E.

IBED BY MOM. ERE.

OF THE POPE'S VEREIGNTY RDED.

thered in St. Peter's ing, it having been an-Rome" would be de-Ionsignore Bruyere, who m a trip to Italy. He

ld whose name is dear is the centre of Catho-e of Christ's vice-gerent ich I am going to speak city has been twice the as especial claims to the the special providence Christ from Peter to Leo city of Rome. There

e church shed their blood The city of Rome is er of the history of the niss to give to you some es of so famous a spot. of 250,000 inhabitants, about twenty-five miles? districts. Rome, like all d by a wall, which is enere are in the city 360 y-six piazas or squares. ountains, which give the e best of sources. Though any changes and vicissiigh many forms of govnost remarkable city of judge by its numerous nonuments, etc. To the alaces of the Cæsars may

es both within and withs galleries rich in painthe most eminent masters, rgest collections of books and rare manuscripts, it is well known that nulus, who invited adven ring nations to assist in a. The Government es

which lasted about 200 Tanquin, having proved subjects established a new appointed two consuls, cople, to rule the nation in people were brave and felt that they were called added within a few years Macedonia and the two od the discord which arose the State resulted in overform of Government, and under Augustus Cæsar, r years. During his reign I, who came to redeem the the Cæsars were men betthan for their virtues. In existence of the Chyrk. existence of the Church, elled to worship God in ne name of "catacombs."
mperor, Constantine the

hanges and revolutions. rch, Pepin, king of France, ope, Rome and the terri-t was confirmed by his son period the Popes become a Roman States, as they ng, and by divine appoint-of the Christian world. cule to the Pope was made pe, as well as Roman citieat satisfaction of the d frequently themselves Popes protection against o recognized by Catholic ween Kings and their sub-

and years which followed, resent century, the rule of Napoleon I. was the per-prive the Pope of his Sov-ome to the French Empire ome to the French Empire g of Rome.
fourteen years after the his temporal sway. The h broke out in Europe in ad of the Catholic Church, tim. He had to flee into lum in the Kingdom of lette. Again he returned to

Again he returned to nd-a-half years absence, but joy long his possession of t is in the memory of all possessions and deprived Of this attack it is not hily; suffice it to say, that the most sacred promom as a temporal ruler being. Victor Emmanuel he sole King of Italy, and power of the Pope at an y found. The Popes were as not in accord with the priestly rule, as the Papal vas not in accordance with th century. What are the than two-thirds of those in the government of his No nation in the world y taxes than the Romans. only a few weeks, I fre-gentlemen of the highest

the Pope they had plenty work; but now they had tle work, and no money. ave heavier taxes, crushing nn any nation in the world. m Romans with my own direct consequence of the e Pontiff? He is now not d of course does not posn the government of the e means which his former

provinces afforded him, he has not the same facility leads men onwards, what keeps men in their

provinces afforded him, he has not the same facility of meeting the expense of ruing the Church. Hence, he is obliged to make an appeal to his children in all parts of the world to assist him. I am happy to be able to say that his appeal has been generously responded to. By means of the Peter's pence offerings his needs have been partly supplied. Now, some of you perhaps will say, the Pope having lost his temporal power, what will become of his spiritual authority? To this I will answer; the temporal authority is not at all essential to the Church. The Vicar of Christ has governed the Church for centuries without any temporal power. The Pope will still be head of the Church, even if he were driven to the rock of Gibralter. We fear not for the existence of the Church, Christ has endowed it with perpetuity. He has said that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. The Church of Christ has subsisted since the days of Christ till today despite all the efforts of the powers of darkness. Many dynasties have dissappeared during her life, but the Church still subsists. We fear not for her existence, but we fear for those who are the enemies of the Church, for those who are outside of the Church. One thousand seven hudred years ago a great doctor of the church (St, Cyprian) said: He who has not the Church for his mother has not God for his father. Let us, therefore, place full confidence in the sacred promises of Christ. The gates of hell will not prevail against His Church. She will contidue to survive until time shall be no more. The delivery of the address was regarded by the congregation with the deepst interest.

WHY HE SUBMITTED.

A PROMINENT ENGLISH MINISTER EXPLAINS WHY HE BECAME A CATHOLIC.

