

The True Witness
AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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JOHN GILLIES,
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, March 9, 1877.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1877.

- 9th.—The five wounds of our Lord.
Great Fire in New York, 1741.
First elections to the United Parliament of
Canada, 1841.
- 10th.—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste. These holy
martyrs suffered at Sebaste, in the lesser
Armenia, under the Emperor Licinius, in 320.
Treaty of Paris, 1763.
Emancipation Bill first read in the House of
Commons, 1829.
- 11th.—St. Eulogius, Priest and Martyr. St. Eulo-
gius was of a Senatorial family of Cordova, then
the Capital of the Kingdom of the Moors in
Spain. During a persecution of the Christians
in Spain by these infidels he suffered martyrdom
on the 11th March, 589.
Fourth Sunday in Lent.
First London Daily Newspaper published, 1709.
The "Irish Volunteers" suppressed by procla-
mation, 1793.
- 12th.—St. Gregory the Great, Pope. St. Gregory,
from his illustrious actions, and extraordinary
virtues, surnamed the Great, was born at Rome
about the year 540. After the death of Pope
Pelagius II. Gregory was elected to succeed him
by the unanimous consent both of clergy and
people, in 590. As the whole Church was com-
mitted to his charge, he had his eye upon every
part. He sent St. Augustine to England to
preach christianity, and encouraged and sup-
ported him in the arduous task with such effect
that he is justly styled the *Apostle of England*. He
was instrumental in the conversion of the
Visigoths in Spain, extirpated the Donatists in
Africa, converted many schismatics in Istria.
This holy pope laboured for many years under a
great weakness of his breast and stomach. God
called him to his glory on the 12th March, 604.
King James landed in Kinsale, 1689.
United Irish Delegates arrested in Dublin, 1798.
- 13th.—St. Frances, Widow. St. Frances was born
at Rome, in 1384. Her parents were both of
illustrious families. Her obedience and conde-
scension to her husband was inimitable, she
founded a Monastery of nuns, called *oblates*, in
1425. As soon as she had settled her domestic
affairs after the death of her husband, she went
barefoot, with a cord about her neck, to the
Monastery she had founded and prostrate on the
ground begged to be admitted. She accordingly
took the habit on St. Benedict's day, 1437. After
having received the sacraments, she calmly ex-
pired on the 9th March, 1440 (Mar. 9).
Orsini beheaded, 1858.
Oregon admitted into the Union, 1859.
Planet Uranus discovered, 1781.
- 14th.—Feria.
St. Maude or Matilda, Queen of Germany. This
princess was the daughter of Theodorick, a power-
ful Saxon Count. Her husband, duke of Saxony
afterwards became King of Germany upon the
death of Conrad in 919. She nourished the precious
seeds of devotion and humanity in her heart by
assiduous prayer and meditation. On the death
of the King, her husband, she renounced the pomp
of the world. She founded many churches with
five monasteries and after having made a public
confession before the priests and monks of Mentz
having received the holy Viaticum, and lying on
sackcloth with ashes on her head, died on the
14th March, 968.
Andrew Jackson, born, 1767.
Caesar invades England, 55 B.C.
Six thousand French entered Kinsale, 1690.
Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
- 15th.—Feria.
St. Abraham, Hermit, and his niece St. Mary. St.
Abraham was born near Edessa in Mesopotamia.
For fifty years he was never wearied with the
austere penance and holy exercises in which he
indulged. Having inherited great estates on the
death of his parents he commissioned a virtuous
friend to distribute the revenues in Alms-deeds,
he himself having retired from the world ten
years previously. He died about the year 360.
Caesar assassinated, B.C. 44.
The American Army of the Revolution disbanded
at Newburgh, N.Y., 1783.
Maine admitted into the Union, 1820.

POSTPONEMENT.

The story "LA COMPAGNE IRLANDAISE,"
announced to have commenced this week, has
been postponed for a few weeks.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To-day we publish a letter from a gentle-
man who was an Emigration Agent in Ireland
for the Ontario Government. He substantiates
every word we have said about the Immigra-
tion Question. No one could have a better
opportunity of judging than Mr. Shell, and
the letter we publish must add considerable
weight to the views we have held. Mr.
O'Leary has too written a letter to a friend in
Toronto, in which he describes a visit he made
to the Emigration Department in London.—
He tells how Mr. Dore, the head of the depart-
ment, assured him, after reading our charges,
that there was "not a word of truth in them."
Surely this is folly, gone mad. Does Mr.
O'Leary think that we are to accept the denial
of a criminal as the surest evidence of his in-
nocence. No, no; we shall neither accept the
denial of Mr. Dore nor the denial of Mr.
Lowe. We shall search for the truth, and we
place before our readers to-day, an evidence of
our determination. Of course all the guilty
ones will say that we are wrong. What else
would they say? But we shall be slow, very
slow, to be repelled because of their assertion
of innocence. We care not who is to blame.—
Liberal or Conservative.—Sir John McDonald,
or Mr. Mackenzie. All we want is to stop
the evil of this undue preference for Orangemen.
Perhaps indeed we may be doing the Govern-

ment a substantial service in exposing these
unfair doings of its agent in Belfast; but no
matter what party we serve—we shall do our
duty to Catholic interests first:—

