candidates in both these places.

The death is announced of Count Luigi Mastai, son of Count Gabriella Mastai, and nephew of his Holiness the Pone. The deceased was born in 1814, and was therefore in his sixty-third year. He died at three o'clock on Monday morning.

REVIEWS.

MY CLERICAL PRIENDS, and their relations to modern thought. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Price, \$1.50 free by mail. This work is divided into four chapters: The vocation of the Clergy; The Clergy at home; The Clergy abroad, and-The Clergy and modern thought. The author of this work gives us habits of the Catholic Clergy. Whether we read the vocation "at home," or "abroad," throughout the work we trace the hand of a man who has mastered his subject, and who has dived into all the channels of ancient and contemporaneous knowledge in order to reach truth. As the Master said to St. Peter, the author of "My Clerical Friends" has too "Searched the Scriptures," and has built upon his studies a work against which its enemies cannot prevail. But it is to that chapter devoted to the "Clergy and Modern thought" that we would direct particular attention. The Church has withstood the attacks of the numerous sectaries which dot the world; it has too seen the worst, and is to-day stronger then ever. It is to the new danger we should direct attention, and while defending our position against the schism which surrounds us, we may fairly assault the new foe which threatens us with materialistic Friends" says: "Modern thought recalls our attention to the visible and material. It proposes to remodel the education of the world, and confine its speculations within narrow limits. 'Education,' we are assured by Mr. Huxley, is the chain of the intellect in the law of nature-nothing more. If man has a soul which is only a hypothesis than Mr. Buckle; Bossuet more eloquent and clearour highest wisdom, since it can neither sighted than Mr. Froude; and Newman more be felt, weighed, nor measured, is to take however, be noticed. Scientists and Materialists never make the mistake of confounding the Catholic and Protestant clergy. The Protestant clergy, Mr. Huxley dismisses with a jest while of the Catholic he says :--

"The difference between these men and the comfortable champions of Anglicanism and Dissent, is comparable to the difference between our gallant volunteers, and the trained veterans of Napoleon's

and again the same authority says:---

"The Roman Catholic Clergy, is the one great spiritual organisation which is able to resist, and must, as a matter of life and death resist, the progress of Science and Modern civilization."

That the Catholic Church is likely to resist what is pompously called modern civilization. but which, its admirers frankly tell us, is the ardent antagonist of Christianity, is perfectly true. She has no higher duty to perform. But she respects true Science quite as much as Mr. Huxley does, and more wisely :-

"But that any one should gravely assert, as a self-evident proposition, that she is unfriendly to the progress of science, is a fresh proof that passion and prejudice can supplant reason, and usurp its functions. As Mr. Huxley says it, it is to be presumed that he believes it; but in that case we must suppose that a too exclusive study of the law of Nature' has left him no leisure to become acquainted with history. Yet he might at cultivation of the human mind, and her immense services to mankind in the preservation of letters, jurisprudence, and philosophy. He may agree with Rome, and India, with which he is perhaps less familiar; but it is not permitted to a thoughtful and educated man to live in total ignorance of the language of his most distinguished contemporaries. Mr. Huxley might have known, for example, that Guizot, though a Calvinist, affirms, and proves, that Europe owes its learning and its civilization to the Roman Church. It was that Church, says this impartial witness, which powerfully assisted in forming the character and furthering the development of modern civilization; whose innumerable monasteries, even in the most gloomy periods, were philosophical schools of Christianity; whose monks and clergy were active and potent at once in the domain of intellect, and in that of reality;' and whose glory it is, 'that the human mind, beaten down by he storm, took refuge in the asylum of churche, and monasteries.' 14

"Mr. Muxley might have known, even though he were only what he calls 'a nucleated mass of pro-

14 History of Civilization in Europe, lecture ii.; and A great deal has been said and written about the History of Civilization in France, lecture iv.