The following letter from a well-known clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Orby Shipley, appeared in the London Times of Nov. 22:

To the Editor,—Sir,—Two years and a halfago you allowed me to state that the report which had appeared in your columns. viz., that I had submitted to the Catholic

sons of High Church principles in the Church of England who still occupy a similar posi-tion to the one which I lately occupied. There are many, both clergy and laity, who believe what I believed, and who act as I acted, but who do not yet feel able, or feel called, to make the momentous change which I have had power given me to make. And these I know to be as thoroughly honest as I was; to be absolutely convinced of their position, as I was; to be determined never to leave it, as I was; until God's grace called them, as it called me.

I do not expect that those I worked with and ministered to will renounce the obedience of a lifetime at the same moment, in the like manner, or on similar grounds, as myself. On the contrary, they will think me, at the first, inconsistent, changeful, weak, and wrong. But I have not made my great change in my youth, nor precipitately, nor in any particular crisis or panic, nor without due and anxious deliberation. I have never vacillated in my loyalty till I could be loyal no longer. have never had anything to unlearn, but rather have ever advanced in divine knowledge. I gave myself to be led, not whither would, but where I was constrained to go. And at last, and after a painful period of conflict, I have gone from whence God had placed me to whither He has been pleased to

That some, that many of my old friends—as I wish still to be allowed to call them—eventually will be led to accept all truth upon the true principle I do not doubt. It is inevitable, if only they will persevere in using the light with which they are blessed. None can know better than myself what

position from being led to mine. There are numberless souls in the Church of England, both men and women, who have only to ac cept the true principle for all that they already believe rightly, and rightly practise-on a false principle—in order to be guided, as I was guided, into all truth. They have only to exchange—though the change indeed is great, and is not made without cost-the principle of private judgment for the revealed basis of faith, which is authority.

I will not further trespass on your patience, nor will I now enter into detail on the dogmatic and practical reasons which led me to leave the Church of England. If any are sufficiently interested to learn what was my mind on the subject when forced to make my important decision, they will find an expres sion of it in the introduction of a book which

before long will be published. Your obedient servant, ORBY SHIPLEY. Athenœum Club, Nov. 22.

THE PART TAKEN BY TWO CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN THE (SO CALLED) STE. AGATHE ELECTION ROW.

From the Winnipeg Free Press,

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

SIR,—What occurred at St. Jean Baptiste during the night of the 11th to the 12th inst., having already been commented on in an unjust and unfair way, I feel it my duty to make known to the public the part two of my priests were forced to take during the deplorable event.

Their honor and their virtue are held too high in my esteem for it to be possible for me to remain silent when they become the victims of injustice, and when insult is added to ill-treatment.

The documents herewith joined, signed respectively by M. M. Filion and Charbonneau show, in a manner as concise as possible, how the two reverend gentlemen acted and the treatment they received:

ceived

port which had appeared in your columns, viz., that I had submitted to the Catholic Church, was incorrect.

Will you now permit me to say that the report which has lately appeared in some of your contemporaries is true? After much thought and consideration I have felt it my duty to leave the Church of England, and I ask you to allow me to occupy a small space in your paper in order to give some reasons for this momentous change in my religious life. I cannot otherwise reach many with whom I formerly worked, or to whom I once ministered, in any other way, and I shall be grateful, sir, for this exercise of your kind liberality.

The cause of my taking this important step was, so far as I can perceive, a simple following of Catholic instinct to its legitimate, and, in my case, logical conclusion—of course at the call of God. It certainly was not due to personal influence; for though I have never willingly lost a friend yet, practically. I have not been enabled to remain on intimate terms with any who have preceded me whither eventually I have been led. Nor has it been caused by controversy, which I have studiously avoided. Nor has it been, save indirectly, from any outward reason.

The result has arisen mainly from a silent, gradual, and steady inner growth of many years in religion. I have long field. I have long taught, nearly every Catholic doctrine not actually denied by the Anglican formularies, and have accepted and helped to revive nearly every Catholic practice not positively forbidden. In short, intellectually and in externals, so far as I could as a loyal English clergyman, I have believed and acted WHAT REV. M. FILION WROTE TO ARCHBISHOP TACHE:

as a Catholic.

