

SENSATIONAL.

The Montreal correspondent of the New York Star has started a Fenian scare. The Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife are to be captured while en route for Canada! Such is the news, or rather such is the nonsense. Whoever this Montreal correspondent of the New York Star is, he is no friend to the Irish people of this country. He has started a people of this country. He is trying to create a sensation, for sensation sake, and which is calculated to create ridicule for the writer. He is trying to make Fenianism even more ridiculous than it is; in fact, to make it a political Python which pursues England with as much relentless hatred as Juno pursued Lavana.

Of Fenianism itself, there is none in Canada. We do not believe that throughout the Dominion a corporal's guard of men could be mustered who would not scout the idea of such trash as that insinuated by the Montreal correspondent of the New York Star. Much as we differ from men holding Fenian views in the United States, we cannot forget that they are our countrymen, and mistaken though they be, we may well be pardoned if we do not indulge in the fierce denunciations which are flung at them. We take the same view as Lord Dufferin took when he said that he could not, and would not, speak harshly of his Irish fellow countrymen, but that Canadian soil must be defended against them if they crossed the border. Wrong, nay, wicked, as their attacks on Canada were, and willing as loyal Irish Canadians are to resist any, and all, attempts to lay hostile hands upon our institutions, yet we prefer to have no quarrel with men who should be our friends. Fenianism has already done the Irish people of this country incalculable harm, let it do no more! There must be no mistake as to the attitude of the Irish Canadians towards their adopted country and the people of the United States had better know in time that the Irishmen of Canada live in a free land, that they have free Government and free institutions, and that they are resolved to do their best to maintain them at all hazards and against all foes.

THE BOAT RACE.

One of the most remarkable features in the boat race Thursday was the apparent ease with which both the oarsmen pulled over the course. They set about their business with a coolness which was commendable, and a looker on might not think that they were pulling as if for dear life. People who had never seen a boat race before expressed some surprise at this and said that the men were not doing their best. But this is one of the peculiarities of the sliding seat, by which powers, while giving all their strength to the oar, do not appear to be exerting themselves over much. It is too fortunate that nothing occurred to mar the race in any way. It was a splendid struggle, and Charles Courtney need not feel ashamed that he was obliged to succumb to such a man as Edward Hanlan. In style it appeared to us that at the start, and until near the finish, both were nearly perfect. Within a mile from home, however, Hanlan's right arm appeared to "waddle," a little while Courtney pulled like clock-work. Yet Hanlan is a beautiful oarsman and, but for this apparently slight defect, his style was all that could be desired. But the race is a victory for Canada. It was unquestionably an international contest, and Canada may well pride itself upon carrying away the prize. But while congratulating ourselves upon the victory, we cannot forget that Courtney is accustomed to row in smoother water than that at Lachine yesterday. This is, no doubt, his misfortune, but we can understand some little dissatisfaction on his part at the fact of being obliged to row in water to which he was unaccustomed. But if he means to win races he must take lumpy water or smooth water, and make the best of it. He is beaten, but not badly so, and he may console himself with the reflection that he pushed Hanlan harder than any other man had ever done before him. Nor were the odds placed on Hanlan warranted by the result. Given smooth water and Charles Courtney could still give Edward Hanlan all he could do to lend him to the goal.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

It is not fair to expect that the immigrant of this, or of the last decade, can at once become imbued with that spirit of Canadian nationality which it is considered so desirable to cultivate in "This Canada of Ours." To expect this is to expect too much. Men, fresh from their native sod, around which the memories of centuries linger, cannot wrench themselves away all in a moment, and become a spring "Canadian above all." He who can do this is destitute of all the nobler qualities of the mind, and he would sell his adopted country just as readily as he would forget his native land. But if such a man cannot become at once a Canadian above all, in feeling, in character and in hope, he can at least give his first allegiance to Canada and to its institutions. The immigrant who has come here to make Canada his home, owes a duty to the flag that shelters him and the laws which give him liberty. His first allegiance is due to the country of his adoption, and no matter from whence attacks against that country come, it is his duty to resist them. Men who have come here within a few decades cannot be expected to shuffle off their native habits and ideas, as they throw away their old coats. The Englishman, the Scotchman or the Irishman cannot do it with any degree of respect. Men with common feeling cannot forget old associations. It is the case all the world over. In New Zealand there is the Scotch settlement in Aotearoa, as Scotch to-day as their grandfathers were when, browsing on the Frith of Forth, in the Cape of Good Hope the English settlers are more En-

