We, unlike European countries of our population and importance, have neither a standing army nor navy to support-we rest secure under the shadow and majesty of the British flag; and yet, strange to say, we are not what might be termed wealthy, and we have certainly a great many poor people in our midst. We have a large commerce too, and, although our manufactures are not as well developed as they should be, we enjoy a fair share, while for agriculture there is ample scope and verge enough. To what cause then is our poverty in a great measure to be ascribed if not to our terrible number of officials who have to be paid? Just think for a moment. Leaving out the towns and villages and coming to the cities we have the Mayor and City Clerk, with his assistants, the departments and their staffs, the City Attorney, and, in a word, a whole host of public servants. Next, there are the counties, with their small army of paid officers, and then we jump to the Provinces, which are nine in number, each having a machinery of its own, and some of them having Senates (Houses of Lords no less), and all having Legislatures composed of members with stated salaries. Climbing to the apex we arrive at the Dominion Government and its army of paid-officers, frightful to behold. The cost of carrying on the Department of Marine and Pisheries alone for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, was, in round numbers, \$350,000, and it goes on steadily increasing and keeping pace in expenditure with the other branches of the public service. The cost of maintaining the staff of this Department a: Ottawa alone is about \$35,000.

I have neither the time nor the space to go into details on this important subject, but any intelligent man who pays attention to it can come to no other conclusion than that the life blood of the country is drained by officialism. Every tenth man you meet is connected in some way or other with either the city, county, Provincial and Federal Government, and the taste for place is growing in the hearts of our young men, whose highest and chiefest aim is to secure a nice government berth, where there is little to do but dress and spend a fair salary, while many of the poor people who contribute to pay it don't know where to obtain the money to pay the next month's rent. There are two remedies for this state of things. One is centralization, or the doing away with local governments altogether for the next twenty years, or appointing those only to place who can pass a strict competitive examination. I doubt if Canada is prepared to go in for centralization-quite the other way, in fact-as some of the provinces are tiring of confederation; but, by adopting the competitive system, as advocated by Mr. Casey, the member for West Elgin, a step in the right direction may be made, and for this reason: Under the present system a class of people crowd into the public service, whose only principal qualification is the political influence they can wield at an election. It is very clear they cannot give an amount of work to the country commensurate with the salaries they receive, and the consequence is that two of them will do only as much-if as much-as a competent man; whereas, if the competition system obtained, we would have clever men of education who would enter at small salaries while young, work hard to improve themselves and gain promotion, and thus save a million or two dollars to the over-taxed farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics-the industrial and producing classes generally. In other words, one of the competitive men would, and could do twice us much work in a day, and do it better, than the election bummers who secure the appointments at present for no other reason under heaven than that they are election bummers. If the Dominion Government employ the educated class of civil servants, there is little doubt that the Provincial administrations will follow their example, and thus it may come to pass that smart electioneering agents, seeing their occupation gone, may utilize their talents on Manitoba farms : and instead of being a burthen to the country, pay their taxes and help to enrich it like honest

Yours, &c.,

TWO LETTERS FROM . G." A Strange Witness.

To the Eiltor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sin, -Many centuries ago men were warned against the devil, because, among his other accomplishments, he could change himself into "an angel of light."

All the world, I suppose, knows that the Witness is a pious paper, strictly Evangelical, prayerful as to the whites of the eyes, and sanctimoniously abject as to prostration of the spirit and a tearful searching for the indwelling of the "specret." Everybody knows that the Witness is a very Boanerges at scrunching the beast-id est. Popery, and a phenomenon of exegisis when anything Scriptural is on the tapls. Everybody is well aware that the Witness is quite a dragon of Zion, battling for the solemn league and covenant with all the humanities and charities the term implies, as Carlyle would say. All are awave that the glitter of filthy lucre "pales its ineffectual fires" in vain before the lofty disinterestedness of this godly champion of a thousand 'isms. We know, too, that, filled with a sublime charity at the sight of perishing thousands in the barbarous United States, a twin Witness—encased cap-a-pie in Evangelical armor— asprang into life at New York, meck, truthful, without venom, as became "the only religious daily in the United States." But, alas! the sunprofessed Yankees flouted the godly enterprise and as much as hinted that the "only religious" was a feeble nuisance only strong in the stink with which it stank in the nostrils of all decent citizens, which insinuation having been placed on record, the afflicted Witness set up a lugubrious whine, and "O my brither, how could you!" and "Alas! the tribulations of the truly godly in the midst of the Gothamites and the Jerseyites, the Hobo-kenites and eke the Brooklynites!" And then it fell to quoting "Screeptur" bearing heavily upon the unregenerate putwho neither washed their hands efore meals, pinned fringes to their phylacteries, nor payed tithes unto the mightier abounding of the "Speeret." And, norcover, a gentle, Evangelical wrath—like nto the wrath of a sucking dove-fell upon ne Witness, and it called names, "vipers," and "ungodly persons," for hich it presently apologized as for an exeptional and ever-to-be-lamented recalcitraon of the old Adam. And the reason of coming delefully scant and not forthcomlened its soul with heavy grief and incon-

