

REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Contents:—

The Liberalistic View of the Public School Question, by the Rev. P. Bagma, S. J. Pantheistic Theories of the Soul, by Professor F. A. Paley. Symbolism of the Cosmos, by Brother Azarias. Fashions and Principles in Poetry, by M. F. S. Can the Immateriality, Spirituality, and immortality of the Human Soul be demonstrated, by the Rev. Walter H. Hill, S. J. A Partisan Assault upon the Catholic Church, by George Derang Wolff. Book Notices.—Philadelphia, Hardy and Mahony, publishers and proprietors. Subscription \$5.00 per annum. Putable in advance.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY enters upon its second year, and sustains the high reputation which it has so well earned. Brilliant and profound, it furnishes the student with that class of reading which develops all the best characteristics of our nature. "The Liberalistic View of the Public School Question," is a defence of a lecture recently given by the illustrious Bishop McQuaid, and a reply to a lecture given by a Mr. Abbot, the editor of the *Index*, a weekly Masonic paper. In this vexed question of education it appears to us that the Bishop has all the argument on his side. We suppose that it will be regarded as natural that we should think so, but to our minds the facts speak for themselves. So far as the Catholic World is concerned there is but one opinion, and with that opinion the writer of the "Liberalistic View of the Public School Question" agrees, and that is, that Godless education is an evil, and that religious instruction is necessary to train the youth, to subject the flesh to the spirit, and to enable him to use those means which God has provided, through the Church, for the advancement of a noble and difficult duty. "Pantheistic Theories of the Soul"—is an essay on the immortality of the Soul. The writer traces the various opinions held by the ancients, and points out that "the doctrines of a judgment and of retribution in the other world were early inculcated in the schools of Orpheus and Pythagoras more than five centuries before the Christian era." The unerring instinct of man implanted even in primal tradition a future state, and whether we accept the Homeric "shadowy, unsubstantial and scarcely animate forms, pining for the bodily vigour and sensuous enjoyments it had left," or the school of speculation of the Anaxagoras and Ionic philosophers; or the speculations of Pythagoras, and Epicurus; still a future state in some form was accepted by nearly all the ancient philosophers whose views have been transmitted to posterity. "The Bismarck of the Eighteenth century" is a brief record of the life and times of the celebrated—or rather notorious—Don Sebastian Joseph Carralho Melho, Count of Ogras, and whom the writer styles the "Bismarck of the Eighteenth Century." This man was of noble birth, but of no fortune. He was born in 1699 in Laura, Portugal. The writer in the *American Quarterly* says that "he shed more blood with the weapons of calumny and statecraft than all his freebooting progenitors had done with pistol and stiletto. A student, and then a soldier, he became distinguished in both school and camp. Nor was his ambition greater than his abilities or success. The grandees opposed his advancement, but he soon overturned his proudest heads in Portugal, and necks that were too stiff to bow to him were given over to the cord and to the axe. He swept the nobles from his path to absolutism; with bloody hands and feet he marched to the attack of the last citadel between him and his goal, the Society of Jesus. In this too he succeeded, and "in 1773 Pope Clement published his brief for the suppression of the Jesuits. The curtain fell and the world thought that the brilliant drama of the Jesuit history, that had been played before its wondering gaze for more than two centuries, had reached its final catastrophe in the tragedy of the suppression. The world was disappointed. The curtain rose again, forty years after, on lecture halls thronged with students, listening to Jesuit professors, and penitents besieging the Confessional of Jesuit missionaries. The Jesuit was seen again in his old haunts, wherever there was a mind to be framed, or a heart purified for heaven." Pombal lived to see all this, but his fate overtook him in the end. His power declined, he was brought to trial and was banished. Pombal was to Portugal what Machiavelli was to Florence, Cavour to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany.