glish than Colonial, and in the United States the same natural ties force men's opinions to travel in the current of their original channel. But this feeling is not antagonistic to the cultivation of a spirit of nationality in Canada. A man may think kindly and even affectionately of the country of his birth, and yet give a loyal, a faithful, and a first allegiance to the country of his adoption. This is particularly so with men who live under the flag under which they were born. In that case there is no transfer of allegiance, and as duty is always the same, it simply becomes a question of bending with a will to harmonize the conflicting elements in our midst, and doing what we can to bring us peace and prosperity. Men can be loyal Canadians willing to risk life and property in defence of the institutions of the country, and anxious to cultivate a spirit of Canadian nationality, but it would be a mistake to expect men to forget the land of their origin. Duty is a plain word, and that duty means that our first allegiance is here, and the men who fail in that first allegiance fail in their duty as free citizens of a free land.

A PLEA FOR TRAMPS.

Let us look at the other side of the question. Tramps are tramps, and being tramps are dubbed "vagrants," "vagabonds," and perhaps "robbers." They have no good name and everyone's hand is against them. They are the pariahs of our system, and so they go along scowled at by the many and pitied by the few. This is one side of the question, now let us look at the other. What makes a man a tramp? Choice? Certainly not! In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is necessity. Why does he become a tramp? Why, but for the same reason that a man becomes a bankrupt, because he cannot help it. He may have been an honest, hard-working mechanic. The hardness of the times may have forced his employer to cease business, and after spending his time in vain to secure any employment at all, he confides his wife and children to the care of some compassionate friend, and he "tramps." He is a bread seeker, and failing to obtain it one place he "tramps" to another. He may fail again and again, and the fault not be always his own. He may, indeed, become hardened, and perhaps vicious, and then he is lost, but when we turn the tramps from the door, we should remember that there is a great difference between the professional tramp, who is a thief as well, and who should be whipped at the cart-tail, and the poor man who is forced by circumstances to fly from place to place looking for employment. In the United States tramps have become a plague, and their outrages have caused a bitter feeling of hostility to everyone who is obliged to take to the road. For this feeling there is, no doubt, good grounds. Tramps require to be watched. Their poverty and their homelessness are incentives to crime in the best of them. That many of them are capable of outrage and robbery there is no doubt, but that there are some men more sinned against than sinning is very likely.

THE SEA SERPENT.

When Victor Hugo described the devil fish, with its hideous maws and terrible arms, no one believed that there was such a thing in existence. To be sure every reader of classics remembers more than one description of the monster, but there is more in Horace or Salust or Virgil than the modern world believes, and so the devil fish was looked upon as a myth. But after Victor Hugo took up the cue, only a few years elapsed when a veritable devil fish was captured on the shores of Newfoundland, and then everybody remembered all about Hugo, and a great deal more than Hugo ever said. But if the devil fish has proved a reality after so many centuries of obscurity, why not the sea serpent? It is very hard to think that the captains, officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships, besides all the testimony that has been furnished by the mercantile marine, can be false or exaggerated. No doubt the men who testified as having seen the Sea Serpent saw something very like the monster their mind conjured up. But we now hear of it again, and this time there must be two of them, one near the Norwegian coast and one off the coast of Newfoundland. Perhaps there are a family of them after all.

THE NEXT BOAT RACE.

