

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1876.

Friday, 21—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
Saturday, 22—St. Vincent and Anastasia, Mar-
tyrs.

Sunday, 23—THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Es-
pousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph.

Monday, 24—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.

Tuesday, 25—Conversion of St. Paul.

Wednesday, 26—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

Thursday, 27—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Con-
fessor, and Doctor of the Church.

APOLOGY.

We ask the forbearance of our readers this week
for the scant supply of editorial matter we lay be-
fore them. Unfortunately business of great impor-
tance has detained the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, our new
Editor, and prevented him from assuming the con-
trol of the TRUE WITNESS during the present week,
nor is it at all likely that he shall be able to take
up his residence amongst us permanently until the
first of the next month. It is to be hoped, however,
that this momentary disappointment will have no
other effect than that of causing the patrons of the
TRUE WITNESS to enjoy all the more thoroughly the
writings of the Rev. Doctor when his graceful and
vigorous pen shall have been fully enlisted in the
service of the cause for which his predecessor
battled so ably and with so much zeal.

REV. A. J. O'REILLY.

Here is what the Buffalo Catholic Union says of
our New Editor:—

We are rejoiced to learn, through private note,
that our friend, Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, so well known
to the literary world by his brilliant publications,
has accepted editorial charge of the Montreal TRUE
WITNESS. Father O'Reilly brings to the editorial
chair manifold capacities which singularly adapt
him for the varied duties of journalism. Educated
in Rome, where he early breathed a classic
atmosphere, he has in after years travelled much,
and gleaned therefrom many a keen observation,
which stored away in a faithful memory, Father
O'Reilly does out in fascinating phrase, as occasion
may require. The new editor of the TRUE WITNESS
wields a brilliant pen, which will make him a
worthy successor to the ill-fated Father Murphy.
We heartily welcome our revered brother to the
ranks of Catholic journalism, and congratulate our
esteemed contemporary on having secured the ser-
vices of so able a chief.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Italian Government, although the Catholic
religion is by statute the only religion in Italy
seem to glory in violating the precepts of the Church.
One of these precepts is to abstain from work
on Sundays and holy days. In Rome Government
works are systematically carried on on Sundays,
and under direction of the Government officials. The
extent to which the profanation of Sundays is car-
ried by the Government may be judged of by the
fact that even the assize courts sit occasionally on
Sundays. The Bishop of Pesaro has just sent to
Signor Vigliani, the Minister of Grace and Justice,
an energetic protest against the holding of courts
of assize on Sundays. This profanation of Sunday by
legal functionaries is the more remarkable, inas-
much as, by a decision of the High Court of Cas-
sation in Florence, given on the 15th of June, 1872,
all legal proceedings which take place on Sundays,
or holy days, are pronounced null and void.

The *La Patrie* gives the following as the general
result of the elections for the Senatorial delegates in
France, professedly from an official source.—Of 36,
000 communes, 26,000 have returned Conservative
delegates. Extreme Radicals have been victorious
in very few instances. The successful candidates
were Bonapartists, Orleanists and moderate Republi-
cans. The Bonapartists preponderate in seventeen
departments. The *Times* Paris special says: Among
Conservative delegates elected in these departments
from which results have so far been made known,
the Legitimists and Orleanists are comparatively
few in number. The prevailing element consists of
pronounced Bonapartists. If the returns already at
hand could be taken as a criterion of the final result,
they would give us a Senate composed of 130 Republi-
cans, including life Senators already elected by the
Assembly, 100 militant Bonapartists, and 70 belong-
ing to various parties, including patient Bonapar-
tists.