'A slow but sure and unbroken progress of intellectual culture had been going on within its bosom for a series of ages. . . All the vital and productive energies of human culture were here united and mingled.' 15 He might have learned from Mr. Lecky, with whose book on Rationalism he is probably acquainted, not only that 'the Papal government has had no rival, and can have no successor, and that there can be no question that the Papal power was on the whole favorable to liberty;' bu that, in the long conflict for personal freedom the Catholic Church was the special representative of progress.' 16 Even Mr. Froude, though not the most scrupulous of contemporary writers, would tell Mr. Huxley, who thinks the Catholic Church 'must resist the progress of science,' that she was always essentially democratic, while at the same time she had the monopoly of learning! 17 Mr. Hallam would inform him, if he could withdraw his attention for a moment from the law of Nature, that the praise of having originally established schools belongs to some bishops and abbots of the sixth century;' that it was owing to the influence of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, 'sent hither by the Pope in 688,' that the knowledge 'of the Latin and even Greek languages was propagated in the Anglo-Saxon Church;' that the most eminent mathematician of the fourteenth century was Thomas Bradwardine, also Archbishop of Canterbury; and a crowd of useful facts of the same order, 18 Lord Macaulay would assure him, in famous words which have been quoted a hundred times, that the boasted revival of letters in the sixteenth century was at least as active within the court of Leo X, as outside it, and that the progress of learning and philosophy has always been so acceptable to the Catholic Church in the past, that it is not easy to see how it can be any danger to her in the future. A system of which the scientific exposition has been mainly founded upon the method of Aristotle, and which has survived so many spurious philosophies, has little to fear from the logic or the ethics of Mr. Huxley. Mr. Samuel Laing would also remind him, though probably in vain, that 'in any true reading of history,' which Mr. Huxley does not seem to think it necessary to read at all, the Church an admirable dissertation upon the life, and and her establishments were the only asylums in which the spirit of freedom and of independence of mind . . . were lodged, kept alive, and nursed to their present maturity; and that 'all that men have of social, political, and religious freedom may be clearly traced, in the history of every country, to the working and effects of the independent power of the Church of Rome.'19 If Mr. Huxley really values such blessings, why does he refuse his gratitude to her to whom he owes them? Even with respect to mechanical invention, 'it will remain true for ever,' as he will not dispute, 'that the genius of invention created the press under the influence of the old religion; that the genius of discovery sailed to the shores of the New World under the shadow of the Cross; and the sons of the Middle Ages laid the foundation of our own progress :'20

> The work abounds in arguments refuting the theories of the advanced thinkers of the day, and heaps ridicule upon the men who claim to be wiser than all the great ones of the past :-

> so that even Mr. Tyndall confesses that 'the nine-

teenth century strikes its roots into the centuries

gone by, and draws nutriment from them." 21

"Their profession is to be critical and scientific, whatever the rest of the world may be, or how would they deserve to be called 'advanced thinkers'? They are men of talent, or they are nothing. And yet, if it were a question simply of mental capacity, ideas. The author of "My Clerical as they seem to think, the number of able men who have believed in God and the supernatural far exceeds the number of able men who have denied them. Genius condemns the new philosophy as loudly as religion. Plato, who made the immortality of the soul the cardinal point of his philosophy, was almost as intelligent as Mr. Spencer. Aristotle, who believed in 'necessary truths,' was not inferior in natural gifts to Mr. Mill, who denies them. And if we come to Christian sages, St. Augustine had a loftier intellect than Mr. Tyndall; Saurez was more subtle than Mr. Bain ; Kepler was more profound multitude of intellectual giants of all races and epochs, compared with whom our fluent scientists are of exceedingly small stature, the 'new philosophy, would have appeared equally trivial and profane. They would have rejected it with scorn, not only as pretentious and superficial, but because it takes no account of hopes and aspirations which God has planted in our souls, and which have never lost their energy since the first creation of

> This brilliant book should be in every library, and we cordially recommend it to our

Pressure on our space compells us to hold over several reviews until next week.