low, certain godly gentlemen, who search erding to the blessed privilege of Private alment, and dream dreams and, likewise, on hint being given in the proper quarter, State.

and regulate the affairs of a great colony. they fell resolutely to work and so effectually scoured the pockets of the generous elect that several thousand particles of filthy lucre were wasted into the Witness' splenchan, crumena, or purse, which consideration, as ancient Trap-bols would say (vide "Fortunes of Nigel,"— Scott,) so excited the pious spleen of the prejudices of the hour, and, in the first grateful recipients that they incontinently editions of their works, acquiesced in if they asseverated, with much wealth of Biblical did not repeat the charges against the Jesuits illustration, that they would forthwith so They retracted, however, their unfounded bang, baste, kick, cuff and provoke the Beast, idest, Popery, that Rome should howl and the generous donors be conforted down to the very gizzard.

"Now, what shall we start with?" quoth the Witness. "Let us see! Ah! hallelujah! glory !-- a crowning dispensation, dear, dear brothers! The JESUITS! Behold! our objective point!" And at the Jesuits they went with might and main. They were strictly historical, mind you, and, above all things, scorned mere assertions. From Abel to Agag
—from Saul to Julius Cæsar—from Goliah to Gordianus-from Cain to Costafrolaz-the Jesuits, sweet sistern and brethren, were at the bottom of every man-killing, whether king or caitiff, from the beginning of the world. Their reasoning was strictly logical and after this style of syllogism :-

Cain was a man who killed Abel:
But the Jesuits are men;
Therefore, the Jesuits killed Tom Dick and
Harry."

Q. E. D. This species of lofty dialectics is somewhat peculiar, but you must remember that Arisotle was never a great favorite with your basement folk, and this for two reasons: First, The Greek reasoned; and second, our pious s, of course, no malice in Jockie Witness; his parritah agrees with him, and his bile is scratched out of him every "Sawbbath at been imported into this "Cawnawdaw ov oors!" by an Evangelical philanthropist of the Witness stripe. Malice! no, dear brother, Conde and his Huguenots applied for help to none at all: only pious expounding of the Elizabeth of England and the Lutherans of

comely godliness. O let us be joyful, joyful! Come forth, Bolingbroke, to the stool of repentance! Now, answer me, are you a traitor to country? I am. Are you an infidel and traitor to God? I am. And you maligned and hated the Jesuits? I did.—By Jupiter again, encouraged by the infamous revolt again, st Mary Queen of Scots by her false and Olympus. I'm glad of it, for had you praised them they had been undone. May God keep the honest men from the praises of Bolingbroke and the Witness! "Arise, my St. John. again commenced. Conde, Coligny, Jeanne leave all meaner things!" It was a Pope said D'Albret, and her son, Henry of Bearn, afterthat, and, surely, Jockie Witness, according to your unsophisticated dribbling, a Pope unney from Elizabeth, plunged the unhappy ought to know. Ah! Jackie, mon, do country into anarchy and bloodshed. know that Bolingbroke vilified the Scotch worse than ever Jonathan Swift did, and that's saying a good deal. And bere's Sully, the materialistic statesman—the fledgling Bismarck of his time. Why, Jockie France up to the Huguenots. The Catholic Witness, where's your "paythrotism?" Sully League had been formed against the Huguenots. called your great Scotch king, James the First, "the wisest fool in Christendom," ride "Fortunes of Nigel," by the aforesaid Scott, monarch began to play into the hands of the of whom you may have heard. Sully aimed at a pure autocracy, similar to that form of best friends. Heavy III. was a beast in his government with which Russia is blessed best friends. He had not one, but a dozen Sporuses to-day, and his most powerful opponents— or Ganymedes in his male harem. They the champions of popular rights—were, alas! were called his mignons. Without honor, alas! must I say it—the Jestits! Of course faith, morality or manhood, he presented he is a most commendable witness-almost as impartial as our own darling "only religious daily." And here's another "witness" against the Jesuits-Senhor Pombal-who debauched every woman he could lay his civil wars raged. Tired of the infamous hands on and murdered every husband that protested against such peculiar social ideas. Parliament, together with the Sorbonne, de-Fie, tie: the godly Witness canonizing naughty Pombal!