It appears to be settled that whoever wins this race will have to go to England in order to meet what is conventionally termed "his match." In that case the winner of this championship must be prepared to row in rougher water than he is accustomed to on this continent. In England, when a day is fixed for a race, it almost invariably takes place, if the water is in anything like fit condition. It is there a maxim that the men must adapt themselves to the water, not the water to the men. If the water is smooth the men can take their lightest shells, but if the water is too rough for the lightest shells, then the rivals must get heavier boats. But unless the water is so rough that a fair contest is not possible, the men must row. American or Canadian oarsmen may find this somewhat awkward, but it is the custom; and it men from this side of the Atlantic mean to "whip creation" on the other side, they must be prepared to take the water as it is on the day fixed. According to the custom in this country, no doubt the water yesterday at Lachine was not in a fit condition to row upon. The shells which the rival oarsmen were to use were too frail for the course as it was any time between three and six; but it appears to us that the English system of taking heavier boats would, in the end, be more conducive to the encouragement of aquatic than these post-ponements, which send many people away far from satisfied. For Montrealers it does

not matter much, but for those who come from a distance this practice of postponing races must be a nuisance. No doubt a great deal depends upon this race; and the rivals, as the most interested in the result, naturally desire to have such a day as will leave no doubt as to who is the best man; but we contend that that can be best proved by taking the water as it is found, and thus proving that, rough or smooth, the best man is he who can win either way.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

We take it for granted that an Irish Catholic will be found in the new Cabinet. This is now generally understood, and the public look upon the question as settled. But Mr. Mackenzie's first Commoner was an Irish Catholic as well, and Sir John A. Macdonald cannot well afford to be less liberal than his predecessor. We certainly do not desire that the Speaker's chair should be reserved for an Irish Catholic. Indeed, we would rather see men taken on their merits irrespective of race or religion, but there are causes at work which render it necessary that each element in the community should have its share of representatives, and until those causes cease, we see no means of avoiding the advocacy of special interests in the House of Commons, and in the Cabinet itself. If then, the Irish Catholics had a representative in the Cabinet, and if the Speaker was an Irish Catholic under the Reform regime, will the Irish Catholics of the Dominion be satisfied if they have less under the Conservative power? This is a question which Sir John A. Macdonald will have to face, and it will be looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety by those who take a special interest in the result. Sir John A. Macdonald, we have heard, at one time expressed a desire to see Mr. Costigan in the Speaker's chair, provided the Conservative party was in power. Now that the Conservative party is in power, if Sir John made Mr. Costigan Speaker it would meet the situation exactly.

FRANCE.

Day by day France is taking her revenge of Germany. France is becoming hourly richer: Germany is becoming hourly poorer. At present there is a financial war raging between the two countries, and every day that France can force her rival to keep up a large standing army, is giving France the advantage. *Le Grand Nation* is ruining Germany by the wealth of her resources, and the two countries to-day present a great contrast—one of resources almost unknown, the other impoverished in her exchequer and distracted in her social life. Since 1870, Germany—united Germany—has gone backwards, while France—beaten, discomfited, ruined France—has once more come to the front rank amongst the nations. There are financial deficits in Germany; there is unprecedented prosperity in France. In the last session of the French Chambers the present Minister of Public Works asked for and obtained the sanction of the Assembly and the Senate to a plan for expending on harbors, canals and railways no less than two hundred million sterling in the course of the next ten years. This amount is almost incredible. It is equal to the war indemnity paid to Germany, and it is, too, equal to one-fourth the national debt of Great Britain! And all this money is to be had from the Savings Banks, and more cheaply than at any time during the past thirty-five years. There appears to be a plethora of wealth in the country, and in all its phases France is to-day, what she has been for ages, the foremost nation on the continent of Europe. Nor is this so only in her civil life, but even her army, that army that was "destroyed" in 1870, is now, according to the best military authorities, equal to the German in every particular. These facts are significant—they are more than significant—they are startling. After 1870, all the world declared that France could never recuperate in our time, and that many a decade would pass away before she would be able to meet Germany in the field. But she has left Germany already a long way behind in the race of civilization, and she could meet her on a fair field to-morrow, and it would be a toss-up which side would win.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

The fact of having a practice ground of their own has already told upon the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. They are scoring up a splendid record, and their play has so visibly improved that it has been the subject of general remark. Early in the season their play was by no means what was expected, but they always had the excuse that "they had no grounds to practice on." The Montrealers beat them in four straight games, and the play of the Shamrocks justified the belief that they were overmatched. But of late everything has changed. They are now virtually the champions, for they have beaten the Caughnawagas at Quebec, and they tied with them in Montreal. They took three straight games from the Montrealers the other day, and they beat the St. Regis Indians Tuesday, as they liked. With the exception of the first game they played at the opening of their new grounds, the Shamrocks have beaten the present champions, the Montrealers, the Cornwall team, and the St. Regis Indians. Out of six games since the opening of the grounds, including the first, the Shamrocks only lost one, and had one game a draw, thus giving four victories. The Shamrocks should take the championship this year yet.