15 History of the Reformation in Germany, by Leo-pold von Ranke, vol. i, book ii, ch. i, p. 251, ed.

16 Rationalism, vol. ii. ch. v. pp. 142, 154, 234.

17 Times of Erasmus and Luther, p. 48.

18 Literature of Europe in the Middle Ages, vol. i.

19 Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People, ch. xv. p. 394. The very title of the chapter, in which he laments the servility and bondage of the Protestant communities, is-Church of Rome the Source of Liberty and Civilization in Europe.' Mr. Lecky also confesses, with his usual candor, that ' Catholicism laid the very foundations of modern civilization.' Rationalism, vol.

20 The Progress of the Age, by Rev. Louis Heylen, S.J., p. 40. (Cincinnati 1865.) 21 On the Study of Physics.

PRIZE DRAWING AT LINDSAY.

Few men have done more to advance Catholic interests in Ontario than Father Stafford. and we hope that the Catholics in his locality will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of showing their appreciation of his work. We notice that the Prize Drawing he has organized for the Lindsay Convent, will take place on the last week in March, and we are sure that Father Stafford's Mabours will secure him that support which his zeal so well entitles him to.

NEW AGENTS.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. J. A McEvoy, P.P., Hinchinbrook, has kindly volunteered to act as the agent of the TRUE WITNESS in his locality and neighborhood.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, Ont., is our duly authorized Travelling Agent in Ontario, we bespeak for him a kindly reception from our

Astrina and Catabril.—See Dr. Langell's adv't,

LATEST NEWS.

The clergy and the faithful of Limerick have sent his Holiness £1,027.

The Hon. J. L. Beaudry, and Mr. Ferdinand David, are the candidates for the mayoralty, Montreal,

There were 33 deaths from small pox last week

A despatch from Winnipeg states that Governor Morris is recovering from his recent illness. More than one half the population of Cincinnati

s Roman Catholic Dr. Slade, the American spiritualist, has been dis-

charged from custody, the prosecution falling through upon a legal technicality. Diptheria is very prevalent in St. John and Portland, N.B., and one medical gentleman in St.

John is down under a light attack. It is reported that Bishop Power, of St. John's Newfoundland, has been appointed to the Arch-

bishopric of Halifax. A colony of Franciscan Fathers, exiled, from

Germany, has settled in the Diocese of St. Paul, The handsome sum of \$5,163 has been raised in

the Archdiocese of San Francisco for the Holy The corner stone of a new Catholic church has just been laid at Hokodadi, Japan, the crew of two French war vessels in the Harbor participated in

the ceremonies. The humble cottage at Sinigaglia, Italy, where the present Pope was nursed, is still owned and occupied by his foster brother. His Holiness

has founded in the town a hospital for 50 old men. The League of the Cross, a temperance organization of England, has 14,000 members in London who go to Communion in a body; in Liverpool,

The Quebec Provincial Government have notified the Corporation of the city of Quebec that it is their intention to disband the Provincial Police in March unless the city makes a large contribution towards the maintenance of the force.

12.600; in Glasgow, 10,000.

Power.-O'Connor Power, M.P., has been most successful in his lecture tour. He is, in fact, compelled to decline many engagements owing to lack of time to attend to them. This speaks well for the common sense and intelligence of the Irish people of America.-Irish Citizen.

In Quebec six thousand children receive gratuitous instruction in the religious establishments, and four thousand indigent sick are cared for during the year, and some people propose to tax those establishments.

The French Government is taking active measures for the suppression of all Bonapartist demonstracions, several Mayors having recently been dismissed for attending memorial masses for the late

Judge Carpenter has decided that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton was legally elected to the Governorship of South Carolina, but until a successor legally qualifies, the former is lawfully in possession and is entitled to discharge the functions of the office.

The Rajah of Jeypora has given munificent donations for the emblishment of some of the Agra churches. This is not the first occasion on which he has displayed his generosity in this wise, as some time age a Catholic church was built in his own territory mainly at his own expense.