When the kindly season of Christmas is gone I shall pursue this subject of the Jesuits and that lying calumniator to such an issue as flames, when, on August 1st, Jacques Clemay, I hope, satisfy the godly Witness and the ment, a youth of 22 years, who had been edufriends thereof. I shall take off the silk cated in a Dominican Convent near Sens, gloves of ordinary discussion, and lend Jackie stabbed the king, and he died next day. As make him dream of the ass of Apuleius or perchance of Donnybrook Fair. Do your best, then, godly Witness, for there is a rod in pickle for thee, of most sharp and poignant signification. Vale! G.

The Jesuits and the "Witness,"

11. To the Editor of the TRUE WICNESS and Post.

We are miserably provincial in the subjects we discuss here in Canada. We have never got beyond questions which demand nothing more than a "parish standard of intellect" as poor D'Arcy McGee well said. Just open, for instance, the Toronto Globe or any other representative journal in the country, and any observant man will find a striking illustration of what I say. In one column a laborious groaning of a mountain to bring forth a little political mouse. In another a mean depreciation of the talents, however conspicuous, of a party opponent. Indeed, a stranger knowing nothing of our public men, would be led to conclude that Canadian intelligence was below zero, from this contemptible habit of belittling every man and every thing that does not tally with our own preconceived no-tions of party and politics. Take the better class of American and European journals, and you will never find this Quarter Sessions species of discussion indulged in. We seldoni meet with a large idea treated upon broad and elevated principles of public polity. This that, and the other man is the objective point of attack or defence, while the best measure if it originate with a political opponent, is misinterpreted, distigured and abused with all the ignorant, petty spite of a backwood's de-

bating society But, it is not alone in matters political that this spirit is observable. Ancient calumnies, a thousand times refuted, are disentombed by such sheets as the Witness, and the skeleton dressed up with a rhetoric of hate for the purpose of sowing discord among brethren and poisoning the minds of citizens upon whose union and friendship depend the future prosperity and stability of the Canadian Dominion. Now, will any decent man deny that he who divides citizens is a traitor to his country? Nations seldom fall on account of exterior attacks; it is interior divisions that leave a country at the mercy of her enemies. Look at Greece-at Poland-at Ireland. The very moment the question of negro slavery divided the Northern and Southern States into two camps, the powers of Europe began to intrigue against the Union and even went so far as to attempt to establish an Empire at the very door of the Great Republic. And if this Dominion should ever allow herself to be influenced by the spirit of such shameless disturbers of the peace as the Witness and similar clouds maximus of Pharisaical hypocrisy—if this fair country lis apology was that the contributions were | should ever arrive at that moment-object of the Witness' efforts-when citizen should be ", which scandalous want of appreciation arrayed against citizen, brother against brother, and section against section, the fair promise of the land would be overcast forever and her liberties expire beneath the blows of de: Bibles and interpret the meaning thereof turbulence, anarchy and invasion. As sure as to-morrow's sun rises there is trouble ahead it the old evil spirit of ascendancy, bigotry

As to the particular cases of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France alleged by the Witness against the Jesuits, I have a few remarks to make. Ranke and Reichlin, two German Protestant authorities of the greatest weight. allowed themselves to be carried away by the editions of their works, acquiesced in if they They retracted, however, their unfounded opinions in all subsequent editions of their works. If the Witness know anything of German, I refer it to Ranke's Gesichte den

Papsten, passim.

Now, look at the malice of charging the Jesuit Order with aiding and abetting assassination of kings. The vows of the Order are poverty, obedience, chastity and devotion to the Holy See, and contempt for honors. Is it likely that a man will stain his hands, morally grand sermon. The great Irish Dominican at least, in the blood of kings in Europe, and selected the following text: then suffer himself to be bound to the Iroquois stake and all its fierce horrors and fiendish rage for Jesus' sake and the love of souls. If the Witness could catch a glimpse of the mystery of self-sacrifice they would understand the absurdity of their lying charges. The Witness, and too many Evangelicals, in suffrage, and we have had some time to the light offege. Under the calm and gentle, were multiplied, the duty of preaching more sneer at the Jesuits; but there is not one realize all that we have lost. Once more are exterior, the keen eve of the Pope detected a strictly and universally enforced, missions amongst them that would burn a finger to save Jesus Christ from the awful agony of Calvary. Their dogmas are comfortable codes and greatness of our grief, but with colmer which waft people to heaven in celestial handbaskets. When these wind-bags get into the clear air of self-denial and truth they burst, lingly to recall the beautiful life which is gauda was placed under the strong hand, and cencouraged, and the indulgences of the Charch and, like collapsed balloons, shoot down to earth the most worthless thing that falls from the heavens. When the Witness speaks of the Jesuits it is only imitating the monkey with Evangelicals cannot understand him. There the razor: it is cutting its own throat with a thing it cannot comprehend.