TEN YEARS OF MY LIFE.—By the Princess Felix Salm-Salm. Belford Brothers; for sale at Dawson Brothers, Montreal. The Princess Felix Salm-Salm, has given an interesting narrative in "Ten years of my life." The language is choice without any strained attempt at word painting. The scenes are laid amidst some of the most stirring events in the history of the last decade, and bring us over much of Europe and America. The Princess Felix Salm-Salm was married in 1862. Prince Salm-Salm was a German, and served in Denmark. The family was Catholic and the young Prince emigrated to America

in 1861—took service in the Northern Army—married the authoress who was a Catholic also—and during ten eventful years she was the companion of her husband in the wars between North and South, Mexico, and the Franco-German war of 1870-1871. She applauds the North, is enthusiastic about Maximilian, and is enamoured of the Prussian Military system. We do not wonder that the Princess Salm-Salm has during the ten eventful years of wars and rumours of wars, which she so modestly yet vividly describes—acquired an insight into the details of military life—and when she says that the Prussian army is simply the "high school" for the nation, we are inclined to give her opinion, all the weight which her vast experience entitles her to. But we cannot forget all the time that Prince Salm-Salm, was a German, and that the Princess—dutiful and loving—saw good in all things appertaining to the Fatherland. Her husband fell fighting for German Unity and all these no doubt prompt the writer to look favourably upon all the Germans do. Although we, as sympathisers with France, could not accept "Ten years of my life" as our text book upon all the important events described, yet we heartily recommend it to all who desire a faithful expression of opinion from a German lady who has seen stormy times, by flood and field.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—Contents:—

My Young Master. Night Line Fishing. The Valley of the Shadow (Poetry). The Girl's Voyage. The Belief of Islam. Dark Days. A Carnivorous Plant (Illustrated). Young Folks.—Harry Dainty's New Year. My First Secret. Proud Little Dody (Illustrated). Manufacture of Wild Beasts (Illustrated). Holiday Games. Historical Enigma. Answer to Geometrical Puzzle in December Number. The House.—The Golden Mean. Window Gardens (Illustrated). An Experiment. Home-made Candles. Literary Notices and Notices and Illustrations. Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de St. Just. The About. Frontispiece. John Duggall & Son, Montreal. Price, 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per Annum.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for January, has much in its pages to interest the class of readers for whom it is intended. "My Young Master" promises to be attractive, while the "Manufacture of Wild Beasts" is well calculated to amuse our young folk during the winter. "The Valley of the Shadow" is a beautiful poem, and although the idea "For Death was never a King, but only the steward-slave, that puts the treasures of God in his treasure-chest, the grave" is not new, yet it is nicely put, and has a polished aspect. We wish we could stop here, and that we could only write in commendation of all the features brought out in the *New Dominion Monthly*. But we cannot. Bigotry sullies its pages. In the essay on the Belief of Islam, the writer rakes up vague assertions against the "Church of Rome" which are as noxious as a twice told tale.

CATHOLIC WORLD.—February, 1877.—Contents:—

Frederic Ozanam. Amid Irish Scenes. A Story of the Far West. Three Lectures on Evolution.—Up the Nile. Six Sunny Months. Dr. Knox on the Unity of the Church. Monsieur Lombard's Mistake. The Home Life of Some Eighteenth Century Poets. Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister. Modern Melodists. New Publications. Sadlier & Co., Montreal; price 45cts, free by mail.

Frederic Ozanam is a review of the life of the founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In his lifetime, Frederic Ozanam did great things for literature and for the Catholic Church. His father was one of the most remarkable men of the period, and it was to his early training that Frederic owed much of the distinctive excellence of his character.—This great Frenchman died twenty-three years ago, at the early age of 40. He received the congratulations of Lamartine when only 18 years of age. The sketch is well written, and is instructive. "Amid Irish Scenes," is an interesting account of the Rock of Cashel. "Letters of a Young Irishwoman" continue to be interesting, and the writer displays a capacity for word picturing which must attract attention. The *Catholic World* for February is worthy of its predecessors, and this fact is sufficient commendation of its contents.

CATHOLIC RECORD.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. Terms—\$2.50 per annum; single copies, 25cts. Contents of January number:—

A present Need. Legend of the Best Beloved. The Dream of Pere Sylvestre. Library of Georgetown College. Some odd Notions about the Moon. Christmas Carols. Christian Charity. The Morgans. Editorial Notes. Reflections of a Nervous Man. New Publications.