Earl Beaconsfield is reputed a rich man by marriage and otherwise, although before obtaining his pension of \$10,000 a year he had to make a declaration of poverty. In the last Domesday Book of England he is thus entered as a landed proprietor in the County of Buckingham—"Diersell, B., Hughenden, 1,004 acres, &c. 11 p."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

SIR,—I have read with attention your leader in yesterday's issue on "the new Government." We are as one, you, myself and the whole Irish Catholic population of the Dominion, as to the propriety, nay, the necessity, of an Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet. That Ontario, with her numbers, both in members and population, is entitled to that distinction, all the circumstances would seem to point to. This much being admitted, however, I would take exception to the placing of a man of Mr. Costigan's well-proven ability on the floor of the House in the Speaker's chair—the more especially if such appointment were to be intended as a compliment to his people. Mr. Costigan is essentially a representative of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion—one who was never found wanting—and were a compliment to be paid them through him, his place is in the Cabinet and the Cabinet only. On the other hand, his own Province of New Brunswick is entitled to two members in the Cabinet, and as he sends only three supporters of the Conservative party to the House, (Mr. Connell having declined to run the "straight" ticket and preferred the Independent vote) who, after Mr. Tilley, more available than Mr. Costigan? The only objection that could be raised to Mr. Costigan would be that he is "an Irishman" and "a Catholic." But let it be remembered that as an Irish Catholic he is perhaps the best known public man throughout the Dominion, and that the population of New Brunswick is one-third Catholic.

Your obedient servant,

SHIRAZ.

Quebec, October 2nd, 1878.

DEATH OF MRS. KIRWAN.

(Mayo Examiner, Sept. 7th.)

The death of this respected lady, mother of Lady O'Donnell, took place at the residence of her son-in-law, Sir Geo. O'Donnell, Newport House, on Wednesday last. The deceased lady was the wife of the late Euseby Stafford Kirwan, Kew House, Co. Longford. Her demise leaves many aristocratic and noble families in this country, the sister islands, and abroad in mourning. A superior lady in the high sphere in which she moved, she was honoured and loved by her family and all who approached her, for her great piety and humility and thought for the poor. The people of the West naturally concern themselves in an event which brings sorrowful recollections, grief, or mourning to Sir George O'Donnell or his amiable lady.—R.I.P.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

FROM BRANTFORD.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 2.—Messrs. Scrivner and Jones, two of our local gunners, started last Friday for a few days shooting in the Drumbo swamps. Not having returned, and nothing being heard from them, a number of men from the city left this morning in search of them. To-night they telegraphed that they had found the dead body of Scrivner. To-morrow morning they resume the search for Jones. Scrivner's dog was found nearly starved. The house of Philip Tillet, Cainsville, was entered by two robbers this morning about three o'clock. Mr. Tillet heard them, and got up in time to see them go in a buggy. This is the third attempt to rob Mr. Tillet.

BARRIE.

BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 2.—The result of the recount of the votes in the late North Simcoe election has been the return of D. McCarthy by 49 majority.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 3.—There was considerable excitement this afternoon in front of the telegraph offices during the Lachine race, and much satisfaction was exhibited at the success of Hanlan.

Notwithstanding the report to the contrary, it is well understood in official quarters here that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will leave Liverpool for Halifax on the 14th of November.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—A meeting of the Cabinet Council is being held this afternoon, at which business of importance is under consideration. It is understood that the resignation of Hon. Justice Taschereau of the Supreme Court has been placed in the hands of the Minister of Justice.

