

General Herbert and the Zouaves.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register

Sir Although Gen. Herbert is well able to explain his words concerning Papal Zouaves, there has been so much agitation about it that I would like to say a few words on the subject also.

In the first place, however, the Papal Zouaves did not fight against Italy in 1867. They fought against Garibaldi and his banditti. They fought for their God and country against rebels and revolutionists. So the pretence that leading members of the Italian colony in Montreal (The Humberto Society, I suppose) are greatly incensed over the General's speech is simple nonsense. In 1868 the flower of the French, Dutch, Belgian, English, Swiss and Roman youth made it a point of honor to swell the ranks of the Papal Zouaves. The high tone the illustrious names of many of these now Crusaders and the admirable discipline which prevailed among them won for them the respect of all—Signor Soldato was the title given these brave and self-sacrificing youth with whom the Canadians might well be proud to join.

Perhaps the General alluded to the victory at Monte Rotondo in 1867 of about 5,000 Zouaves over 12,000 Garibaldians in a hand to hand fight. Garibaldi placed his men in ambuscade partly on small hills that were covered with wood and partly scattered them as fusiliers along the heights. General Kanzler the pro-minister of war with 3,000 Zouaves and 2,000 French soldiers met the enemy at one p.m. a short distance from the town of Montano. Garibaldi's command was 12,000 strong. General Kanzler's force commenced firing, but what could it do against an enemy that was invisible and superior in number? Lieut.-Colonel Decharrette, who afterwards immortalized himself at Patte and at Mans, understood that nothing was to be gained by a fusillade. "Forward," he cried, "my Zouaves! Charge with the bayonet and remember the French army is looking on." The Zouaves shouting "Vive Pio Nono" sprang forward with their leader. The Garibaldians were dislodged from the first and second hills, and would have been been utterly routed but for their formidable entrenchments.

Garibaldi was posted in a villa on the summit of a hill whence he directed his fire without being exposed to personal danger. His position was indeed strong. "Forward, Zouaves," cried their leader, "or I shall die without you." As he spoke his horse was killed with a ball. Meantime the Zouaves scaled the walls and ravines without heeding those who fell. Garibaldi was alarmed, and retreated to the castle of Montano. The Zouaves followed in the face of a deadly fire, and finally repelled by bayonet charge the attack of the enemy. The French soldiers, hitherto inactive, sprang forward in their turn at a sign from their leader. The sudden, and hitherto unknown firer of "chasse pots" carried death and terror within the precincts of the castle. The Garibaldians already much demoralized were thrown into utter confusion. Night, favouring their flight, changed it to a rout. Garibaldi, no longer shouting "Come or death!" stole away under cover of darkness like the meanest of the fugitives. "He always saves himself," (Si salva senefra) said his disappointed followers bitterly. The Garibaldians and other inmates of the castle surrendered unconditionally. The French, always inclined to railery and punning, called it, instead of Monte Rotondo, the battle of "Montre ton dos."

For the benefit of the Italian colony, I should like to give here a statement concerning the affairs in Italy at this time, written by the chief lieutenant of Garibaldi, Bertani, for the "Reforma" journal of Nov. 18, 1867:

"It must be admitted," he wrote, "that the people of the Roman States have no idea of an Italy one and free. We have not been greeted or encouraged by a single cry of rejoicing, nor have we obtained either any spontaneous assistance nor even a word of consolation or approbation from these besotted people." PATRONILLA.

Confirmation at St. Catharines.

In a drenching storm of rain, a very large congregation assembled at St. Catharines Church on Sunday to be present at the Holy sacrifice of the Mass, to meet His Grace the Archbishop and assist at the Confirmation of eighty children. High Mass was sung by Father Lynott of Merriton, assisted by Dean Harris and Father Smith as deacon and sub deacon. The Archbishop was supported on his throne by Vicar-General McCann and Father Sullivan of Thorold.

The St. Catharines Church choir rendered "Farmer's Mass" in G with traditional brilliancy.

