

armagh in 1795, respecting Orangemen. He said:

"It is no secret that a persecution, accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished the calamity of religious wars in this country; neither are we not acknowledged innocent in the protection of the only crime which the unfortunate object of this persecution is charged with. It is simply a profession of the Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this new species of delinquency; and the sentence they pronounce is equally concise and terrible: it is nothing less than a condemnation of all property and immediate banishment—a proscription that has been carried into effect—and exceeds in the number of those it consigns to ruin and misery every example that ancient or modern history can supply."

Orangemen was young then and in its older days has added much to its catalogue of iniquities, but the extract is enough. The spirit of the evil thing is the same as ever, and Dr. Kane will find it hard to "explain" anything to the contrary in this country.

A BLACK PROSPECT.

While the prospects of Home Rule are as bright as they well can be under the circumstances, there is a dark cloud hovering over the unhappy island which seems likely to assume deeper hues as the winter approaches. It is evident that there will be witnessed scenes of horror that ought to move a stone to tears. No mercy, no consideration, is evidently the word that has gone out. Evict, evict! no matter what may result.

The Saunderson fort incident is a fair example of the work in progress, and we marvel that a soldier, possessing the fame for humanity, attributed by his employers, by Sir Redvers Buller, can lend himself to aid in such unexampled brutalities. The work, however, has commenced, and is likely to proceed, and the awful tales which have thus far come to us concerning the evictions give fearful warning of the condition of affairs likely to prevail in the districts visited by the three "commissioners" and the Sheriff's assistants, military and civil. The story of Conroy, the old bed-ridden man, is heartrending, and we can appreciate the fiery protest of the Rev. Father Coen, the parish priest, who, when the aged sufferer was being dragged from his shelter in a sheet, said:—"Mr. Sheriff and representatives of the Crown, I protest in the name of God and my country against this work being carried out while there is a man of eighty years dying inside. The authorities here present are bound to save the life of the dying man and that of his wife, and I call on them to do so."

In another case the police entered the cabin of a widowed Carthy who had purchased her holding from the Encumbered Estates commissioner and had managed to drag along with her family, but the payments were not regular enough, we presume, and eviction followed. Another case was one of a man who had served a notice on the authorities to have a fair rent charge put on the property. "But," we are told, "unfortunately for himself, a crippled sister tenant had been allowed to shelter herself in a hovel at the end of the cottage, which amounted to sub-letting, and the case in consequence could not be dealt with by the sub-commissioners."

Now there can be no question that acts of oppression such as these and they are, we presume, merely samples of what are to follow extensively, must provoke a determined spirit of resistance with disastrous consequences. But, while brute force will, no doubt, prevail, its victory will be a poor one for the victors. But look on the other side. What if the Parnell amendment, or the spirit of its proposition, had been fairly considered? At least financially it would have proved as good for the landlords, who at present get nothing save the poor satisfaction of revenge. But the new government seems infatuated. They have started out upon a path that can only lead them in failure, defeat and public execration. Not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland, when the truth is known by the people, it will be found that the Salisbury-Churchill-Buller policy will be condemned. Already the Illustrated London News and Graphic are presenting sketches of the cabins from which evictions are taking place, of those evicted, and their condition after the process, and it is said they have done much to excite the intensest sympathy on the part of the British. But this is not an immediate result, and the unfortunate people have to reach the goal of peace and justice through the direst suffering, and in many cases there will be death before the goal is reached. We trust that some substantial assistance will be provided in anticipation of the painful contingencies which must arise during the ensuing few months in connection with the Irish in many parts of their afflicted island. The same generosity which has not been wanting in giving assistance for political purposes, will be equally ready to aid in ameliorating a condition of suffering that will be unparalleled in the record of any civilized country of modern times.

BIGOTS AT WORK.