It is rumored that His Holiness intends to fill up all vacancie; in the College of Cardinals, Already it has been rumored in Roman circles that it was the design of the Pontist to create another American Cardinal. Long live Pope Pius the

The heaviest bell in the United States is in the tower of the new church at Notre Dame, Ind. Its weight is 15,400 pounds. When raised only one foot from the ground it was heard a distance of 24 miles. The mammoth bell was cast at Le Mans,

The Holy Father has enriched the picture gallery of the Vatican by a painting of the martyrdom of St. Peter of Arbues, by Murillo the greatest of Spanish masters whose works are now almost priceless. The saint is depicted at his devotions at midnight, surprised by assassins.

The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has become instrumental in establishing a Mission for the Sloux at the Devil's Lake Indian Agency, Dakotah. In 1874, it secured at this Agency Manual Labor Boarding School under the direction of the Grey Nuns of Montreal, whose services it was fortunate enough to obtain.

Mr. Pelletier, M.P., for Kamouraska, has been appointed to the portfolio of Agriculture and to the sent in the Senate vacated by the acceptance by Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. A writ has been issued for a new election in Mr. Pelletier's late constituency, the nomination taking place on the 12th

The spot where the Apostle Peter was wont to baptise is said to have been discovered according to the Duily News, in the Ostrain Catacombs, Rome. along the Via Nomentana. An inscription has been deciphered by Signor Armelini, in which the name of St. Peter occurs, and which would serve to place beyond doubt the previous conclusions as to the Apostle's connection with the Ostrain Cata-

THE PROPOSED CABLE MONOPOLY.—The London Times of has the following on this subject:

"Copies of correspondence between the Canadian Premier, the Dominion Telegraph Company and the Direct Cable Company have reached us and reveal the extent and character of the opposition manifested to the fusion of the two submarine telegraph companies. It would seem that the rights and interests of the Direct Cable Company would be forfeited were the proposed union to be effected and should these letters represent the true feeling adequately a new competing company must be the result of a fresh fusion, while the united submarine line would be exposed to serious difficulties in the conducting of business in Canada, and bayond the range of the Western Union Company,"

For nearly a hundred years, France was ruled by Infidelity; hence the difficulty of dethroning Atheism. Nevertheless, the French may hope that ere long, their rulers will be Catholic. Likely, one of the Deputies said in the Assembly; "The Republic will be Christian, Catholic, or else it will perish." The words of another member are not less remarkable "As long as the illustrious Marshal McMahon rules the destinies of France, the religion of our forefathers will not be attacked either by legal means or by violence. As long as the rights of God be not recognized by that people which has received the special and glorious mission to defend them, revolution will follow revolution, governments will replace governments; and we may even see the richest country in the world and become the prey of errors, corruption and foroign domination.

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PROGRAMME

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME,

OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF CANADA.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF OUR HOLY FATHER, PIUS THE IX.

1. The Anniversary celebration takes place in Rome on the 21st of next May. In consequence the Pilgrimage will leave Montreal on or about the 17th of April, visiting our Lady of Lourdes on the way, and reaching Rome a few days before the celebration.

. It is desirable that all the members of the Pilgrimage, who can do so conveniently, should meet in Montreal on the day before starting, and prepare themselves to receive the Holy Communion at a mass which will be said in St. Patrick's Church the morning of starting. The Pilgrims who will take the direct route for New York from Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, will make a general Communion before leaving their respective starting-places.

3. The Pilgrims will proceed, on a day to be determined later, from Montreal, and from the places named in preceeding paragraph, to New York, where in a spirit of great kindness and religion, a Committee has been organized to receive them.

From New | York, the Pilgrims will proceed by a boat of the Inman or White Star Line to Liverpool; from Liverpool, under the charge of a special agent of Cook, Son & Jenkins, they will proceed by Paris and Bordeaux to Lourdes and, after two days stay at Lourdes they will resume their route by rail to Rome by Marseilles, Genos, Leghorn and Piza.

The Pilgrimage will be at an end so soon as it shall have obtained an audience and received the Benediction of the Holy Father; till then no member of the Pilgrimage shall be at liberty to separate from the body. Up to this point all expenses are paid by the Committee out of the common fund.