The County Electoral Association have determined on sending out lecturers into the County of Carleton for the purpose of preparing the way for the submission of the New Temperance Act. To-night a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking immediate action.

Hon. M. Langille, Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Joly, Premier of Quebec, and Hon. C. S. Wood, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, are in the city, and will be joined by the Treasurer of Quebec. They are here, it is said, on business referring to the settlement of the financial arbitration between Upper and Lower Canada.

OTTAWA, October 7.—Mr. Delorme, ex-M.P., and Dr. St. Jean, of this city, are applicants for Senatorships.

It is said in official circles to-day that the resignation of the Ministry will be in the hands of the Governor-General by Wednesday.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, October 3.—Vice Admiral Inglefield, of the English fleet, landed at 11 o'clock this morning, under a salute of fifteen guns from the Citadel, and paid a visit to the Governor-General.

The police and firemen have not been paid for three weeks, and unless paid up will likely resign.

The contractors for the construction of the new graving dock have just got down from the West a new steam drilling machine and a steam pumping machine. These machines are now in full operation, and work is being prosecuted with vigor.

A cablegram to the Governor-General last night announces that the Marquis of Lorne leaves for Halifax on the 14th of November, by the Allan mail steamer "Sarmatian," which has been chartered to convey him and his suite.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has ordered, through one of our local carriage makers, a double-seated covered Canadian wagon and two Quebec buckboards. The vehicles were to-day shipped on board the outgoing mail steamer, en route for Cyprus.

James Maguire has been awarded the contract for the prolongation of Durham Terrace at \$12,000.

A very large number of ladies and gentlemen, including Admiral Inglefield and the officers of the English fleet, attended Lord Dufferin's reception this afternoon.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The Very Rev. Monsignor de Haerne, Rector of the English College at Bruges, has published in pamphlet form a series of articles which have been recently contributed by him to the *Revue Catholique* of Louvain, on the progress which Catholicity has made since 1857 amongst nations of Anglo-Saxon origin. The distinguished writer is a member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, and one of the ablest defenders of Catholic interests in that Assembly. To English Catholics he is well known from his connection with the College over which he presides at Bruges, and from the fact that it is to his zealous and disinterested exertions they are principally indebted for the establishment of the only Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb in England—the school at Boston Spa, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire. The marvellous rapidity with which the Church has progressed within the present generation in English-speaking countries has

ARRESTED THE ATTENTION OF CONTINENTAL PUBLICISTS.

and in the exhaustive and voluminous essay which Monsignor de Haerne has given us we find the question treated with masterly ability. The extent of that advance is noted, its causes examined, and an array of facts adduced to indicate the gains which Catholicity has made within definite periods. The scope of the author's inquiry leads him to investigate the past and present condition of the Church in those countries where the English language and English influence have penetrated, and more especially in those nations that claim a common ancestry with the inhabitants of those islands—as the United States, Canada, Australia, &c. To the part which our own country has taken in planting and propagating the Catholic Church in America and Australia and in Great Britain itself, Mr. de Haerne bears eloquent testimony; and though from the title of his dissertation he seems to be considering the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race, he is mainly occupied in reviewing the propaganda which has been effected by

THE SCATTERED AND EVER FAITHFUL CHILDREN OF IRELAND.

On such a question statistics afford the most convincing testimony, and the very reverend author furnishes us with an abundant array of figures taken from the latest and most reliable sources, and so judiciously arranged that we can see at a glance what has been done at successive periods in every department of Catholic effort. Contrasting the state of the Church in England in 1857 with its condition in 1877, he shows that a rapid and almost incredible growth has been within that comparatively brief period. In the former year the number of churches, chapels, &c., in England was 894, whilst in 1877 it was 1,315; the number of priests, secular and regular, at the former date was 1,115, and in the year 1877 it was 2,088; the number of religious houses of men rose from 23 in 1857 to 73 in 1877, and within the same period there was an increase from 97 to 229 in the number of religious houses for women. A corresponding progress has been maintained in the number of schools, or orphanages, and other establishments devoted to purposes of a charitable and religious character. Of colleges and seminaries there has been an increase of 15 within the last twenty years: in 1857 the number was 11; in 1877 it was 26. In considering the future prospect of