The Toronto Central Prison has, from the moment the contracts were called for, been a continual bone of contention and difficulty. The records of the Legislative Assembly show a long succession of motions and party votes on the subject. The local inspector of Prisons must have a hard time of it between the politicians, newspapers and his employers. We observe that the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Hardy, has just been compelled to favor the Globe with an official conversation concerning the position of the institution in its relation to the warden, Mr. Massie, and a clerk, Mr. K. Inman. This extreme and unusual manner of making an official declaration has evident-

ly been the result of eminent necessity, and Mr. Hardy alludes severely to the "newspaper inventions" which have of late been scattered broadcast concerning Archbishop Lynch and his relations to the Local Government. The Provincial Secretary says with reference to one of the persons complained of by the Mail (Mr. Kolman), "he was one of the best clerks among the juniors that I have known, and for that reason he was selected. I have never heard any objection to him beyond the one that he is a Catholic, and that did not appear to me to be a good objection. Here is the case in brief. The complaints that have been made at times by members of the Local Assembly of Ontario concerning the Central Prison, have been perhaps justified, more or less, and they have not always come from Government opponents. In fact, the peculiar transfer of office when Captain Prince left was, at least, peculiar. And Mr. O'Donahue, the member for Ottawa, called attention to some very serious irregularities inside. But Mr. Hardy is, in the present case, put his finger on the true cause of the grumblings of the Toronto press. The public evidently appreciates this and laid to heart what is said. The cry of wolf is raised once too often, and even in an essentially a Protestant stronghold as Western Ontario the force of the old boggy cries of Roman tyranny, scoundrel women, the beast, and so on, seem to beget distrust the moment they are raised. It is time they did."

A HARD HIT FROM QUEBEC.

The Quebec Telegraph contained in a recent issue an article which the Toronto Mail will do well to study. The latter journal has, for some time past, been doing what is known in the jargon of more than one of the Ontario papers as "ridiculing the Protestant heresies." This expression was formerly applied, especially to the attitude of the Toronto Globe. There are many of our readers who remember those old days—those dark days when the most ruthless and obscene attacks on everything Catholics are taught to revere in faith and morals were made day by day in the columns of that journal. Then the late Mr. Brown was at the head of that journal and another yet living public man at its pen. But the Mail, in feebly imitating its more eminent predecessor, does not merely insult the local hierarchy, but it has opened its fire on this Province, and affects, with an air that is truly amusing, to take the suffering Protestant community of Quebec under its sheltering wing. Some reference has already been made in these columns to the attacks made on our Province in the Mail, by an alleged Eastern Township correspondent. The sentiments of that writer are, however, practically the same as those editorially expressed by the paper, and consequently, it is not difficult to understand that there is probably a closer bond of union between the two writers than appears on the surface. The truthless statements made by this person whether written from Sherbrooke or Toronto are, it must be confessed, to some extent, by no means harmless, and the following words from the Quebec Telegraph in reference to the subject are full of force:—

"Public opinion in Canada will not take the view of the Mail's abuse of a people with whom the Protestants of the Dominion desire to live in peace. The Protestants of Quebec, whose cause the Mail professes to champion, neither appreciate its tirades against their Catholic neighbors nor desire to be considered as being in sympathy with abuse. In this Province Protestants and Catholics get on very well together. We live in harmony with our surroundings. We do not complain of the 'tyranny of the majority,' as the Mail puts it. As a people, the Protestant minority are not badly treated. They have their full share of representation, according to population, in the Provincial Cabinet, and representation in the Assembly. We are not being 'driven out by ecclesiastical rule,' as the Mail avows. The English-speaking people, Protestants and Catholics, are leaving the Province from natural causes. In fact, the Mail is doing the Protestant minority more harm than good."

This is about as correct a statement of the case in a nutshell as could be given. The real truth is that there is infinitely more danger for the rights and position of Catholics in Ontario than for the non-Catholics of Quebec. The Mail is not doing itself any good by these unreasoning assaults. It is certainly not doing the party it pretends to serve any benefit. But it is a noteworthy fact that, so far as it has to be regarded as a party organ the Mail has never accomplished anything for its party but harm. At the outset of its career, which was in itself an act of treacherous betrayal of an old party supporter, it launched into the most outrageous course, and briefly died, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, committed suicide. Reorganized it has not been a much greater party success, and the bitter sarcasm of Sir Charles Tupper, who said that he had subscribed \$1,000 to it, but which "ought to have been \$10," describes briefly its merit as a party organ in his estimation. If the Mail desires to injure its friends at Ottawa we sincerely hope it will proceed in its present course, for it is doing its best to aid in a cause in which we ourselves have an interest, but at the same time we would advise it not to misrepresent the affairs of the Province of Quebec.

THE NEW CHURCH AT L'EPHRAÏME.