The *Record* for February must be seen to be appreciated. We say "it must be seen," because the title to the contents may not be attractive, but, when seen, the contents are all that we could wish. "Some Odd Notions About the Moon," is a charming history of the opinions which men have, from the earliest date, held about our beautiful satellite.

SADLIER'S EXCELSIOR READER AND SPELLER, FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH READER, AND SCRIPT SPELLER.

This series is novel and attractive. The method adopted is to train the eyes to mental association with the object to be spelled. The pictorial illustration in the series are of rare excellence and we can recommend the books to Catholic parents.

The International Railway Guide for Febru-

ary. Price 20 cents. C. R. Chisholm & Bros. Montreal.

RECEIVED—Belford's Magazine, Devotion of the Holy Rosary, Sadlier's Catholic Directory, Blackwood, Harper's New Monthly, Catholic Progress. British Quarterly.

LATEST NEWS.

The Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Murphy, leaves London for New York next week.

Recent advices from England report great animation in the timber trade.

American speculators are depleting the New Brunswick market of potatoes.

Le Gaulois asserts that Count de Chambord is staying at Versailles incog.

The judgment in the Charlevoix election case will not likely be given for several weeks yet.

A fresh agitation is being begun in favour of a regular mail between Victoria and Cassiar, British Columbia.

Lord John Manners, the English Postmaster General, proposes increasing the number of female clerks in the Post office. Their pay ranges from forty to four hundred pounds.

The sale of cattle, sheep, and goats has been prohibited in London, Eng., except by special license from the Privy Council.

From the latest statistics it appears that out of the 40,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States, there are 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics.

A special train from Berlin says Serbia has agreed to accept the offer of Turkey, to restore it to its position before the war as a basis of treaty.

Lunenburg and other harbours on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, frozen over during the late cold snap are open again and clear of ice.

Secretary of State Chadwick has been inaugurated Governor of Oregon in the place of Gowen who has been elected to the United States Senate.

It is announced that Mr. C. Roy, the present local member for Kamouraska, will contest the vacant seat for the Commons in the Conservative interest.

The Quebec City Council refuse to contribute anything towards the maintenance of the Marine Hospital as demanded by the Federal Government.

NEW MINISTER.—The name of Mr. C. Clarke, M.P., for Centre Wellington, is talked of in connection with the new portfolio likely to be created in the Local Government, at Toronto.

PROHIBITION.—The Quebec Temperance League has ceased to exist in consequence of the formation of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Rev. Joseph Molphy has written an able letter on the "Unity of Christ's Church" to the *Strathroy Dispatch*. We regret that pressure on our space prevents us giving it in our columns.

It is rumoured that the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company are to purchase the line from Annapolis to Yarmouth, and will remove their headquarters to Annapolis.

The tide of emigration is setting in from New York towards Australia. A body of some hundred emigrants, mainly mechanics, sailed from New York on Saturday for that colony.

At the Sillery convent on Friday afternoon, five young ladies took the veil. His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Letellier paid the institution an official visit on Saturday afternoon.

KAMOURASKA ELECTION.—Zephirin Perrault, advocate of Kamouraska, has been chosen as Liberal candidate for that constituency. Mr. Tasche and Mr. Roy, M.P.P., are spoken of as Conservative candidates.

The total number of immigrants who arrived at Quebec during the past year was 2,431; value of effects brought into Canada, \$40,641. This is a decrease of over 2,000 persons as compared with 1875.

Memoranda are said to be in the possession of the Congressional Electoral Committee, corroborating the evidence implicating the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in the falsification of returns.

THE MARCHES OF BRIT.—On Friday, the 12th of January, Archbishop Howard presented His Holiness with the sum of £1000, as an offering on behalf of the Marches of Bute.

WORK FOR QUEBEC.—The signing of the petition to the Dominion Government, in favor of the immediate commencement of the Harbor Improvements, is progressing cheerily and it is to be hoped that immediate action may be taken in this most important matter.