On the return from Rome the Committee will furnish each member of the Pilgrimage with a ticket to Liverpool, via Florence, Verona, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe London and Liverpool. This ticket will cover travelling, but not hotel expenses, so that each one may hasten or prolong his journey as he may desire. The Committee also furnishes a ticket-first-class-to return to New York by any one of the Inman or White Star mail steamers, embarking at Liverpool or Queenstown, as may suit the convenience of each. This thicket will be good for one year.

To carry out these arrangements, each Pilgrim will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, in the manner pointed out in paragraph 11. It is clearly understood that hotel expenses on the return from Rome to Liverpool, as also all travelling after the close of the Pilgrimage, except what is expressly provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be at the personal charge of each.

8. The Pilgrimage is limited to one hundred.

All Catholics speaking the English language are cordially invited to join this Pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Canada, Ladies accompanied by their husbands or fathers are admissible. This rule in regard to Ladies cannot be departed from, except for reasons which will be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee in Montreal. O. Applications to join the Pilgrimage will be ad-

dressed to the Executive Committee in Montreal, from Montreal and from all places in the Province of Quebec. In Ontario, application will be made to the Sub-Committee of each Diocese, by all who reside in the Diocese. A list of these Committees is appended to this programme. In each Diocese, the admission or rejection of the applications made will belong to the Committee of the Diocese.

11. When an application to join the Pilgrimage has been accepted, information will be given to the applicant without delay. As a guarantee, the applicant will be required to pay on or before the first of March next; the balance to be paid by the first of April. In the Province of Quebec payment will be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee in Montreal; in Ontario, to the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese.

12. The offerings collected for our Holy Father in each Diocese, will be presented to His Holiness by the representatives of the Diocese.

The control and direction of the Pilgrimage during its journey to Rome will be in the hands of a Committee, composed of the Montreal Executive Committee, and of one member from each of the Ontario Sub-Committees.

COMMITTEES

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE FROM CANADA TO ROME.

MONTREAL-The Central Committee to make all preliminary arrangements, and to draw up the Programme of the Pilgrimage :-- Rev. P. Dowd, Messrs. W. H. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal; M. C. Mullarky, O. M'Garvey, J. Hatchette, E Murphy, James O'Neill. M. Donovan, T. F. O'Brien, William O'Brien, Wm. Brennan, M. Farmer, P. Donovan, J. P. Sexton, R. Carrick, John Cuddy, T. J. Donovan, M. Guerin. To carry out the decisions of the Central Com-

mittee the following were appointed an Executive Committee:—Rev. P. Dowd, Chaplain of the Pilgrimage, President; Mr. O. McGarvey, Treasurer; Mr. M. Guerin, Secretary; Messrs. W. H. Hingston, M. C. Mullarky, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy.

ARCH-DIOCESE OF TORONTO.—The follow-

ing are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Grace Archbishop Lynch, President; Messre Hon. Frank Smith, Eugene O'Kcefe, J. Walls, P. Hughes, KINGSTON.—The following are a Sub-Com-mittee to organize the Pilgrimage within the

Diocese: His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, President; Messrs. Dr. Sullivan, Patrick Browne, James Swift,

Patrick Harty, Wm. Harty.

OTTAWA.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Rev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., President; Messrs, W. L. Waller, Mayor of Ottawa; Daniel J. O'Donohue, M. P.P. Alderman, Henry Patrick, Backerville. M.P.P.; Alderman Henry, Patrick Baskerville, Daniel O'Connor, Richard Devlin. HAMILTON.—The following are a Sub-Com-

mittee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, President; Messrs. M. D. Healy, D. Smith, Jas. F. Egan, Alderman Fitzpatrick J. H. Hogan.

LONDON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, President; Messrs. Hugh

MacMahon, Q.C.; Daniel Regan, John F. Mahon. NEW YORK COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to act as a Committee: Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Pastor of Peter's; Messrs. Eugene Kelly, J. D. Kelly, jun., President of St. Michael's Society, P. Farrelly, James Lynch, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society of U. S., W.

N.B.—It is well understood that the Members of purpose as they may deem fit.