All this I have held and done, as I now perceive, on a wrong principle—viz., on private judgment. When I became convinced that the right principle of faith and practice in religion was authority; when I saw clearly that it is of less moment what one believes and does than why one accepts and practises, then I had no choice as to my course. The only spiritual body which I could realize that actually claimed to treat truth upon authority, which she claimed, was the Church of Rome. For the last time I exercised my private judgment, as every person must exercise that gift of God in some way and to some extent, and I humbly sought admission into the communion of the Catholic Church.

I venture to ask you, sir, to publish this statement, not because it contains anything which is new, but because I have reason to know that there are a large number of persons of High Church principles in the Church of the cive of the contains anything that the contains anything which is new, but because I have reason to know that there are a large number of persons of High Church principles in the Church of the cive of the contains anything that I was the merey of alot of the house, used as a chapel, took the handbell, went on the platform and found Mr.

Then I descended the platform and found Mr.

The latescended the platform and found Mr.

The fall of the wife and two children of Mr. John O'Brien, A little after six o'clock next morning, Rev. Mr.

A little after six o'clock next morning, Rev. Mr.

A little after six o'clock next morning, Rev. Mr.

Which is reight principle of faith and practice in religion was authority; when I saw clearly that it is of less moment in the kitchen." "Wait, 'said I, "I would not help thinking that I was the merey of alot of want?" For an answer, Charles Taylor advanced, the platform and be until to make the particulars of the sad calamity. The family retired to be bed after they had paid to god the many put and the wast lin any the particulars of the sad calamity. The family retired to

off.

Then I descended the platform and found Mr.
Tailefer in the house, wounded. Useless to speak
of my apprehensions and tortures of mind. Ne
idea, no proof, no suspicion that there was a
question of arrest, a warrant, or anything of the
kind.

It was only when Mr, Charbonneau was brought It was only when all Challoned was informed that his back in the evening that I was informed that his kidnappers had come to arrest me. Mr. Charbon-neau, wounded and very sick, I had to remian and neau, wounded and very sick, I had to remian and attend him on Friday. Rev. M. Samoiset having arrived, I left him in charge of my friend and started for St. Boniface, where, as Your Grace knows, I arrived on Saturday night. You know my disposition, My Lord: I respect and obey the laws of my country. A word on the part of Charles Taylor to make known the nature of his visits to my house would have prevented all this deplorable affair.

This morning I went to Chief-Justice Wood, not to deliver myself up as an offender, but to claim protection and justice. I follow the advice of His Lordship and await the final result of this most ex-

cuciating affair.

Others have suffered more than I physically, but no one endured more mental agony before 1 find out what had become of my gentle and meek companion. Knowing what your anxiety would be, Lord, has so much more added to my pain.

I remain, My Lord,
Your devoted child in Christ,
(Signed.
J. T. Fillon, Priest.
St. Boniface, 16th December, 1878. WHAT REV. M. CHARBONNEAU WROTE ARCHBISHOP

TACHE.

o'clock p.m.

I suffered great pain from the bruises and blows infleted. I was obliged to keep my bed on Friday,

infleted. I was obliged to keep my bed on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Munro having declared that it would not be prudent for me to go to Morris on the appointed day, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, whom I was so glad to see, was kind enough to go with my guardian and deliver the certificate, and to bring back the decision of the magistrate. These gentlemen admitted me to bail, and postponed the case to be tried in Winnipeg. Being unable to write myself, I dictate these details to Rev. A. A. Cherrier, who will deliver them to Your Grace.

As soon as possible, My Lord, I will go to St. Boniface.

Beniface.

Be kind enough, My Lord, to send me your blessing, and to pray for me and our ententies.

Your devoted son,

(Signed.)

MICHAEL CHARBONNEAU,

Priest.

St. Jean Baptiste, Dec. 16th.

These [documents, I say without hesitation, are signed by two virtuous priests incapable of telling a lie or of doing a dishonest act. Both of the rever-end gentlemen are men of sense and of remarkably wild disposition. Everyone accoming with the

renne m in somesomestrudy atside
Mr.

stranst seen in our midst in whose bosom the mere mention of the word priest awakens the bitterest feeling. It is for this reason I think it advisable to publish the above statements. To the newspapers which have given to understand that the two priests are guilty, I will say: You are bound in honor to publish what the priests themselves affirm.