CATHOLIC DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Monsignor de Haerne is confidently of opinion that the day cannot be very remote when the numerous conversions now taking place in the upper ranks of society and exerting such an influence on the class immediately beneath them must powerfully affect the mass of the common people, and lead them into the Church which was once the pride and the glory of the English nation. But it is in the history of the Catholic Church in the North American continent that we find the most striking illustration of the rise and rapid progress of Catholicity amongst English-speaking people. Nor have we far to seek for the instrument or agency of the splendid results which have been accomplished in the New World. Irish emigration has mainly built up the Catholic Church in the United States and in British North America. We cannot follow Monsignor de Haerne in the exhaustive details he has given to exhibit the amazing growth of

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

but the facts which we are about to mention will suffice to indicate the rapidity and extent of the work which Irish Catholics phylipally have been instrumental in effecting for the country which took them to her arms, when by misgovernment they were driven from the land of their birth. The *North American Review* of January, 1876, says that "from the year 1790" (the date of the establishment of the Premier American diocese, Baltimore, whose first Bishop, Dr. Carroll, was descended of an Irish stock) "until 1876, no fewer than 4,000,000 of Irish emigrants landed in the United States." They became the foundation-stones of the American Church. Irish Catholics were amongst the pioneer planters and founders of Arkansas, Kentucky, California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, of the two Carolinas, of Pennsylvania, and several other States. They have been the builders of churches in America. "They built churches," says Archbishop Lynch, "before thinking of erecting grand houses for themselves. Their motto was, 'The House of God before all.'"

The same *Review* reckons the number of Catholics at present in the Union, either of Irish birth or descent, as nearly 4,000,000. The late Dr. Brownson in his *Review* for October, 1873, in speaking on the subject, says: "The Irish have been long preserved, and destined by Providence to be a missionary people, principally in the Anglo-Saxon world of our time." Monsignor de Haerne has no hesitation in stating that, notwithstanding the very great influx into the States of German Catholics, it is the Irish element which has mostly—almost entirely—contributed to the progress of Catholicity; and he quotes from Maguire's "Irish in America," "that in the whole extent of the Union there is scarcely a church, an academy, an hospital, or a refuge where the piety, the learning, the zeal, have not left their mark. A century ago, what was the numerical strength of the Church in America? In the year 1776 there were twenty-five priests ministering to the spiritual needs of 25,000 Catholics. Fourteen years later, in 1790, there was one vicar-apostolic, the number of priests had increased to thirty-four, and the Catholic population was estimated at about 30,000, when the total population of the States amounted to 3,200,000. Fifty years afterwards, in 1840, there were sixteen bishops, 482 priests, 454 churches, &c.; whilst in 1876, we learn from reliable sources, there were fifty-six bishops, 6,353 priests, and 5,046 churches, or, including

oratories, stations, 8,755. Of these fifty-six bishops, it may be observed that thirty, at least, were Irish by birth or of Irish descent. In 1840 the Catholic population of the States numbered 1,500,000; in 1855 it was about 2,000,000; in 1876 it amounted to 6,500,000, and there are some writers who hold that it is not under seven million. Of Catholic colleges and seminaries there were but two in the year 1800; there were, in 1876, as many as sixty-four; there was one female academy in 1800, and 400, at least, in 1876. From the American "Catholic Directory," it appears that in 1855 the number of religious houses of men was only fifteen; in 1876 it was ninety-five. At the former date the number of conventual institutions was fifty; in 1876 it had risen to 225. The educational establishments which are in connection with the various convents in the States, enjoy the very highest reputation for the excellence of their moral and literary training; they are attended by the children of well-to-do Catholics, and young ladies from the best Protestant families are to be found receiving their education in those nodes of innocence and refinement. Such is the truly marvellous progress which Catholicity has made within the past century in the United States. It is a fact, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated, reminding us, as Mr. de Haerne says, of the propagation of the Gospel in the early ages of the Church; and there are those on both sides of the Atlantic who, noting the signs of the times, predict for Catholicity in America a triumph which will more than counterbalance the losses and defections which the Church has suffered on the Continent of Europe.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