Take the case of Henry III. King of France. For twenty-five years France had been suffer-'een": scratching-posts, we believe, having ing from eight bloody civil wars, always commenced by the Huguenots for one purpose, to Protestanize Catholic France. In 1562 Habbakuk mucklewrath kidney, and a Germany, in order to effect the destruction of comfortable "precession" in all things of the religion of their native land. At the instigation of Caligny, Paltrot, a Protestant. murdered the Duke of Unise, the great leader perjured nobles. All over France priests and religious were massacred, churches pillaged and shrines violated. In 1568, the struggle wards Henry IV, of France, subsidized by country into anarchy and bloodshed.

In 1569, Henry of Anjou defeated the Huguenots at Jarnac, Conde was killed, and Coligny takes the command. In 1573 another civil war ended. Henry III, delivered nots; Henry III, signed the League; but the ink was searcely dried when the traitor enemies of France and intrigue against her vices. He had not one, but a dozen Sporuses to a great Catholic nation the spectacle which had horrified decent heathers in the conduct of Nero and the other hideous monsters of imperial Rome. From 1585 to 1587 the other crimes and treacheries of Henry III., the clared the deposition (decheance) of that king. He fled from Paris, allied himself with Henry of Navarre, approached the capital in the midst of sanguinary massacres, outrages and he had been deposed by the proper authorities, he was not King of France when killed. The Jesuits had as much to do with the assassination of Henry III. as they had with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, or the attempts on the lives of the monarchs of Germany, Sardinia, or Spain.

When Henry III, was dead Henry of Bearn made an attack on Paris, which failed; outmanacuvred by the Duke of Parma in the field he made a second attack on the capital, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of a sentinel, and that sentinel was-n Jesnit!

When Henry IV, had ascended the throne of France, he was one day struck in the mouth Jean Chastel, a boy of nineteen years of age. An outery was raised by the enemies of the Jesuits, charging them with complicity in the deed. Fathers Gueret and Haym, the latter s Scottish gentleman, were put to the torture, but firmly denied the infamous charge. Soon some expressions found among the papers of Father Guignard, which had reference to Henry IV. when, as King of Navarre, he was breathing fire and fury against Catholic France, were construed into high treason against the King of Catholic France and the mocent man was hanged.

In my next I shall show what the Protestant Sismondi says of this transaction.

Paris as a Port de Mer.

"It is calculated that in four or five years," says the London Engineering, "the bed of the Seine could be sufficiently deepened to allow vessels of 800 tons to get as far as Paris. This while on this he was building up the fair would, of course, modify, in a great measure, the present means of supplying the capital of France, and lessen very considerably the price of many articles of daily consumption. Paris port de mer has often been talked of, and all are of one opinion as to the advantages that the Paris commerce and industry would derive from the realizing of so large and extensive a scheme. If the vessels that are now obliged to unload at Rouen had the means of continuing their vayage to Paris, the 1.50 franc expense of unloading would, of course, be at once done away with. But this is not the largest economy that can be realized. Taking the Eric Canal (New York State) as an example of the great reduction of freights obtained by the widening and deepening of a watercourse, the committee has come to the conclusion that at least 50 per cent. can be economized on the present rates from Rouen to Paris."

A talkative man annoyed a lady at a dinner party by constantly arguing in favour of strong drink, and at last he said to her: "You know, madam, drinking drives away care and makes us forget what is disagreeable. Would you not allow a man to drink for that reason?" Well, perhaps so," said the lady, "if he sat next to you."

PROGRESS IN BRAZIL.-Things are not looking well for Catholics in Brazil. The new Chamber is composed entirely of Liberal deputies, from whom are expected several oath is already unchristianized, and in all probability Catholics will have to submit to tolo has been for some time suppressed.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

Father Burke's Panegyric

A MAGNIFICENT ORATION.

IRELAND'S CARDINAL.

LESSONS OF A GREAT LIFE.

On Wednesday, Nov. 27, Ireland celebrated

his days fortified the temple. He took care of his nation and delivered it from destruction." Church has poured out her heart in sorrow and and as music to a banquet of wine."