The contest between the Catholics and the so-
called Liberals of Belgium waxed more bitter every
day, and it is plain that the Government in their
terror of Bismarck are willing to forget the rights
which the Constitution is supposed to secure to our
co-religionists. In the course of the investigation
into the attack recently made on the procession in
Liege, it came out that the rioters were actually
encouraged by the police who "gave them authority
to hiss," well knowing that such insults would
end in an attack on the Catholics. More even than
that, the Burgomaster, M. Piercot, who issued the
unconstitutional decree forbidding the procession
has not been punished, but, on the other hand,
has been feted and lauded to the skies for what he
did. With another official, who suspended a
bailliff of his court who had refused to be married
in church, it has fared far otherwise. He, being a
Catholic, was summoned before the Court of
Appeal for the "offence," and has been suspended
from his function of President of the court below
for a period of one month. In all this, it is plain
that matters are tending towards a crisis, and that
an outbreak of one kind or another is a mere ques-
tion of time.

It will be remembered that M. Lutz, Minister of

Worship in Bavaria, publicly accused, in the Land-
tag, the Bishop of Ratisbon of having instigated
his clergy and people to oust the Government can-
didates at the late elections. The Bishop imme-
diately and formally denied the charge, and de-
fied M. Lutz to show that there was a single word of
truth in his statement made in the Landtag; and
now the clergy have not only given their formal
denial of any such circular, having been issued, but
have published the circular of the Bishop itself, and
in it there is not a syllable about the election. M.
Lutz is thus shown up as a public liar, and con-
siderable curiosity is evinced as to the mode in
which he will attempt to escape from the embar-
rassing situation.

The Powers have relinquished their intention of
making a collective or identical communication to
the Porte on the basis of Count Andrassy's scheme
for reform in the disaffected Provinces. The am-
bassadors are now confining themselves to verbal
and friendly communication, counsel and propositions
to which the Porte is disposed to listen. The *Times*
of Monday in an editorial article urging adhesion
to Count Andrassy's note, say:—"The Sublime
Porte was never in so critical a state. If the op-
portunity Count Andrassy now offers for settling
the Eastern question bit by bit is allowed to pass,
Europe may soon be forced to apply rougher meth-
ods to a wider area. England may be able to de-
termine whether the occasion shall be seized or not.
She stands, therefore, in a position of peculiar re-
sponsibility." A despatch from Vienna to the *Stand-
ard* asserts that Montenegro has purchased 15,000
more muskets; that the bargain was made through
a Russian agent, and the arms were paid for with
Russian money. The *Pall Mall Gazette* special
from Berlin, says, that the select com-
mittee of the Imperial Parliament, to whom
Government proposed amendment to the Crimi-
nal Code was referred, has resolved upon a
direct opposition to Government, and to favour jury
trial for all press offences. The *Times* Berlin special
says that Government will close the Ursuline Con-
vent and school on the 1st of April next. A Vienna
telegram states that only one Russian merchant at
Odessa, no twelve, as previously reported, has been
transported to Siberia for selling arms to the Turks.
In Turkish official circles it is expected that En-
gland will accept Andrassy's note. A Vienna tele-
gram to the *Daily News* states that the British Vice-
Consul in Crete has received numerous intimations
from influential inhabitants that they are in favor
of annexation of the island by Great Britain. The
Greek party, which receives its instructions from
Athens, opposes the movement, and there is much
agitation. It is in consequence of this state of
affairs that the Porte reappointed Rauf Pasha to
the Governorship of the island with enlarged powers.