I remain, etc.,

+ Aley: Arch. of St. Boniface.
St. Boniface, Dec. 18th, 1878.

APPALLING DISASTER. THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN M'KILLOP TOWNSHIP,

and in externals, so far as I could as a loyal English clergyman, I have believed and acted as a Catholic.

All this I have held and done, as I now perceive, on a wrong principle—viz., on private independs W. M. I have believed and acted as wrong principle—viz., on private independs W. M. I have believed and acted as a Catholic.

Charbonneau awake messying in Thomas are several to be inguising the wife and two children of Mr. John O'Brien, who has for many years been a resident of the limitation of the limitati

opening it the madened flames burst upon her, but with great presence of mind she immediately closed it again, and, returning, she went out the front door. Her brother John was the next to descend, followed by his brother William, a man about twenty-four years of age. John followed his sister out of the front door, but William run to the back door, opened it, and rushed into the burning kitchen; he remained there, and in all probability even his remains would never have been known from the ashes which now tell where once stood the peaceful homestead of the family, had not his younger brother, John, who displayed throughout the greatest coolness and heroism, seized an axe, and broke open the door just in time to save him from being burnt to ashes. The cry then arose that Willie was in the flames, which raised the gratest consternation and confusion. The frantic mother and her daughter Mary, aged about twenty, conceived the desire to save the son and brother, but overpowered by the heat and smoke fell victims to them. The father ran after them, and only for the timely in tervention of John he too would have succumbed Daniel, with Fanny, his youngest sister, and Peter Lamb, a cousin, were upstairs yet. Lamb immediately burst open the window and leaped out; Daniel threw his sister Fanny out, and following Lamb's example, leaped to the ground. Those who got safe were almost naked, and Johnny, in endeagot sate were almost naked, and Johnny, in endea-voring to tear the burning clothing from his brother William had his hands burnt in a frightful manner. The wildest excitement prevailed. The fond mother and loving sister were in the burning ruin yet, beyond the reach of human aid, and lost from their gaze for ever

On Thursday morning about six o'clock armed men entered into the kitchen-room; I proceeded to inform the Rev. M. Filion of the fact, he told me to wait, that he would go himself and inquire of them what they desired. I followed Rev. M. Filion up to the kitchen door, and in no manner interfered between him and the assailants. Without saying a single word, they took hold of me, and after severely ill-treating me, they dragged me out of the house. I believed them to be drunken men who intended making away with us. I struggled, but in vain, to free myself from their grasp. I called out for help. Then it was that Charles Taylor dealt me a violent blow with his revolver on the head. I called out for help a second time, and that brought down on me similar ill-treatment from the assailant. The blood ran down my face from my wounds and from my nose. I suffered great loss of blood all along the way.

I offered up to Almiebty God the sacrifice of my

blood all along the way.

I offered up to Almighty God the sacrifice of my life, for I thought myself to be in the hands of murlife, for I thought myself to be in the hands of murling for the charged remains of the mother and daughter were taken from the ruins and placed in I offered up to Almighty God the sacrifice of my life, for I thought myself to be in the hands of murderers.

Whilst they were dragging me by the feet, with face to the ground, I heard reports of firearms, but I did not know who was firing.

I was flung in a sleigh with my feet hanging out, barcheaded and with no other garments than my usual vestments when in the house. After a while, they threw some thing over me. Farther on, the men that held me began singing and whistling. A savage yell announced our coming at Morris. They supported me whilst going into Gallie's house; I was unable to walk from weakness. Mrs. Gallie kindly helped me in dressing my wounds. Young men abused me, and one of them even cursed me a G—d—son of a b—

At 2½ p.m., I was called up before the magistrate, who, after some examination, sent me back to St. Jean Baptiste, under the condition of reappearing before them, on Monday, 16th December, at 3:30 o'clock p.m.

I suffered great pain from the bruises and blows and taken to the house where the fam amall box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is small box and taken to the house where the fam is was gathered. Could anything be more heart-reming than the sight of a fond wife and mother, a loving sister and an affectionate brother resting to gether on one bed, even past the recognition of the swere most dear to them. But those lov ing ones have the consolation of knowing tha

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, handpicked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. Mountsoy, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

REMOVAL.-Wm. Smith, machinist and practical REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly as local.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing, R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

#### MARKET REPORT.

White Wheat, Deihl, & Treadwe

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS. London Markets.