The New York *Tribune* says:—50,000 Russian Mennonites have determined to immigrate to the United States. They have the alternative of taking up arms or leaving the Empire and prefer to cross the sea. Fourteen thousand of them will settle in Kansas early in the spring.

Cuban advices report that a powerful expedition corps is being organized by the insurgents for the complete devastation of the villas in the department in which are located the mass of the sugar estates upon which Spain levies taxes.

A Cabinet Council was held at Washington Saturday, when the President submitted the text of his contemplated message to Congress on the specie resumption question. The date on which the message will be transmitted has not yet been fixed.

Mary Horan, an Irishwoman, has just died at Sheffield at the age of 105 years. She retained all her faculties to the last, and there can be little doubt about her age, as some time ago the guardians, as well as some of the local papers, thoroughly investigated the case.

An address and testimonial amounting to nearly £1,300 has been presented to Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., by his many friends and admirers, previous to his departure from Ireland, to take up his residence in London.

Governor McCrory, of Kentucky, has recognized Nichols as Governor of Louisiana, by issuing a requisition upon him for the delivery of a criminal arrested in New Orleans for fraud committed in Kentucky.

The heavy sentence passed on Gambetta's organ is creating no little excitement in French parliamentary circles, and an interpellation on the Government on the subject will probably be made by the Left.

A special to the London *Standard* from Frankfort says a treaty between Roumania and Russia is on the point of coming into operation. The Russian army received orders on Saturday to be prepared to cross the Pruth if the Porte concentrates troops on the Dalmatian frontier.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario, is making a stay in London. Dr. Walsh has just come from Rome, via Marseilles, and is not at present in very good health. During his journey from Rome to Marseilles the sirocco was blowing with severity, and to that cause he attributes his present indisposition.

Mr. L. G. Power, son of Mr. Patrick Power, M.P., for Halifax, has been created a Senator, vice Sir E. Kennen, resigned. Mr. Robert P. Grant, of Picton, N. S., a relative of Mr. Carmichael, M.P., has been

created a Senator, vice Hon. John Holmes, deceased; and Mr. Pelletier, the new Minister of Agriculture, has been created a Senator, vice Hon. L. de St. Just appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON III.—Some 5,000 persons were present at the Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor of the French, at the church of St. Augustin, Paris, on Monday. The church was filled with the nobilities of the Bonapartist party. Nearly every person present wore a bouquet of violets. The demeanour of the crowd outside was orderly and reverent, and there were no cries or manifestations of any kind.

Messrs Hill and Robertson, of the Nova Scotia Government, have been in conference with Attorney-General King, representing the New Brunswick Government, on the subject of maritime union and a common emigration policy. It is thought the two Governments will agree to abolish their emigration agency in England, which has been held by Hon. Wm. Annand.

A hitch has occurred in the negotiations between Serbia and Turkey on account of a disagreement concerning frontier fortresses. Both sides are preparing for war. Tchernayeff, who is in England, says there will be no war until April. The Prince of Montenegro also declines to treat for peace, on the ground that the war feeling among his subjects is too strong. In consequence, war-like preparations have been resumed.

The nine parish priests of Ross met at Clonakilly on Tuesday, at the invitation of the Archbishop of Cashel, to take action in reference to the vacancy in that see created by the death of the lamented Dr. O'Hara. There has been some talk of amalgamating the diocese with that of Cork, with which it is contiguous, but the clergy have, it appears, declared for leaving things as they are, and have selected, in the usual manner, for presentation to the Holy See, the names of three clergymen as fit to succeed the late bishop. Those three clergymen are Canon Fitzgerald, president of Fermoy College, *deimus*; Dean Neville of Cork, *degnior*; and the Very Rev. John Lyan, P.P., Ballingarry, and V. G., Cashel, *degnior*. It is needless to say that they are all very eminent and distinguished men.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. CLARK.