A despatch from St. Jean De Luz to the *Times*, re-
ports that Gen. Moriones has advanced from San
Sebastian, capturing the heights of Aratzain and
silencing the Carlist artillery. Important opera-
tions were momentarily expected. The Government
has decided to grant an amnesty to many persons
who are now in prison or exile, on the occasion of
the anniversary of King Alfonso's entry into
Madrid. The *Herald's* Madrid special reports that
the Spanish Government has sent a diplomatic note
in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs,
and the reply is quite belligerent in tone and takes
high ground on all questions raised by the United
States note; declares that commerce between Cuba
and the United States has not suffered to any ap-
preciable extent by the insurrection; in fact instead
of having been diminished, it has in reality
increased, and is constantly increasing, so that
the U. S. Government had no occasion for complaint, and no tenable ground for
its proposed action, or interference in affairs or
troubles existing in Cuba. Attention is also called
to the fact that many American citizens have estab-
lished themselves in business on the island, and be-
ing unmolested by the Spanish Government, in so
doing have gained large individual fortunes. These
fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the
island, being entirely in foreign hands. The terri-
tory of the United States is a constant refuge for
outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracy,
to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government.
In this the laws of nations are outraged. All just
and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba
have been amicably and fully satisfied, or are in the
courts for adjustment. Therefore, there can be no
cause for complaint on that score. The Spanish note
is believed to be the work of Senator Jovellana.

THE MINTYRE CASE.

In our last issue we laid before our readers a full
statement of the case of young McIntyre who re-
cently died at the Montreal General Hospital after
having been deprived, through the unjustifiable in-
tervention of the Hospital physician, of the benefits
of the Sacraments of the Church. McIntyre, as our
readers are aware, had always been a Protestant,
but had expressed the desire to see the Rev. Father
Leclair of St. Patrick's, and be received into the
Church. In the able letters of the Rev. Father
Dowd, published in our last issue, the whole cir-
cumstances are related. It will be seen by refer-
ence to the letter of the 3rd January instant, that
the gravamen of the charge against the Doctor and
the Hospital authorities was: That after Dr. Cam-
eron had refused, on his own authority, to allow Father
Leclair to approach the bedside of the young man,
and had refused even to accompany the priests and
the witnesses to ascertain from the young man
himself whether he required or not the spiritual
ministrations of Father Leclair.

"The following day, the 29th, Father Leclair re-
turned to the Hospital and was informed by the
Doctor (Cameron) that the young man had seen
his minister during about five minutes, and that he
was satisfied to remain what he was always. Fa-
ther Leclair again requested the Doctor to accom-
pany him to the bed of the patient to learn from
himself whether such was the case, adding that if
the young man once said so, he (Father Leclair)
would retire, satisfied that he had done his duty."
The Doctor again positively refused this proposal, and
stated that he had orders not to allow any minister to see
the patient."

The first complaint was against the unjustifiable
conduct of the Doctor. The second was against
those who had given orders not to allow any min-
ister to see the patient.

We felt assured that the Hospital authorities
would be only too happy to make a thorough and
rigid investigation into this painful matter, and
show by their action that they were determined
that the fair fame of the Hospital should not be
sullied by the bigoted action of any one or more of
its officials. We regret to say we have been griev-
ously disappointed. The Directors of the Hospital
have published a report adding insult to injury.—
The tone of the document is studiously offensive,
but in their anxiety to insult the Catholic clergymen
connected with this unfortunate affair, and to white-
wash their physician, they leave the public in the
most profound ignorance of a vital point in the
case, viz.—Who gave the Doctor his orders not to
allow any minister to see the patient? The managers
approve of the Doctor's conduct—all well so far—
but who gave the orders? We have looked in
vain, and no where in that report, covering a
column of a newspaper, can we find an answer to
that important question. However, we have good
reason for knowing that the Catholic clergy intend
treating the so-called investigation with the "con-
tempt," to use the expression of the Directors, that
it deserves. Of course the mission of the Rev. Fa-
ther Leclair not being derived from the authority
of the gentlemen who have such an exalted idea of
religion as to make them state in their report
"That the admission of visitors, including ministers
of religion, to the patients in the Montreal General
Hospital is a matter not of right but of sufferance,"
he will be guided by the dictates of his own con-
science as to the matter of his future attendance at
the Hospital. But, apart from all this, a representa-
tion will be made to the proper authorities with
the sanction and at the request of the whole Catho-
lic body to have this matter sifted to the bottom,
so that for the future just regulations may be estab-
lished to secure to departing souls such religious
consolation as they may ask for, and of which they
should not be deprived by the fanatical interference
of the medical or other attendants attached to
the institution, however praiseworthy such inter-
ference may appear in the eyes of those who con-
sider it matter of sufferance if ministers of the Gospel
are allowed to approach patients at all.