THE ROLY CRURCH OF GOD

done can create and give to the world, and to the gaze of men, such a character and soul as were his whom we lament, and when God has , taken such a one away from the Church, console her children by the remembrance of his greatness, and invite us to share in this consolution. "Let the people show forth their | wisdom and the Church declare praise." O father and friend-currus Israel et Juriga coasfearlessly call upon thee to help me to-day. Meek and gentle spirit, go arise in thy great humility who wouldst never in life permit a! word in thine own praise to be spoken before thee. Alas! the sad hour is come when that which thou wouldst not have us to utter becomes our duty and our only comfort. "Blessed are they that saw thee and were honored with thy friendship." While the death of the great ones of the world creates. only a transient feeling of regret and a sense of loss which at most is but social or literary. the death of a man whose greatness was founded in sanctity of life produces a profound sorrow, and a grief which is personal and deep. This was strongly shown in the first days of our bereavement on the death of the Lord Cardinal. It is good for us to know how that powerful influence was gained and that great love created, and in order to do this we have but to look back upon the life character and works of His Eminence, Paul Cullen,

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS ARCHRISHOP OF DURLIN. consecrated to God, and so trained as to present sweeping away whole families, villages, no obstacle to the high grace which God in parishes, and leaving behind him such desolafitted for the specific duties of the priesthood, most afflicted, she could not show in this year preliminary examinations while he was yet His Church. The guiding spirit animating, but seventeen years of age. A Pope, whose | encouraging and directing greatness shone most brightly in adversity, was then seated in Peter's Chair. Pins VII. had returned from his long exile in 1815, and was pursuing the great works which had marked the first year of his sad but glorious Pontificate,

joyfully, and set himself, with clear intelligence, to those studies and exercises which made him first a thorough Roman student. then a great and learned Roman priest, and, finally, the holy and illustrious Roman Prelate and Prince of the Church whom we have known and loved, and for whom we are weeping to-day. The strong, simple faith which he and enlightened daily by the sights and very air he breathed. Every day's hard study, every accession of the logical, legal and historic knowledge served but to sink the foundation of that faith deeper in his soul, superstructure of vast and varied learning. His student days were among the most cherished recollections of his life, and in truth we life which he now enjoyed. Growing thus in knowledge and in virtue he was found worthy of the priesthood, and was ordained priest in 1828. His first act after receiving the priesthood was to sustain a public defense of all theology. The long day passed on, and all clear, yet deep, copious, accurate learning mind of

THE YOUNG IRISH PRIEST,

but far more than the treasures of his knowledge did they admire the profound humility with which he received and acknowledged their neclamation of delight and astonishment. Four years later we find him appointed Rector of the Irish College, and Professor of Hebrew itself, which office he held at the peril of his life during the stormy period of revolution and anarchy in 1848. Meantime, as member or various congregations, he took a daily and active part in the government of the Church in his native land. The wise and holy Pontiff, Gregory XVI., honored him with such affectionate and intimate friendship as to order that whenever Monsignor Cullen presented himself at the palace he was always to be admeasures hostile to the Church. The form of mitted instantly into the Pontifical presence. But amid all the exalted duties and high honors that now pressed upon and surrounded him uncared for, unnoticed and forlorn. So, wisdom and forbearance of all parties in the Catholic journal in the Empire, as the Apos- refusing the Bishopric of Charleston. The