On the 31st of August instant His Lordship Archbishop Fabre will proceed to L'Epiphane, where he will bless the corner stone of the Catholic Church which is to be erected at once in place of the old one, which was lately burned down. The new edifice will be 200 feet long by 75 feet wide. The steeple, which will be made of Canadian stone, surmounted with a gilded cross, will be 200 feet in length and will support four large bells, which are to be made by Messrs. Chantreloup & Co. Extensive preparations are being made at L'Epiphane for the coming event, and it is likely that a special train will be despatched from the city for the accommodation of citizens.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—All things considered the Canadian Pacific Railway is a miracle of skill and enterprise. However some persons may object to the manner in which it was built, its cost to the country and rapidity of construction, it is now a fact accomplished, and no good can come of harping against it. It is the greatest railway in the world to-day and has done more to advance the country and assure the world of Canadian pluck and capacity than anything we have ever accomplished. If the United States was heretofore regarded as the most enterprising nation in the world the completion of this great work proves that Canada is not a whit behind her great neighbor. It is

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF, and we should all be interested in its success. Politically there is nothing to be gained by attacking the company and casting discredit on its management. Of course it is amenable to criticism, and should be jealously watched for its excesses and its capacity for mischief. But the course pursued by certain journals in seizing upon every pretext to abuse the railway is unfair and impolitic. These attacks can only have the effect of annoying the company and forcing it into self-defence to cast its influence heavily against the Liberal party. As practical business men the directors are bound to protect the interests of the road, and if they find our party persistently inclined to injure it in public estimation, they can hardly be blamed should they resent an opposition which takes, or seems to take, the form of party hostility. There may be opposing interests which have a controlling power in the journals referred to, but these papers have no right to compromise the whole party; nor should they be permitted to erect their own legitimate affairs. Let it be understood that these papers speak for themselves alone. Other papers and other interests, not opposed to the Canadian Pacific Railway, should not be confused with them and made to suffer in their account. There can be no objection to proper criticism and it should be exercised, but there is no use in attempting to injure the company with stories which, even if really true, can serve no good purpose for publication.

BLAKE AND MOWAT.

The several committees appointed to perfect arrangements for the mass meeting to be held here on Monday evening, met last night. Everything necessary for the success of the gathering was settled and provision made for seating about 3,000 persons. Mr. Blake will arrive by boat from Murray Bay Saturday evening. Mr. Mowat will come by train from the west. Both gentlemen will be met by members of the reception committee on their arrival and escorted to the residence of Mr. A. F. McIntyre, where they will remain during their visit. On Saturday night they will hold a public reception, at which all who choose may attend. On Monday evening they will speak in the Royal Rink and leave early next morning for Metcalfe, about twenty-three miles from this city. They will travel by carriage, and it is expected that about a hundred vehicles containing friends will accompany them. At Metcalfe there will be another mass meeting in the afternoon and a grand banquet in honor of the Liberal leaders in the evening. It is expected that the Metcalfe meeting will be the largest ever held in this part of the country. Arrangements have been made for conveying parties from all adjacent settlements, and as this is the first visit Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat have paid to Russell County a great many people who have never seen or heard them will take advantage of the fine weather and good roads to be present.

PROFOUND REGRET.

It is felt here at the apparent determination of the British Government to enforce a policy of coercion, and military direction, in Ireland. Such conduct is regarded as very short-sighted and famous in view of recent events in Europe. The prominence given to Canada of late in reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway as a military highway between Europe and Asia, the projected fortifications at Vancouver Island, and proposed large military expenditure by the Dominion have marked this country as an object of attack in case of war between England and Russia. By failing to satisfy the just and necessary claims of Ireland, this country is needlessly exposed to danger. Although it may be admitted that we are quite competent to protect our own shores, the fact of the fisheries dispute points to the possibility of the United States assuming

AN ATTITUDE OF HOSTILITY towards Canada in case of a Russian complication. Americans interested in the fisheries would doubtless seize upon the occasion to force a settlement on their own terms, and we know enough of English diplomacy to excite the fear that our interests would be sacrificed to British ministers. The evil results of Sir John Macdonald's blundering in the fisheries business, and his gaudy about Canada becoming a great strength to the empire and ready to go to war at any moment to the extent of her last man and her last shilling, are becoming painfully evident. It would appear that Toryism in England and Canada is hurrying the nation into a position which it will be difficult to maintain with credit or abandon with honor. The situation of the Irish in this country under these circumstances will be very trying. While they are prepared with the rest of the people to defend the Dominion from all and every invader, they must derive but little comfort in the reflection that they are called upon to sacrifice