CHINIQUEY'S RECRUITS.

In answer to a valued correspondent, in our issue
of last week, who wished to know if it were true, as
stated in the *Witness* of January 3rd, that 294
French Canadians had become Protestants under the
ministration of the notorious Chiniquy, we stated
most emphatically that there was no truth in the
statement. We went further, and to convince our
correspondent beyond the shadow of doubt that the
statement was a fabrication, pure and simple,
made, as all such statements are, for the sole pur-
pose of inducing gullible Protestants to part with
some of their ready cash, we published the follow-
ing challenge:—

"We challenge the *Witness* to publish the name
and the number of the house, if in the city, and the
name of the parish, if in the country, where each of
these interesting converts resides. Show us, if you
can, that there is not a lie on the face of your
story."

This challenge is sufficiently plain we hope.—
There could be no misunderstanding as to its mean-
ing, and we therein offered to our contemporary a very
easy method of proving that the statement sown
broadcast by him as to the apostasy of so many
French Canadians had some foundation in fact.—
Perhaps some of our readers may have imagined that
the *Witness* would be most happy to furnish
the desired particulars. Nothing could be more
simple. Instead of blinding the public by
publishing a lot of names at random, and forcing,
as has more than once happened, a number of un-
fortunate people seeing their names published,
to rush into print, and declare that there was no
truth in the report that they had abandoned the
Church of their fathers. Why not let the public
know at once the names, residence, and status of the
persons referred to. The *Witness*, as we anticipated,
was unequal to the task. There is a great deal of
inventive genius about that religious daily. They
can tell a lie well, and stick to it in the most admi-
rable style, and though they should be nailed, it is
always safe for them to renew the story accordingly
as circumstances may require. Something, how-
ever, had to be done in the present instance. Here
was the challenge of the TRUE WITNESS. It looked
ugly to leave it without an answer of some kind.—
The Editor could not face the music. Members of
the staff looked at one another in despair. What
was to be done? It would never do to allow the
TRUE WITNESS to go forth to its readers with that
challenge unanswered. Precious time was quickly
passing away, and yet the fertile brain of no one
connected with the institution could devise any-
thing to suit the purpose. In their despair they
no doubt gave Mr. Chiniquy to understand that
having put them in the wrong box, he must now get
them out of it. "You have given us the names,
Sir; we have published them for the edification of
the faithful; now give us the numbers; mention
the streets; tell us to what parishes do they be-
long? It will never do to have such a flagrant ex-
posure. In all conscience you have received
enough of money. Now is your time to give the
evidence of your successful labors, and to confound
the vain glorious boasting of the TRUE WITNESS."

What is Mr. Chiniquy's answer Here it is as
published in the *Witness* of Saturday last:—

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have seen the above denial of
the TRUE WITNESS about the veracity of the 294 re-
nunciations of Popery. . . . They want to know
the numbers of the houses where they live. The
best answer I intend to give to their enquiries about
that matter is to send you next Monday the names
of 320 more French-Canadians who, since the first
of January, have given up the errors of Rome to fol-
low the Gospel of Christ, and, after a month more,
I hope, by the great mercy of God, to send you 500
more names of my dear countrymen whose eyes will
be opened to the abominations of Popery; and who
will not bow down any more before the wafer
gods of Rome.