might be appointed his successor in his native diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, for with the penetrating eye of genius he recognized the great, though yet almost hidden, gifts of the young priest, but three years ordained. God had reserved His servant for still greater dignity and more arduous duties. Gregory, who honored the Rector of the Irish College with the intimacy of his friendship and tender regard, died in 1840, and a few days afterward Cardinal John Mastai Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, was elected Pope, and took the name of Plus IX. Dark clouds were gathering over the Church, and darker still were looming in danger in the person of the new Pontiff. In apathy and indifference on the part of many the Month's Mind of the late Cardinal Cullen, the bloom of youth and strength, and already faint-hearted Catholics, the sneers of the and Father Burke preached the following famous for his many gifts, most especially for worldly-wise, the difficulty of providing the personal sanctity and charity to the poor and "Simon, the high priest, the son of Onias, things of him; but no man dreamt that his was the man of faith had confidence in God and who in his life propped up the house, and in destined to be the longest, perhaps the most Peter's blessing, and began the work. The eventful and glorious l'ontificate, and he himself in many respects the greatest Pope the of the true-hearted prelate was the religious The first days of our mourning are passed, the | world had ever seen. The new Pontiff soon | instruction of the people. Parishes were learned to appreciate and love the Rector of divided and subdivided, priests and churches realize all that we have lost. Once more are exterior, the keen eye of the Pope detected a strictly and universally enforced, missions we assembled around our father's tomb, no brave spirit, undainted courage, and a perfect frequently and fruitfully given, the churches longer smitten into silence by the suddenness readiness at any moment to die for the right. thrown open at all hours, confraternities minds, anxious to give utterance to the that followed, when revolution and anarchy salutary influence spread through all grades thoughts that arise in many hearts and love reigned in Rome, the great College of Propa- of society; frequent communion everywh to ended, and which leaves behind it such aroma called out the fearless presidency of Monsignor freely poured out to the people. The results of its virtues, that the ememory of Josias is Cullen. How bravely be confronted in the of his labors was the wonderful tovival of like the composition of a sweet smell made quiet strength of his weakness, how completely Catholic devotion and piety, which in our day by the art of the perfumer. The remembrance the turned aside the fury of the lawless growd has restored so much of the ancient glory of shall be as sweet as honey in every month, who assailed the College history, will tell. In sanctity to the land once called the island or what he well knew would be a great blessing the poor were most tender and manifectation tender and mark a glorious epoch in her. Filled with devotion to the Mother of God, he

ARCHITISTER OF ARMA A

and Primate of all Ireland, and landed on our in the falness of honor and power, but the exthey had ceased to be persecuted unto death, still barely tolerated and scarcely recognized in the land. The splender of her ceremonial with which she had loved to surround her Lord was gone; and, although the faith and fitting form the thoughts of their mind and

THE WONDERFUL WORK

twenty-eight years was Paul Cardinal Cullen. \

His first act after he was enthroned in St.

Patrick's Church at Armagh was to summon

the great National Synod of Thurles, over which he presided as Legatee of the Holy Sec. had ceased, the Vicar of Christ had again as- It might be supposed, as indeed it was often sumed his peaceful sceptre, and Rome had asserted, that his long absence from Ireland shone once more in her ancient glory of holi- and his protracted stay of thirty years in Rome ness and learning. Into this bright home of had unfitted him for his position as head and learning and sanctity the Irish boy entered and leader of the Irish Bishops, and that he was of necessity ignorant of Ireland and of her gence, guilelesss heart and unwearied dili- wants. But we must remember that for many years Dr. Cullen was the agent and representative of the Irish Bishops in Rome, and all the ecclesiastical businesss of the country went through his hands, consequently, that he more than any other living man knew and understood the state and the wants of the Church in Ireland. We must also remember that, brought from his Irish home was confirmed though far away in Rome, the heart of the man and his strongest human love was with sounds around him-it seemed to be in the Ireland. In those days of loud speaking, after self-seeking, sometimes foolish and mischievous patriotism, it is good and salutary to remember the life and character of the strong, silent, true patriot, who so nobly devoted all that was in him-and it was much-to the service of the highest interests of his country and his people. Church discipline was restored and enforced, the obligations imposed as also can imagine nothing more delightful than the the privileges accorded by Canon Law defined Curtin, Hartford; J.J. Quinn, do: A.J. Cote, and extended, the beauty of the House of God and its surroundings provided by an authoritative decree, the great Catholic education by which he delivered his nation from destruction settled forever, according to the mind of the Church—the ties which bound over ancient from Pope Leo XIII. down was amazed at the Church to Rome drawn closer—the more ample instruction of the people provided for, which was poured forth from the splendid and the dangers to which they were exposed clearly pointed out and denounced-in a word, a new spirit infused into every order and branch of the Catholic Church in Ireland. In 1852 the great and saintly Archbishop of Dublin was called to his reward and crown in mond, do; A W Meunier, do; J C Perreault, heaven, and the Primate, by the almost unanimous voice of the clergy, was called from the chair of St. Patrick to that of St. Laurence and of Sacred Scriptures in the great College O'Toole. With wonderful patience, and with of Propaganda. Later on we find him filling a mercy like that of God, did he labor to carry the high post of Rector of the Propaganda out all necessary ecclesiastical reforms, until at last men found it their greatest happiness and pleasure in conforming to his ordinances and observing them in faithful imitation of his bright example. And that the ecclesiastical spirit might be secured to the priest by early training and preparatory discipline, that the people of his great diocese might have secured to them for all future time the inestimable blessing of a learned, holy and devoted priesthood, the Archbishop devoted Rooch, do; J C Tennian, do; C Collins, St all his energies to the erection of the great John, N B; H A Meahan, do; C J Boylan, Diocesan Seminary of Clonliffe, which will Springfield; M H Killeridge, do; TF Murphy, remain the alma mater of future clergy of this do. city and diocese, and a crown of immortal a old time, drop into Prophecy, discovered and calumny, which find expression in the attack the man of God still remained the gentle, city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attack the man of God still remained the gentle, city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, the man of God still remained the gentle, city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of immortant attacks and calumny, which find expression in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks are control in the city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks are control in the city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of city attacks are city attacks. The purposes of intermediate education he invited great Dr. Doyle sighed and prayed that he into his diocese and welcomed