THEIR PROPERTY AND THEIR LIVES in quarrels brought about through the blundering and viciousness of Tory government who will neither listen to reason nor justice. These apprehensions are by no means groundless. Among the nations of Europe the atmosphere is heavily charged. An alliance between Russia and France, Germany neutral but ready for action, Austria anxious for another grab of territory, and Russian power slowly but irresistibly moving southward, presents a spectacle that may well excite alarm. War may be deferred for a time, but it is evident that a crisis is approaching in which it cannot be avoided. It would seem to be a law in European politics that the balance of power has to be adjusted every generation or so by a great war. But as time advances the cost of destruction becomes so stupendous that one nation or another appears destined to annihilation. Turkey can not last much longer. England is our only friend, and it may be that recent Russian aggressions have the sanction of the Triple Alliance on the understanding that the Sick Man's estate shall be partitioned, as England was, and by the same parties. To see England at such a time sending an array of occupation into Ireland to evict the poor tenants and try once more the fatally foolish policy of coercion is a spectacle that may well encourage her enemies to set her at defiance.

RIDEAU.

A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT PRELATE.

The following article concerning the present noble friend of Ireland, Archbishop Walsh, will be read with pleasure by our readers.—Archbishop Walsh is doing more than "yoman's service" to the Irish cause just at this juncture—the lull between two crises—in presenting in unmistakable terms the views of the leader of the Irish Episcopate on Irish questions, the actual Irish situation, and the outlook. He speaks with full authority and responsibility of his station in the Irish hierarchy. He speaks not simply as a patriot, as a sufferer with his fellow-sufferers and countrymen, but as a wise adviser to them and to England. The more one reads and hears of the Archbishop of Dublin, the more does he impress upon the mind the idea that he is a living representative of the great ecclesiastical statesmen of old, such as Niximes in Spain, Dunstan or Langton in England, and possessed of the higher qualities of men like Wolsey and Richelieu, without the mean subserviency to the head of the State which converted those very able men into ecclesiastical courtiers and trimmers. And when it is known that Archbishop Walsh speaks with the full consent and agreement of the splendid body of his brethren in the episcopate, as also of the clergy and national people of Ireland, the force and importance of his utterances on Irish national affairs pass beyond possible doubt or cavil. He is not an ambitious prelate. Even were he ambitious, his ambition might be truly said to be already filled by his installation into the See of Dublin. It is his very position as the holder of the See which compels him to speak out as the spiritual adviser of the people of Ireland. And it is a happy thing for England as well as Ireland that he does not mince his phrases or trim his sails to catch every passing breeze, especially if it blow fair from courtly quarters.

It is an open secret that English Governments have always, from the days of the Pale down, looked upon the See of Dublin as a sort of pet ecclesiastical borough of their own, a Government pocket to be filled at their pleasure and by an ecclesiastical upon whose fidelity they could rely. It was so in Catholic days. It has been so in the days of Protestant ascendancy in England and Ireland. As for the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, no one is ever troubled by the succession to that creation of the British Crown. English Governments have been sometimes grievously mistaken in the Catholic prelates whom they favored for the See of Canterbury. It is an open secret also that the British Government used its influence at Rome to prevent the selection of the present Archbishop as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe. It would be absurd to underrate the influence of the British Government at Rome. Great Britain is one of the world's greatest Empires, and the Holy Father cannot afford, by the nature of his very position and office, to ignore the appeal or representation of so great a power, embracing, as it does, millions of Catholic subjects. The more striking and significant, then, was the final selection by the Holy See of Archbishop Walsh as "the most worthy" to fill the foremost See in Ireland. In fact, the Pope acted precisely in the same way with Ireland as he has done with Germany. He inquired closely into everything, into the minutiae of the political troubles that were darkening both countries. He took the advice of counsel on all sides, ecclesiastical as well as lay, governmental as well as those opposed to the Government. And finally he concluded to let the people fight out their own political battles in their own way so long as there was no Catholic principle of faith or morals sacrificed in the struggle or its conduct. The Holy Father has certainly nothing to complain of in the result of his action in Germany; and, we believe, he will scarcely regret his action in the Anglo-Irish imbroglio when he finds England's leading statesman fighting to the death for Ireland on the very lines and plan indicated to the Pope by the Irish hierarchy when called to take counsel with him in Rome.