"The priests want to have the numbers of the
houses of our converts, in order to break their win-
dows, insult and persecute them to their hearts' con-
tent. I will not give them that opportunity. But
before long the TRUE WITNESS' curiosity will be
satisfied; for the number of converts will be so
large, that they will be able to protect themselves."
Just what we expected, in the intensity of his

disgust the Editor of the *Witness* has not one word
of comment to offer. He gives the statement for
what it is worth, and there he leaves it.—Our cor-
respondent can now judge of the value to be at-
tached to all these reported conversions. We have
no doubt that the 320 names shall be forth-com-
ing. The 500 will follow in due course, if that be any
gratification to the subscribers of the mission. But
the names are all they need expect, the apostate
priest who manipulates their funds is too old a bird
to allow his time-honored tricks to be exposed by
giving the information desired. He knows full
well that in dealing with his dupes he need only
abuse the Priests and the Catholic Church and the
race of persons who are easily parted with their
money being never extinct he can always manage
to get a fresh supply of the *needful* by a timely ap-
peal to the ignorance and prejudice of those whose
hatred of Catholicity blinds them to all other con-
siderations.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S
TRADE.

With the exception of one or two Catholic jour-
nals whose silence we cannot account for on so im-
portant a subject, the press of the Dominion has
spoken out with no uncertain sound anent the late speech of the Postmaster
General. Foremost amongst those who have
come to the rescue is the *Irish Canadian* of
Toronto, whose utterances do credit alike to the
head and the heart of its Editor. We expected no-
thing less from that Journal and the manner in which
it has performed its duty leaves nothing to be desired.
The *Irish Canadian* has done good service to the
so-called Liberal cause, but it gives all men to
understand that it is Catholic first and political
afterwards. Having handled Mr. Huntingdon and
his pet theme as they deserve, the able article of
our contemporary concludes as follows:—

"Beyond this we do not feel justified in going at
the present moment; but while we await develop-
ments to guide us further, have no hesitation in de-
claring as a conscientious Catholic that we cannot
belong to, cannot even countenance, a party of po-
litical Protestantism; that, whether the 'Reform'
party or the 'Conservative' party, we should spit
out of our mouth from the very moment at which
it had been declared by our judgment and consci-
ence to have become imbued with the animosity
with which, whether Protestant or Infidel, Mr. Mc-
Kenzie's Postmaster General 'insults and slanders
our Church and its Hierarchy.'"

This language exactly meets the emergency. How
different from the wretched pleas of palliation set
up by the organs of a political organization in this
city known as the *Parli National*, whose subservien-
cy has been rewarded by having their lame and time-
serving articles translated and published in the Mon-
treal *Witness* side by side with the blatant harangues
of the apostles of the "Grand Protestant Defence Al-
liance." The *Bien Public* save the mark! and the
National represent, we trust, but a small fraction of
our French Canadian fellow citizens, for when the
contest is betwixt pap and principle it is not diffi-
cult to determine where these two journals will
range themselves.

THE LATE FATHER MURPHY.

The last number of the *Dublin Nation* to hand
contains the following eulogistic notice of our de-
parted friend:—

In these columns last week, we made brief re-
ferences to the untimely death which befel the Rev.
James J. Murphy and another clergyman at the
hotel of Saul-Lau-Recollet, near Montreal. Since
then full details of the lamentable occurrence have
reached us in the columns of the Montreal TRUE
WITNESS, of which the Rev. Father Murphy had re-
cently been appointed editor. The fire which led
to this deplorable loss of life appears to have ori-
ginated near an oil-lamp which one of the servants
of the house was filling with "gasoline," a fluid
similar to paraffin oil, with which the establish-
ment was lighted. It is evident from the pages of
the journal above mentioned that Father Murphy
was held in the highest esteem by his ecclesiastical
brethren and superiors in Montreal, while as regards
the laity of his Church, words can hardly express
the feelings of admiration and affection entertained
for him, or the profound sorrow which his loss has
occasioned. Nearly ten columns of that paper are
occupied with matter pertaining to this sad accident
—an account of the occurrence, and of the funeral
obsequies, the sermon preached on that occasion,
and the resolutions of regret passed by the several
Catholic organizations—and some of the Protestant
ones—of Montreal. These describe the lamented
gentleman as an able champion of the faith, a most
zealous priest, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent
preacher, a most lovable friend and companion.
His talents were certainly of a very high order.
We do not know anything finer in Irish poetry than
some of the poems from his pen which appeared in
the *Nation* at various intervals, from the middle of
1864 up to the close of 1870, over the signature
"Fionn Barra." Several of these we have reprinted
in our volumes of "Irish Penny Readings." They
are all characterised by great intensity of feeling,
remarkable force and originality of expression, and
a warm love of his native land. We shall probably
make fuller reference to those admirable composi-
tions in another number. To many who will regret
the early and terrible death of this gifted Irishman
it will be a consolation to learn from the lips of the
Jesuit father who preached his funeral sermon that
though death came on him suddenly it did not find
him unprepared.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements,
Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers,
&c., &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr.
JOHN GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom
Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made
payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose
a postage stamp for same.