EVERY ABLE TEACHER. The Fathers of the Holy Ghost and the

Marist Fathers came from abroad, while at home the Jesuits' schools were fostered and cherished by him: the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul, the Carmelites, Augustinians and others, were encouraged in the founding of schools and colleges for purposes of intermediate education. In the departments of primary and intermediate education great, palpable and immediate success crowned the Archbishop's efforts. Far greater difficulties attended the foundation of a Catholi University. Fierce opposition on the part of the the horizon; but God, who watched over His State, and of some of our fellow-citizens, who Holy Spouse, made provision for the coming are not Catholics, narrow-minded opposition, large, yet necessary resources-these and afflicted, men expected and forefold great many other obstacles confronted him-yet. next great cause which engaged the attention We find, accordingly, that in the stormy days founded, their numbers increased, and their 1850 the Dishops of Ireland petitioned the Saints. The institutes of mercy and charity Holy See that Dr. Cullen might be appointed were strengthened, and the charity of the Archbishop of Armagh, and successor in the faithful so stimulated that Dublin may fairly Primacy to Dr. Crolly. Pius, with the in- claim the title of the City of Charities. Meansstincts of his high office, joyfully assented to time the Archbishop's personal relations with ecclesiastical history, and despite his veloc- had the happiness of assisting, in 185 a at the ment opposition and all the obstacles which definition of her funnaculate Conception. his lumifity could suggest, Paul Cullen was. Finally, the Archbishop of Dublin was deon the 24th of February, 1851, consecrated in charel Cardinal Priest of the Holy Reman Church, with the title of San Pictro in Moutorio. This was the first time in history that so great an honor was conferred on the litsh shores with the additional honor of Delegate of Church and people. Justice was at last ven-Holy See. Well worthy of her great son was dered to that faithful Church whose love was the land of his birth, to which he now returned proved stronger than death-whose faith in year failed-who was a tually spreading their faith ternal beauty of her worship was nowhere to to the ends of the earth wherever the feet est be seen. The churches were in ruins or distinct exiled children trod; was thus becoming verted to a strange form of religion and the mother of new and great charches in worship; her bishops and priests, even when distant lands, and who was illustrating the faith at home in a thousand forms of heliness,

Trish blood in defense of

while her generous, sons, were shedding Cast.