So when a correspondent of the New York Tribune called on Archbishop Walsh recently to obtain his views on the situation and the moot points at issue, the Archbishop spoke very plainly and comprehensively. He did not disguise the fact that the outlook for the moment was gloomy in consequence of the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's measures, the poverty that afflicted the masses of the people, and the impossibility under such conditions to meet rents. Neither did he disguise his hope of the final outcome of peace and reconciliation between the divided peoples. He pointed out the significant fact that English landlords of their own wisdom and free will, in consequence of trying times, conceded without any legislation the demands of tenants for reasonable reduction of rents, while Irish landlords fought tooth and nail against the very mention of such reduction, calling it spoliation, robbery, confiscation and so forth. As for the attitude of the Holy See, Archbishop Walsh declared in the most emphatic manner that the constitutional character of the Irish movement was thoroughly understood at Rome. One had only to read the Roman journals representing the voice of the Vatican in order to be satisfied on that score. "In the very highest quarters our cause is safe," said the Archbishop; "but take my word for it, that victory has not been won without a long struggle."

There is a world of significance in that last sentence, which Irishmen at home and abroad will take to heart. All to be done now in order to retain not only the powerful sympathy and approval of Rome, but of the whole civilized world, is for Irishmen to keep steadfastly in our "divine mission" of true but determined conservative action; not to yield a jot either to hostile menace or to the advice of false friends and fools or traitors who in the camp. Peace and order must prevail even at the bitterest sacrifices; and now more than ever is calm to be maintained.—Catholic Record.

AN ACTUAL CONVERSATION.

A few days ago a convert in the Faith happened to call on a casual errand at the office of a non-Catholic lawyer with whom he was acquainted. Now a few moments they chatted upon current topics of the day, when suddenly the lawyer said to his Catholic visitor:—"Excuse me, but I never could understand how you became a Catholic. Have you any objections to tell me?" "Certainly not," was the reply. "It is my duty to give a reason for my faith to every one who questions me about it in a respectful manner. I could very easily give you a many good reasons for my being now a Catholic. But to describe the process and manner by which I was brought into the Catholic Church would be too long a story for me to tell you now, or for you to listen to. However, I will give you one of the reasons, which you, as a lawyer, will readily understand. It was a reason, which probably grew out of my having studied law, become a Protestant theological student and subsequently a Protestant minister."

"Well, that seems strange. I confess I

know nothing about the Catholic belief, and, in fact, very little about any religious doctrines. I believe in the Bible, but I don't attach any importance to 'sectarian' creeds. Yet I can't see what law and legal studies can possibly have with the Catholic religion."

"Just there you are entirely mistaken. There is a very close connection; at least, a very striking parallelism or analogy on very many points. I often think that if real lawyers (I mean those who study and understand the underlying principles and philosophy of law) would seriously and in good faith study the organization of the Catholic Church, and her claims to being the one only authoritative teacher of divine truth in the world, they could not help admitting the validity of those claims."

"I don't understand; please explain."

"Well, my explanation will be found in my answer to your question. 'How I came to believe in the Catholic religion?' 'When I started out as a Protestant minister I was thoroughly convinced, in my own mind, of the truth of certain doctrinal ideas. I soon found myself, however, at variance as regards these very ideas with other Protestant ministers fully my equals and many of them my superiors in intellect, learning, piety, and so forth, and each of us explained and interpreted it to suit his own ideas. Consequently the Bible proved powerless to settle our disputes or bring us into agreement as regards our doctrinal ideas. Then, too, when I consulted Protestant theologians and commentators I found them differing from each other; and their various antagonistic opinions and explanations merely confused me."

"This set me to thinking. Evidently the Bible itself could be our guide or an authoritative teacher of truth. For truth is one and consistent with itself; and here were a number of persons, myself one of them, holding different and irreconcilable ideas, each of whom thought he was sustained in them by texts from the Bible. Neither would it do to fall back upon the power of personal prayer obtaining the illuminating influence of the Holy Spirit to guide individuals to a certain, true, understanding of the Bible. For here again were many Protestant ministers and theologians, who were earnest and frequent in prayer and who believed that they had the aid and guidance of the Spirit of Truth, and yet the interchangeably charged each other with holding pernicious errors."