St. Brigid's Church, Logan, was opened lately by
the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London, on which
occasion His Lordship preached an eloquent ser-
mon. The dedicatory services were most impres-
sive. St. Joseph's choir, Stratford, led by Professor
Caisse supplied excellent music. The church is a
neat brick one, and the congregation is increasing.

OUR OF WORK.—This week, large numbers of
working men were to be seen idly standing against
houses on Lewis street, and at corners in other
parts of the city, very peaceable in their appear-
ance, but looking sad enough at the prospect before
them. It is satisfactory to know that everything
that can be done will be attended to, towards re-
lieving their necessities.—*Quebec Judge.*

CANNED AWAY.—We learn that during the late
thaw, the ice in the River Etchemin carried away a
bridge a little below the Church of St. Anselme,
and part of a mill, belonging to a Mr. Plante, to-
gether with 300 bushels of oats stored therein.—*J.E.*

PASTORAL VISIT.

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

HUNGERFORD, January 15, 1876.

It is seldom one hears from these back Town-
ships, yet even in "the forest Primeval" our holy
religion progresses rapidly as you will learn from
the following short account of the great Bishop of
Kingston's Pastoral Visit. His Lordship arrived
at Hungerford, via Belleville, on Saturday, 8th in-
stant, accompanied by the Very Revd. Vicar-General
Farrelly, and became the guest of the Revd. Father
Davis. During the few years of Father Davis's
Pastoral charge, wonders have been done on "sugar
island," the neatness of the Church and residence
attest the fact. If any one wants proof he has only
to go there and look around him. Well, on Sun-
day morning last the neat Church put on her best
looks to greet her new Bishop. High Mass was
celebrated by the Vicar General, after which His
Lordship preached a most beautiful sermon on the
words of the Gospel: "He increased both in age
and wisdom." Afterwards a goodly number received
Confirmation. After vespers, at 6:30 p.m., accord-
ing to announcement, His Lordship delivered a lec-
ture on the "Unity of the Church." What shall I
say of the lecture; simply that it was given by the
Bishop of Kingston, on a point of Catholic doctrine
to a large and intelligent audience of Protestants
and Catholics.