PUTAR'S THROSE IN LOTT For twelve years he bore the Roman purple love gloriously remained, yet Ireland's Church; of a Cardinal, and shared largely in the high-se and people for many years, even after the re- councils and government of the universal laxation and abolition of the more cruel Penal, Church. On the 8th December, 1866, the Laws, sighed and longed in vain to express in | Gleumenical Council of the Vatican assembled in St. Peter's, and foremost among the unityel heart. At length emancipation came, and, Elshops of the whole Church stood the Cardiwith the energy of undying youth, the marter | nal Archbishop of Dublin. Now we come to Church of Ireland began the great work of the last crowning, singular, and I will add Born in the first year of the century, of restoration of her ancient splendor and beauty, awful glory of our great Father who is gone parents who carefully preserved the traditions | But a famine-the most awful recorded in from us. When it was a question of selecting of Catholic faith and piety which they had history-came upon us. It was no longer the la formula which would express the Church's inherited from an honorable ancestry, the Angel of Devastation smitting the first born in word and faith, which would be a rule of faith child, from the beginning, was offered and every house, but far more terrible, awful- for millions unto the end of time, a basis of all future theology, a record to be kept in heaven itself as a remembrance of the triumphs His good time sent, a vocation to the priest- ion and wee as to make our unhappy country of grace in the Church Militant, out of all ashood. The gifts and character of the man the wonder and the pity of the world. The rembled there representing the genius and were foreshadowed in the child. He was en-dowed with a strong, keen intelligence, and a millions of Irish victims and exiles, and leav-Universal Church, the words with which the Universal Church, the words with which the memory which seemed large enough for all ing Ireland more than decimated, weakened | Spouse of Christ formed and proclaimed bec things, and incapable to the end of ever for- to death, stunned by the greatness of her ruin. divine faith were those of the glorious Cargetting anything save injuries and the faults. There seemed no hope for the nation. It was dinal Archbishop of Dublin. And now that of others. With such power of intelligence not merely the hand of man, but the hand of his name became as a household word in the and happy memory, yet was the boy remark- God Himself that had fallen upon her. Who | Church he might well rest upon his laurel and able for a childlike devotion to study. The could imagine that out of such desolation and seek a well-deserved case from labor. But, thoroughness and conscientiousness so re- ruin the magnificent works of our day could like the great hishop of all Times, he selected markable in after years enabled him to acquire have ever again arisen? If Ireland in 1850 to toil and labor unto the end, and not until. in such a short time such knowledge that, was the richest and most prosperous nation in increasing infirmities mimonished him that while yet a stripling, he was found more than the world, instead of being the poorest and the cad was approaching would be consent to fitted for the specific duties of the priesthood, most afflicted, she could not show in this year divide the burden and diminish his selfand so he went to the Irish Catholic College of grace, 1878, refere noble and magnificent sacrificing and wasting duties by sharing them in Rome and easily passed through all the evidences of her faith and love for fool and with another. Alas, that end was nearer than we, strong in the Lope and blended by our love for him, imagined or suspected. But although he has left behind him a name that will be recorded with honor in the Church's of the Irish Catholic Church for the last annals unto the end of time-a name immortal in his works and deeply engraved in the heart of his country, a name surrounded with many glories, yet far greater are the glories which await him in the kingdom where "those who rule well shall be esteemed worthy of double honor, and shall shine as stars anto an endless eternity."

Ordinations.

On Saturday, December 21st, the ordinations ook place at the Grand Seminary of this city. His Lorship Bishop Fabre officiated and conferred orders on the following gentlemen, whose respective dioceses are given, together with the order to which each one was raised;

Tonsure .- J. M. Finnigan, Alten: J. M. Julbert, Boston; D. J. Hogan, Brooklyn; A. H. Steffen, Brooklyn; E. Reynolds, Burlington ; P. Bourke, Dubulque ; J. E. Cottle, San Francisco: J. P. Coyle, San Francisco: J. J. Sullivan, San Francisco; J. W. Cummings, Springfield; J. Mannion, Congregation of the Holy Cross.

Minor Orlers.—A Faubert, Montreal: J J Forget, do: A. L. Langevin, do: U. F. N. Larcose, do; C. L. Therien, do: J. M. Denovan, Boston; JJ Gilday, do; F J Tobin, do; DJ Hogan, Brooklyn; J Koeberle, do: MA Wagner, do; M J Farrelly, Dubuque; E A Kenny, do: J J Craven, Hamilton; J J Feeny, do; J London; A.J. McKeon, do; J.J. Moron, do; J. A Hagarty, Ogdensburg; JR Murphy, Springfield; Z Blais, Congregation of the Holy Cross; H McKinnon, do; T Viau, do.

Subdeaconship.-C N Baudouin, Montreal; L A Brosseau, do; F Langevin, do: I. M Corcoran, Boston; B F Kurtz, Brooklyn; G L Haxeimier, Dubuque; D A Hagarty, Hartford; J Corcoran, Pittsburg; E J Walsh, Portland; M J Carroll, Springfield; J J McCoy, do; J B Manscau, Clerk St Viateur; J Jodoin, O M 1; L V Petit, do.

Deaconship .- J Doucet, Montreal; J O Guido; E J Prieur, do; F C Reid, do; J Flood, Albany ; H C Becker, Alton ; J F O'Gara, Chicago; J W Fones, Hartford; T Sweeney, do; O F Clarke, Providence; E A Brisbois, Montreal; L G Casaubon, do; J A Charland, do; C Lafortune, do; A J Lajeunesse, do; J A Lefebvre, do; J Levesque, do; J O Roussin, do; C B Thebault, do; F J Hainault, Albany; A J Connelly, Boston; J F Hessernan, do; J J Kelly, do; D H Roche, do; J M Hauselmann, Brooklyn; H B Ward, do; E Hayes, Dubuque; P Christ, Harrisburg; M J Crowley, Hartford; G J O Farrell, do; J Thomson, do; G B Bullian, Pittsburg; J T Linehan, Portland; W B Meenan, Providence; M O'Hare, do; J F

Gray camel's hair clotn caps trimmed with bands of fur or feathers are novelties in children's wear.