Peas		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		0 0 80
Barley				to 1 45
Rye	**			e 0 00
Buckwheat	44			to 0.85
Beans			0.00 1	to 0 00
	LOUR AN	D FEED.		
Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat Commeal Bran, per ton Shorts, # "	LOUIS AN	o rann.	0.50	to 0 75
Fall Wheat Flour,	P Cv	(L	2 50	to 2 75 to 2 50
Mixed Flour			2 25	
Spring Flour	••		2 00	to 2 25
Buckwheat Flour	**		2 25	to 2 50
Graham Flour	**		2 25	to 2 50
Cracked Wheat	**		2 25	to 2 50
Cornmeal	- 11		1 50	to 1 75
Pren per ton			9 00	to 10 00
Shorts, & "			12 00	to 16 00
Shorts, v	PRODU	7(1)		
	PRODU	CF.		
Eggs, Store Lots, P. Farmers' Butter, Crock	doz		0.00	to 0 00
Farmers' '			0 22	to 0 25
Butter, Crock			0.00	to 0.00
				to 0 19
12 District			0.08	to 0.10
CO. Trainy 10 Hs			0.74	to 0 08
Factory "			0 09	to 0 09
" Factory .		NEOUS.		
	MISCELLA	NEOUS.		
Mutton, th Beef, Geese, each			. 0 05	to 0 6
Boof "			. 0.04	to 0 05
Coore ouch			. 0 35	to 0.60
				to 1 50
				to 1 00
				to 0.75
Hay, b ton			8 00	to 10 00
Straw. P load			2.00	to 4 50
Live Hogs, & cwt.			9.50	to 3 00
Live Hogs, & cwt.			0.00	to 3 00
Dressed Hogs			0 95	to 0 35
Chickens, & pair			0.40	to 0 50
Ducks	* * * * * * * * * * * *		0 95	to 0 25
Turnips			0 20	to 0 30
Carrots			0.05	10 4 00
Cordwood, No. 1 di	ry, to cord		0 10	10 0 70
Apples, & bush			0 40	
Turnips. Carrots. Cordwood, No. 1 do Apples, ψ bush Potatoes bag			. 0 80	
			. 3 00	to 3 50
	KINS AN	D HIDES.		
			0.10	to 0.50
Sheepskins, each.	**********		0.08	1 0 00
Sheepskins, each. Calfskins, green, # dry Hides, green, dry Tallow, rendered	10		0 05	to 0 50
" dry			0 20	10 0 07
Hides, green,	** ******		. 0 00	10 0 10
" dry			0.08	to 0 10
1 Tallow, rendered			0 06	to 0.06
			0 09	to 0 10
e Wool.			0 22	to 0 23
		IL MARET.		
				20.11
Refined oil in carl	oad lots,	wine gals		50 11
e " " " sm	all "			0 16
" Benzine		. " "		0 15
Refined oil in earl " " " sm " Benzine L Gravity Parafin 82 O. R. Co,'s tran	e Oil			0 18
82 O. R. Co.'s tran	s. wa can	, P b		0 18
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#### Liverpool Markets.

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Dec 2

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Flour	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0.	22	0
S. Wheat		4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4
R. Winter		0	9	0	9	0	9	0	- 51	0	9	0
		6	9	13	9	6	9	4	9	4	9	4
White		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	· n	9	9
Club		3	23	17	23	3	23	0	23	0	23	2
Corn, new	. 40			2	20		3	2		2	- 13	- 5
Barley	. 3	2;	3	- 2	- 13	2			- 0		13	4
Oats	. 2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	12	6
Pens		9	31	9	31	9	31	9	81	0	31	9
Pork	. 40	0	40	0	40	. 0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Lard		3	31	3	31	1	31	3	31	0	30	9
	10.00		80	0	80	0	80	0	840	0	80	0
Beef			25	0	24		24	9	24	6	24	6
Bacon				- 24				- 10		6	36	
Mallow	1869	- 65	3365	11	- 36	6	36	100	36	1)	-30	- 0

# 1878 - - - 1879

THE

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Which has been started purely for the

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