"Then another thought came into my mind. (And here comes in the analogy between human law and the Catholic religion.) It was this:

"The law of any and every country on earth would be a mere jumble of contradictions, a medley of confusion, if the declaration of its meaning and its special application to persons, facts, and circumstances were left to the private judgment of each individual. Hence, in no country whatever, civilized or uncivilized, is the law left in this helpless, ineffective condition. Under autocratic Governments, the autocratic ruler of an empire, or chief of a tribe, is himself not only the source and promulgator of law, but also the supreme and final interpreter of its meaning. His subordinate officials, acting in his name and with the authority delegated to them, in like manner interpret the meaning of the law and apply it. In constitutional Governments there are not only Legislatures to enact laws, but Courts to interpret, explain, and apply them."

"Thus in every country, and among every people in the world, there is not only law, rude, barbarous, imperfect as human reason can make it, but there is also some provision, some tribunal, to interpret, explain, apply, and enforce it."

"Thus it is unquestionable as an actual fact that law exists, just or unjust, reasonable or unreasonable, in every tribe and people and country throughout the world, and also that the interpretation of the meaning of the law and its practical application is not left to the private judgment of each individual, but that some individual or tribunal authoritatively explains, applies, and enforces it. And while the fact undeniably is as I have stated it, the universal necessity also of this fact, you as a lawyer must and will acknowledge."

"I do acknowledge it," was the reply of my legal friend; "but I do not see the pertinency of it to your reasons for discarding Protestantism and becoming a Catholic."

"I am not surprised at that. For, pardon my blunt language, I once was as blind as you now are. Yet, still having my eyes opened to the truth, it does seem strange that men like you, intelligent, studious, sagacious on other subjects, should be so illogical and unreasoning in regard to religious truths. Excuse me for speaking so plainly."

"Oh, you need not apologize; go ahead. I only wish you to explain to yourself."

"Well, the pertinency of these thoughts to my becoming convinced that the Catholic Church is the only true Church of Christ is simply this:—

"That if an authoritative tribunal or court, or judge, or chief, is absolutely necessary in every tribe, and people, and nation on earth, to interpret, explain, apply and enforce law—whether traditional or written, whether common or unwritten law or statutory law—respecting the secular rights and duties of mankind, still more must it be necessary that there should be any official personage or tribunal to interpret the commands of God and His revealed will and provisions for the redemption of men, and their eternal salvation."

"You yourself must acknowledge that courts and judges and other tribunals are necessary to protect men from the utter confusion into which all human society would fall, if every man were permitted to interpret and explain and apply human law according to his own individual notions. Still, then, is it necessary for the perfect fulfillment of Christ's, our Divine Lord's, purpose and mission that He should have so provided and guarded against His revelation being subjected to the arbitrary interpretation of individual notions and the confusion that would necessarily follow. Hence He has established His Church to teach His Gospel authoritatively, certainly, infallibly. And the only domination, or body, or society that even claims to do this is the Holy, Roman, Apostolic, Catholic Church."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Rev. Father Richard, of St. Anne's College, will shortly leave for Europe. The Rev. Father Aurelien Augers has been appointed vicar to the Rev. Father Grouin, pastor at Notre Dame du Portage. Prayers of the Forty Hours devotion will commence on Monday, August 30th, at the Portage; on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, at St.

Marguerite, Lake Masson; and on Friday, Sept. 3rd, at St. Luke.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre ordained the following on Monday at St. Pierre, Sorel:—Minor Order—Alphonse Pouliot. Deacons—Messrs. Narcisse Latraverse, of St. Catharines; Zottique Cordin, Montreal; Alfred Crevier, Longue Pointe; Elie Varior, of the Congregation of St. Croix; J. A. Quenel, Montreal; J. Eugene Carlier, of Portland, was ordained priest.

As a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, on Tuesday last, the nine-year old son of Mr. J. Vidal, lawyer, of Lachine, and a young man from Duchambault, neither of whom could walk without the aid of crutches, were cured while venerating the relics of St. Anne in the church. They left their crutches at the railing and walked away without the least assistance.

By decision of His Grace Archbishop Fabre, the Rev. Father A. Charbonneau was appointed pastor of St. Bernard de Lucille; Rev. Joseph Gaudet, pastor of St. Zénon; Rev. Vitalien Dupuis, pastor of St. Canot; Rev. Remi Chaput, pastor of St. Lazare; Rev. A. Faubert, chaplain of the Sisters of Providence Convent; Rev. H. Brieste, chaplain of the Good Shepherd Convent; Rev. Aristide J. Survol, curate at Huntingdon; Rev. G. Hould, curate at St. Bridget's; Rev. M. Deschenes, curate at St. Jean de Matha; Rev. M. Desautels, curate at Vaudreuil; Rev. P. Prault, curate at St. Louis de Gonzague.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A RELIGIEUSE.