our author proceeds to consider the progress which has been made since 1855 in the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. He tells us that the number of episcopal sees in British America, Australia, India, the West Indies, etc., in 1855, was forty-four; in 1876, or twenty years afterwards, there were eighty-eight, or double the former number, a sufficient indication of the growth of Catholicity within the interval. To illustrate the advance which has been made in Canada he selects ten dioceses, and the progress which he notes as having taken place in them he regards as indicative of what has been effected in the remaining ecclesiastical divisions of that country. In these ten dioceses the number of churches in 1869 was 779; in 1876 it was 913; the number of priests was 768 in 1869 and 1,171 in the year 1876. The number of religious houses for men and women was in 1869, 73; and in 1876 it had risen to no fewer than 195. *Apud* of the very striking increase in the number of religious houses in the short recent American publication that "the most remarkable feature of Catholicity in Canada and in the United States is the great number of conversions and of religious vocations amongst the female sex." The novitiates are crowded with postulants. We learn that the number of parochial schools in Canada was 3,139 for a Catholic population of 1,882,000—or one primary school for every 600 persons—a proportion much above that to be found in the countries of Europe, higher even than that existing in Prussia, where there is a school for every 810 of the general population. In Canada and through British America generally the great progress which the Church has made is due in a large measure to the influence of Irish emigration. We regret that we cannot enter into a more detailed analysis of Mr. de Haerne's very valuable work. The author has collected from many and various sources a mass of most useful and interesting information, which he has arranged and tabulated in such a manner as to render what is ordinarily a dry subject rather pleasant reading. As we have before observed Mr. de Haerne recognizes

IN THE IRISH RACE THE GREAT AND PRINCIPAL FACTOR.

in the progress which he considers at such length, "Without the concurrence, or co-operation of the Irish," he says, "the action of Catholicism in Great Britain and her colonies, as well as in the great American Republic, would have been slow and of comparatively little importance. The Irish, obliged to expatriate themselves on account of the misery resulting in great part from the policy of Great Britain, have introduced themselves, together with the English language (become also theirs) in every country where that language is spoken, and have carried with them the Catholic faith to which they are inviolably attached. We may apply to Ireland, allowing for the difference in religion and the arts, the following lines which refer to Greece:

Grecia victa suum victorem vielit et artes Intulit in laqueum.
L'Irlande vaincue a vaincu son fier vainqueur et a introduit chez sa religion.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Ottawa Free Press says that Parliament is to meet on the 21st November.

The grand jury at the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench have found true bills against the Orange leaders.

A locomotive and fifteen flat cars for use in the construction of the Pembina Branch arrived at Winnipeg on Monday.

The Winnipeg Free Press states that nine hundred tons of freight had accumulated at Fisher's Landing last Saturday.

The Customs returns at Beleville for September show an increase of \$109,996 and of duties \$1,080, as compared the same month last year.

F. Toms, of Ottawa, have been awarded the contract for the new post office at Windsor, Ont., a building which will cost about \$20,000. Work will be commenced immediately.

A Battleford telegram says that a maniac named Smith escaped from the police barracks, chose the best horse in the stables, and got away, and would have escaped if the horse had not thrown him.

Mr. Kittson, general manager of the Red River Transportation Company, announces that after this date all special rates on car-loads lots as per classification will be advanced to fourth-class rates.

Mr. A. N. Charland, Q. C., has been appointed Police Magistrate of Montreal, District Judge of Sessions of the Peace, and Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. W. E. Brehaut and Mr. C. E. Schiller have been appointed Joint Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

The Ontario Field Battery, composed of the students attending the Ontario School of Agriculture, goes into camp, at the Model Farm, on the 7th October, Major Macdonald and Captain McCracken commanding. The uniform and carbines for the Battery have arrived, with a full supply of ammunition. The men have made rapid progress in their drill under the instruction of Staff-Sergeant Andrew Rae, and will, no doubt, do credit to themselves and instructor while in camp. A number of the Wellington Field Battery will go to camp with them.

The entire business portion of the city of Palestine, Texas, has been destroyed by fire; loss \$115,000.