When I have said that your readers in Montreal,
Toronto, and all points from one place to the other,
who have heard him before or since his consecration,
can feel as if they had been present. The weather
that evening was very unfavorable, yet many came
long distances through mud and rain, but I'm sure
not one in the audience, Catholic or Protestant,
would not gladly do so again. On Monday his
Lordship left for Madoc where he lectured in the
evening on the "Catholicity of the Church," tak-
ing as his text the plain words of the Creed, "I
believe in the holy Catholic Church." Putting
prominently before his audience in his own pointed,
yet entirely inoffensive manner the inconsistency
in which many place themselves by repeating daily
these words of the creed, and yet never think of
pointing to their own Church, as the Catholic Church
in any town or city. Here again the lecture was
well attended by Protestants. On Tuesday morn-
ing High Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Mr.
O'Donohue, Erinville, after which his Lordship
administered Confirmation and laid down a grand
practical rule of life for those confirmed. He
warned all, especially those confirmed, to avoid com-
pany which he called the Devil's school. After-
wards he proceeded to Marmora to the dedication of
the New Church which took place next day. On his
arrival in the evening grand Vespers were sung and
he again lectured to a large mixed audience—some
of the Protestants who had heard him the evening
before following him from Madoc to Marmora—his
subject was the "Sacraments of the Church," dwell-
ing especially on the Sacrament of Penance, show-
ing how the objections made by the non-Catholics to
Confession, like the dragons teeth spring into
men, rise up and destroy each other, and appealing
to the common sense of his hearers, whether any
words could be plainer than these—"whose sins you
forgive they are forgiven." &c.

Next morning (Wednesday) he dedicated the
New Church and again preached: Mass being sung
by Rev. Father Twomey, Centreville.

The New Church is really a gem situated on a
beautiful rising ground over the village, and sur-
rounded by many fair survivors of the original
forest. The design is by Mr. Duffus of Lindsay, and
the workmanship by Mr. McNeal, Marmora, and
Messrs. Johnstons, Belleville.

The dimensions are 90 x 45. In Upper Canada
there are few buildings to surpass it. His Lordship
in congratulating the Catholics of Marmora,
said he was delighted, bade them thank God for
their hearts that they had lived to see such a church
in Marmora for themselves and their children, and
told them they should never forget Father Davis,
who spared neither himself nor his time, nor even
his private means in assisting them.

Certainly the selection of the site and the com-
pletion of such a church in a few months is a
monument to the zeal and good taste of Father
Davis.

In Hungerford and Madoc a collection was taken
up towards paying the debt of the Diocese; what
would you think the subscription amounted to in the
two places? Fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.
Near by large inland and frontier towns, \$1,450
from Hungerford and Madoc; what would it have
been had the weather and roads been good.

In Marmora the Bishop declined a collection, or
rather returned the offering made at Mass to the
new church. On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop
proceeded to Stirling, where next morning he dedi-
cated another new church and confirmed a large
number.

Here again is a very handsome brick church, 40 x

60, erected within the last few months by the Very

Rev. Vicar-General of Belleville. The country

around Stirling is very fine. The village itself has

many fine buildings and looks all alive, but hereto-

fore there was no Catholic Church. Now, by the

great exertion of the Vicar-General, a beautiful

church, with handsome spire surmounted by the

sign of Redemption, is the first object that meets

the eye, no matter by which way you enter Stirling,

you see the cross overlooking everything else in the

village.

The Bishop was here again delighted with the

church and the pleasure felt seemed to inspire him,

for his address after Confirmation was a masterpiece.

Happy and proud and thankful to God is the Dio-

cese for such a Bishop. In Stirling, as well as at the

other places, Protestants flocked to hear him. And

all returned pleased and in admiration at his elo-

quence, logic, and courtesy. From Stirling he went

to Belleville, on his way to Picton, from which

place you will, no doubt, hear next week. On his

whole trip the Bishop was accompanied by his

Vicar-General from Belleville, who in each place

spoke words of warmest thanks and encouragement

for the grand and generous reception accorded our

beloved Bishop. The musical parts of the service

were well rendered by the young ladies of St. Mary's

Cathedral choir, Kingston, viz: Miss Cicolari, pre-

siding at the organ, the Misses Brophy, Miss Swift,

Miss Cummins, Miss Davis, and Miss Goodwin.

These were also ably assisted by Father McWilliams

Railton, the Messrs. Costelloe, McLaughlin, and Egan,

of Belleville, and Mr. Joseph Swift, Kingston.—*G.*

OLD FOLKS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The *Char-*

lottetown Examiner says:—Whether it is attributed

to the salubrious influence of the North Shore at-