Thursday evening, 1st inst., the Rev. Chas. Clark, whose success as a lecturer in this city will be remembered by all who had the pleasure of hearing him, delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Hall on the subject of Oliver Cromwell. He commenced by a rapid survey of events during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. that led up to the great struggle between King and Parliament, and introduced Cromwell as member for Huntingdon in the Parliament of 1648, when Sir Philip Warwick described him as a man very plainly dressed, unclean linen, and with sword girt close to his side. He pointed out how much out of the common must Cromwell have been at that time when Hampden, in reply to a question "Who is that sloven?" replied "That sloven is my cousin, and if events should happen to cause a rupture between King and people he will be the greatest man in England." He also quoted Lord Falkland's opinion that Cromwell would be the first man in England if ever they came to blows. He said that one of the results of Cromwell's acts was to secure political and religious liberty. The lecturer then gave a sketch of Cromwell's life, pointing out how unlikely were the reports of his dissolute youth, when he married at the age of twenty, and suggesting that the eight years of his life following his marriage and during which history lost sight of him, were spent in that great change of life called conversion when a man takes a step in life that either leads upward or downward for ever. He then referred in most eloquent terms to the deeds of Sir John Eliot, the first martyr to the cause; of Pym and Hampden, the undaunted leaders in the resistance to the King, and of other noble champions of Parliamentary liberty. The incidents of the struggle—the impeachment of Buckingham, his assassination by Felton, the refusal of Hampden to pay ship money, the presentations of the Petition of Right and the Remonstrance, the frequent dissolutions of Parliament, the execution of Strafford, the attempted arrest of the five members, the mingled weakness and obstinacy of the King, and the final appeal to the arbitrament of war. He traced Cromwell's career in arms, showing how at the very commencement of the war he saw the great lack of discipline, and how he formed his famous regiment of Ironsides—men who were not only bound to one another by the iron hand of the strictest discipline, but also by the unity of their religious feelings; each man felt that he had a special mission to smite the Anabaptists; no wonder then they became almost invincible, and that they uttered with pride their boast that they had never been defeated. The death of Hampden afforded Mr. Clark an opportunity of displaying his power of utterance of deep feeling, and in moving and eloquent terms he depicted the death-bed of this hero, whose last prayers, forgetful of self, were all for his country, his unhappy country. The principal events of the war were then recapitulated; down to the battle of Naseby, which Mr. Clark described by reciting Macaulay's well-known Puritan war song, "Naseby Fight," by Obadiah Bind their kings-in-chains-and their nobles-with-haiks-of-iron, sergeant in Tretton's regiment. The manner in which he rendered this was such that holding his audience almost spell-bound, at the conclusion they evinced their appreciation of the lecturer's wonderful ability by a most enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

The trial and execution of King Charles were briefly detailed, and in speaking of Cromwell's connection therewith, Mr. Clark declared that the martyrdom of Sir John Eliot almost justified the act, although he believed Cromwell did not in his heart desire the death of the king, but was controlled by the condition of affairs and the circumstances of the time. The further career of Cromwell was then dealt with; his victories of Dunbar and Worcester, his foreign policy by which he made the name of England as powerful in Europe as ever that of Rome was; his Home government in which he showed his title to be called England's greatest ruler in that he employed all the best men of England, irrespective of their political or religious opinions, to assist him in the affairs of state; his dealings with his Parliaments whose expulsion the lecturer justified Cromwell in performing; then turning to his private life he ridiculed the popular idea that Cromwell was afraid of assassination, or that he was overcome in the end by any other cause than his lion-heart broke at witnessing the sufferings of his favorite daughter, whose death caused that of her father on the anniversary of his "lucky day," 3rd September, 1658.

Of Mr. Clark's ability as a lecturer we have long ere this given our opinion. The mere fact, however, that for two hours, without note or reference of any description, without the slightest hesitation, and with that clearness of diction that his every word could be heard throughout the hall, Mr. Clark enchaind the attention of his audience, is proof sufficient that he is one of the ablest lecturers and elocutionists the citizens of Montreal have ever had an opportunity of hearing.—*Gazette*.

AGENTS Wanted to canvass for the TRUE WITNESS. Liberal commission. Sample copies sent free to any address.