Before administering the sacrament of Confirmation, His Grace the Archbishop addressed the children, having already put them through a severe catechetical examination the day before. His Grace expressed himself as much pleased with the intelligence of the young candidates for Confirmation. He complimented them on their personal appearance, their bright and intelligent looks and congratulated the Brothers and Sisters on the work they were doing for the children of St. Catharines. Then lifting his voice, till it penetrated the limits of the spacious building, he spoke to the people on the great doctrines of the Catholic Church, dwelling with an eloquence peculiarly his own, on the great mystery of the Holy Trinity. He emphasized the triple action of the Triune God in the creation, redemption and sanctification of man, dwelt especially on the indwelling of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of the faithful and the continuous sanctification that is taking place in the souls of those who remain in the friendship of God.

The few words which the Archbishop intended for the children, broadened into an able discourse and finally developed into a sermon that was listened to by the large audience with a fixity of attention that was itself a compliment to the Most Reverend speaker.

When the Archbishop concluded, he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to the children, the boys, thirty nine in number, dressed in dark tweed with a white band on the right arm, were led to the altar by Brother Anthony, whose careful training was at once visible in the excellent discipline which characterized their every movement. The girls, costumed in white with lace veils and white wreaths, were attended to by Sisters Constance and Innocentia and presented a charming effect. The parents of these children have reason to congratulate themselves on the splendid training these candidates are receiving, for their personal appearance on Sunday morning was in reality admirable.

Vespers began at seven o'clock in the evening His Grace the Archbishop assisting. The Very Rev. Father McCann had been announced at the morning Masses as the preacher of the evening, and it is hardly necessary to add that St. Catharine Church was filled.

As the children were about to be enrolled in the escapular, the Vicar-General, with commendable appropriateness, selected for his subject devotion to the Blessed Virgin. It would be hardly fair to attempt anything approaching the development or expansion of this subject. We have rarely if ever heard the great subject treated with more conciseness and ability and when we add that the large congregation, regretted the shortness of his sermon,

he will appreciate the compliment as the reverend gentleman having officiated for some time in this city, knows that a St. Catharines audience while cultured and appreciative is also critical.

At the request of the Archbishop, the young boys, who were confirmed with uplifted hands pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicants until they reached their majority. This is a splendid work the distinguished prelate is accomplishing, the effect of which must leave its mark on the physical and moral development of the young Catholic men of this diocese.

Silver Jubilee.

On the 30th inst. Rev. Father Kilcullen celebrates the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the holy priesthood. The solemn Mass of thanksgiving will be offered on the 31st, the anniversary of his first Mass, in St. James' Church, Colgan, South Ajala, at 10.30. Rev. James Kilcullen was born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, in the month of Nov. 1840. He was sent by his parents, whose highest earthly ambition was to see him consecrated to the service of the altar, to the diocesan seminary of Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, to study classics. After going through the ordinary curriculum, preparatory for entrance into Maynooth College, he emigrated to this country in 1864. He was received and adopted as a subject for the diocese of Toronto the same year by the late Archbishop Lynch of pious memory.

He was sent by his ordinary to the Grand Seminary of Montreal in 1865, to prepare for the priesthood by the study of philosophy, theology and dogmatic subjects, and was raised, as already stated, to the order of priesthood by the late Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch May 30th, 1866. His first appointment was to the parish of Brock, Ontario, where he served as assistant to the late Father Braire for two years and five months. In Nov. 1871, he was promoted to the pastorate of Port Colborne and Welland, where he lived and ministered to the spiritual wants of his flock for a period of more than eighteen years. Port Colborne, though a parish for more than ten years, was still without a residence where the incumbent might dwell. In the autumn of 1872, he succeeded in purchasing two lots with a brick dwelling at a cost of \$2,000, which was paid within two years.