NEWPORT, Ky., Aug. 27.—Sister Eudelle, Superior of the Immaculate Academy, met a shocking death this morning. She was nearly convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever, and about five o'clock was trying some medicine when the mosquito bar took fire and in a moment the bed was a mass of flames. Sister Eudelle sprang out and tried to get into the hall but found the door locked, and in her fright could not find the key. The occupants of the house came to her assistance and had to break down the door to reach her. When the fire was extinguished the unfortunate woman was so badly burned that she died in four hours.

ECCELESIASTICAL RUMORS.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF RIMONSKI FOR THE VATICAN.

His Lordship Mr. Languevin, Bishop of Rimonski, together with the Rev. Canon Sancier, Superior of the Seminary of Rimonski, sailed recently for Rome, to transact business in connection with their diocese. There is some talk in this city to the effect that His Lordship has another mission on hand in connection with the famous Victoria and Laval dispute, which, it is alleged, may yet be discussed upon its merits before the Holy See. From other sources we are informed, that His Lordship is being called to Rome for some private reasons, as it is rumored that the ecclesiastical authorities will at an early date divide the Rimonski diocese into three distinct dioceses, and that in consequence of this alteration a new bishop would have to be appointed, who would likely be the Rev. Mr. Sancier. The truth of the report is kept very quiet among ecclesiastics and nothing, it is alleged, will be made known at least for five weeks, when an official document is expected from Rome.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—His Holiness the Pope has just sent a letter to His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, expressing his extreme pleasure at the generosity of Mr. L. G. Halliwell, an old and leading advocate of the city, who contributed \$10,000 towards the founding of a new chair of literature and perfection of eloquence in connection with Laval University. His Holiness writes: "We take this occasion, dear son, to urgently recommend to you and your venerable colleagues, the bishops of the Province of Quebec, to look with the greatest zeal and in the most perfect harmony after the stability, protection, prosperity, and good working of that Laval University, which alone in union with the Holy See, the Holy See has decorated with the title of Catholic. We also recommend you to act that the youth of your colleges and seminaries may be instructed along the number of its pupils."

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PARIS, August 27.—The French ambassador at the Vatican has been called here as the first step in the establishment and dissemination of the French in France, which, it is thought, will be the result of the Pope's refusal to recede from the position he has taken in relation to China. It is stated that Prime Minister De Freycinet is debating the advisability of repudiating the concordat. It is semi-officially known that he says that the report that a rupture had occurred between France and the Vatican is a most premature.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The St. Laurent College is one of the most popular educational establishments in the Province of Quebec. It is situated about five miles from the city of Montreal, and in one of the healthiest spots on the Island. It was founded by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in 1837, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849, and empowered by legislation to Laval University to confer degrees. The college is deservedly prosperous, and is patronized by students from all parts of the country and of the United States. The students here have the advantages of a thorough classical or commercial education. The classical course which leads to the degree of bachelor of arts, comprises six classes, viz: Elements, syntax, prosody, Belles Lettres, rhetoric and philosophy. It embraces the study of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, history, geography, mythology, mathematics and physical sciences, poetry and rhetoric, logic, metaphysics, natural theology, ethics and sociology. The commercial course is exceedingly strong in this institution and great attention and care are paid to it. The students who follow it receive a thorough business training and are well fitted for the various pursuits in mercantile life. It comprises five classes, viz: First year, second year, third year, fourth year, and business class. Commercial diplomas are given to those who pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches:—Elementary algebra, commission and brokerage, stocks, profit and loss, insurance, general average, simple interest, compound interest, partial payment, equating of payment, partnership, obligation, square root, cubic root and mensuration. Bryant & Stratton's complete course of bookkeeping and banking, commercial law, actual business, English grammar, principles of English composition, and the elements of intellectual and moral philosophy. It is needless to say that particular attention is given to the formation of the character, and the heart as well as the intellect is put under a wise and healthy course of training. The demands of religion as well as those of science, &c., are fully responded to and carried out.