PROGRAMME

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME, OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF CANADA. ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF OUR HOLY FATHER, PIUS THE IX.

1. The Anniversary celebration takes place in Rome on the 21st of next May. In consequence the Pilgrimage will leave Montreal on or about the 17th of April, visiting our Lady of Lourdes on the way, and reaching Rome a few days before the celebration.
2. It is desirable that all the members of the Pilgrimage, who can do so conveniently, should meet in Montreal on the day before starting, and prepare themselves to receive the Holy Communion at a mass which will be said in St. Patrick's Church the morning of starting. The Pilgrims who will take the direct route for New York from Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, will make a general Communion before leaving their respective starting-places.
3. The Pilgrims will proceed, on a day to be determined later, from Montreal, and from the places named in preceding paragraph, to New York, where in a spirit of great kindness and religion, a Committee has been organized to receive them.
4. From New York, the Pilgrims will proceed by a boat of the Inman or White Star Line to Liverpool; from Liverpool, under the charge of a special agent of Cook, Son & Jenkins, they will proceed by Paris and Bordeaux to Lourdes and, after two days stay at Lourdes they will resume their route by rail to Rome by Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn and Pisa.
5. The Pilgrimage will be at an end so soon as it shall have obtained an audience and received the Benediction of the Holy Father; till then no member of the Pilgrimage shall be at liberty to separate from the body. Up to this point all expenses are paid by the Committee out of the common fund.
6. On the return from Rome the Committee will furnish each member of the Pilgrimage with a ticket to Liverpool, via Florence, Verona, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe, London and Liverpool. This ticket will cover travelling, but not hotel expenses, so that each one may hasten or prolong his journey as he may desire. The Committee also furnishes a ticket—first-class—to return to New York by any one of the Inman or White Star mail steamers, embarking at Liverpool or Queenstown, as may suit the convenience of each. This ticket will be good for one year.
7. To carry out these arrangements, each Pilgrim will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, in the manner pointed out in paragraph 11. It is clearly understood that hotel expenses on the return from Rome to Liverpool, as also all travelling after the close of the Pilgrimage, except what is expressly provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be at the personal charge of each.
8. The Pilgrimage is limited to one hundred.
9. All Catholics speaking the English language are cordially invited to join this Pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Canada. Ladies accompanied by their husbands or fathers are admissible. This rule in regard to Ladies cannot be departed from, except for reasons which will be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee in Montreal.
10. Applications to join the Pilgrimage will be addressed to the Executive Committee in Montreal, from Montreal and from all places in the Province of Quebec. In Ontario, application will be made to the Sub-Committee of each Diocese, by all who reside in the Diocese. A list of these Committees is appended to this programme. In each Diocese, the admission or rejection of the applications made will belong to the Committee of the Diocese.
11. When an application to join the Pilgrimage has been accepted, information will be given to the applicant without delay. As a guarantee, the applicant will be required to pay on or before the first of March next; the balance to be paid by the first of April. In the Province of Quebec payment will be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee in Montreal; in Ontario, to the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese.
12. The offerings collected for our Holy Father in each Diocese, will be presented to His Holiness by the representatives of the Diocese.
13. The control and direction of the Pilgrimage during its journey to Rome will be in the hands of a Committee, composed of the Montreal Executive Committee, and of one member from each of the Ontario Sub Committees.

COMMITTEES

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE FROM CANADA TO ROME.

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

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

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Grace Archbishop Lynch, President; Messrs. Hon. Frank Smith, Eugene O'Keefe, J. Walls, B. Hughes.

KINGSTON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, President; Messrs. Dr. Sullivan, Patrick Browne, James Swift, Patrick Harty, Wm. Harty.

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

HAMILTON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop Cinnnon, President; Messrs. M. D. Healy, D. Smith, Jas. F. Egan, Alderman Fitzpatrick J. H. Hogan.

LONDON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, President; Messrs. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C.; Daniel Regan, John F. Mahon.

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

N.B.—It is well understood that the Members of the Pilgrimage wishing to visit their friends in Ireland, can give as much time on their return to that purpose as they may deem fit.