In 1879 St. Patrick's Church was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The church is an imposing edifice of Gothic architecture, 40 x 70 between walls, and for beauty of design and artistic finish has few to surpass it in towns of the same size and wealth as Port Colborne. In the summer of 1880 an addition was made to the presbytery at a cost of \$1,000. The Welland Church, called the "Church of the Japanese Martyrs," has had also its due care of attention. In 1874 it was supplied with a beautiful altar and vestry, painted and frescoed at a cost of \$900. The same church was shingled and surrounded by a cornice in 1882, entailing an outlay of \$355. To sum up, it may be stated that in round figures \$18,000 have been expended in the parish during eighteen years, for the purchase of church property, the erection and decoration of churches and schools, together with fencing and keeping church lots and school yard in good general repair. The monies have been collected by subscription, and from festivals within the limits of the parish—without an appeal to the general public for external aid. The debt of the parish of Port Colborne and Welland was at his leaving the 23rd of January, 1890, to take possession of his present parish of St. James, St. Marys, South Ajala, and St. Francis Tottenham, \$940. He received his

appointment to his new parish on 18th January, 1890.

He has been in his present parish little more than four years where he found a debt of \$922.1, on the new Church of St. James, and a debt on St. Francis of \$1,084. By the generous aid of his parishioners here he has succeeded in reducing St. James' debt to \$1,300, and St. Francis' debt has dwindled down to \$200. Besides St. Mary's new Church of Achil has been built at a cost of \$5,000, of which sum there hangs still a debt of \$2,000. All his friends and well wishers congratulated him on the success of the first quarter of a century of his successful priesthood, and join in saying "Ad Multos Annos." C. O. M.

Death of Mr. George Taylor.

The flag of the York Pioneers hung at half-mast over St. Lawrence Hall on Friday and Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of one of the oldest members of that body—Mr. George Taylor of Todmorden—who had, after a long and painful illness, passed, let us hope, to a better world on the morning of Thursday, May 17th. The deceased was one of three brothers—Messrs. John, Thomas and George Taylor—whose names for more than a generation had been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Toronto, and in a special manner with the development and growth of the important industries created by them in the now fruitful valley of the Don; and with him disappears the last of the founders of the original settlement destined one day to be at once the richest and most picturesque of our suburbs.

Mr. Taylor was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1812; and the family, a few years subsequently, emigrated to the United States, where they resided for some time. In 1826 they came to Canada, settling in the township of Vaughan, County of York, and in 1835 removed to the locality which bears their name as its earliest pioneers, whose enterprise and perseverance wrested it from the wilderness and gave it to bloom and verdure. The Taylor Brothers erected the first paper mill in this section of the country, to which they added saw and grist mills, and quickly covered Don valley with evidences of prosperity—the result of their public spirit, their broad liberality, and their unblemished reputation as men so unapologetically honest in all the relations of their extensive business. To these a further addition has been made—the manufacture of brick so superior in quality and finish as to have carried off first prize at the World's Fair, lately held in Chicago.

The subject of this brief tribute held several offices of honor and trust. He was at the time of his death a director of the Bank of Commerce, and also of the London and Ontario Loan and Investment Company. He shared with the venerable Rev. Dr. Scadding the respect due the oldest and most beloved of the York Pioneers, and held for half a century the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived. The Taylor Brothers—all now gone to their reward—have left a noble and enduring record—the record of men who did as they would be done by, and whose word was a guarantee of good faith which never failed or was found wanting.

We tender our sympathy to the relatives of our deceased friend, who will be missed, not by them alone, but by many outside the family circle privileged with his acquaintance, who honored him for his frank good nature, his kindly disposition, his generosity, and that fine spirit of justice which held the balance even to all.

Hypnotism.

There has been a great deal of stuff and nonsense written about hypnotism, as if it were something very abstruse," said an Arch street physician, "In fact, it is an every-day phase of mental abstraction. Any one may hypnotize himself in a few minutes by closing his eyes, directing them inward and downward, and then imagining his breath to be vapor, watching its inhalation and expulsion from the nostrils. Babies invariably look cross-eyed before going to sleep in this way producing what hypnotists call transfixion. Fishermen often hypnotize themselves watching a cork on a surface of shining water. An hour passes as if it were a few minutes."—Philadelphia Record.

It is said that the plan to hold manoeuvres round Stolensk next fall has been abandoned, owing to the discovery of documents which point to a plot to kill the Czar during his proposed visit.