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR:—Hitherto I have been loth—for reasons
that I was not anxious for public notoriety to have
my name appear in public print in connection with
the question of Irish Immigration so ably discus-
sed and handled in the TRUE WITNESS of the last
few weeks. But when, Mr. Editor, I noticed the
denial of your assertions about the subject in ques-
tion by the Secretary of the Department of Agri-
culture and reiterated by the Toronto Tribune I
think the time has come when I should speak,
especially as it is well known not alone by my per-
sonal friends, but to a large proportion of the
Canadian public that I, at one time held the
honourable position of Immigration Agent for the
Ontario Government in Ireland. Let me say at the
outset that in this connection, so far as I am con-
cerned, I have no hand or part in what the
Tribune aforesaid, characterises as a "conspiracy" to
upset the Mackenzie Government. If such a con-
spiracy exists I know nothing of it, nor am I inter-
ested one way or the other, and I beg that the
Tribune, if it deign to notice those few remarks will
give due prominence to this declaration. My sole
and only object is the vindication of our down-tro-
dden compatriots both in Ireland and in Canada who
have been, in connection with this Immigration
movement, at least, made the unwitting subjects of
a fraud, a delusion and a snare, as your readers must
know from the able and truthful articles contained
in the TRUE WITNESS of late. Well, Sir, to the
point, but here let me say I do not think it neces-
sary to go over the ground you yourself travelled
when replying to Mr. John Lowe, Secretary to the
Department of Agriculture for it is quite clear to
all who read your reply that you had the best of
the argument.—Mr. Lowe was simply nowhere.
There is one remark, however, of Mr. Lowe's which
I am called upon to notice and that is when he
speaks of your quotation from my report to the
Ontario Government in 1874 wherein I stated the
difficulties I encountered in procuring passage war-
rants from the head office in London and that "the
Dominion Agent at Belfast has from the outset ex-
ercised the discretionary power" denied the Catho-
lic agents in the South. Mr. Lowe states that
those remarks of mine were "simply un-
true, Mr. Foy never had such power" that is the
important point, in my estimation so far as this
discussion affects anything I have said or
written on the subject. I will give you the
proofs, in brief, so far as I can. Now, as it is
generally known I was an agent of the Ontario
Government in connection with immigration in
Ireland on two occasions, extending over a period
of close upon two years. When I first went there
I found that the rules and regulations pertaining
to the office were such that my hands were tied so
far as the sending out of Irish emigrants was con-
cerned. For instance, I was expected to write
letters to the press on Canada, deliver lectures, &c.,
but when it came to the most important point of
giving a ticket to an emigrant, I had not the power,
but must forsooth, send his name and so forth to
our office in London, presided over or rather whose
chief officer,—and into whose hands all documents
of this nature must pass—was a gentleman who, I
believe was never in Canada in his life! This was
the gentleman who was appointed to tell intending
emigrants the kind of country they were expected
to emigrate to! Moreover, this was the gentleman
appointed to disturb Canadian Agents in the dis-
charge of their duty. This was the gentleman who
had *Carte blanche* authority in the matter of
"assisted passages." I would not refer to him at
such length only I observe he is at the present
moment occupying the same position—that of
chief clerk under Mr. Dore, the gentleman sent
over to relieve Mr. Agent-General Jenkins. I found
him to be a bigot of the first water, an enemy to
Irish (Catholic) emigration, a person who tried his
best, officially of course, to bar my every effort, and as
I have said, as he is still occupying the honorable
position I think I should put his name in print so
that it can go down to posterity along with that of
Mr. John Lowe. His name is Mr. Albert Jourdain,
chief clerk and generalissimo of the Canadian emigra-
tion office in London, whose term of service dates
back to the time of the Sir John Macdonald Ad-
ministration. Well, this is the party who dont want
Irishmen to come to Canada, and though it is a
fact that Mr. Lowe, if he dont know it, certainly
ought to be continued in office from one adminis-
tration to the other. Now, as to Mr. Foy, the agent
in Belfast, I never to my knowledge, saw Mr. Foy nor
was I ever in his office, and in view of the favoritism
shown him as exhibited by the annual Blue Book
of the Minister of Agriculture, I don't think it
necessary to enlarge the question. *What I do be-
lieve, however, is, that Mr. Foy, had full control of those
assisted passage warrants, when at a time neither I,
the Ontario agent, nor Mr. Larkin, his colleague as a
Dominion agent had power whatever in the
matter, I learned this information from several
sources—from parties whose information I con-
sidered quite correct. I will state a few of my
informants, first, one was a gentleman connected
with the Allan Steamship office in Belfast who
from his position had a right to know surely.
Well, he stated to me in my office in Dublin, that
Mr. Foy did not have to send his applications to
London, the same as I did, but that he had a book
of tickets in his office and that he had fought for
the right of issuing those tickets, something similar
I suppose to the way he told Dr. Lachlan Taylor,
to "keep out of his field." I was told he exercised
the privilege, by another gentleman connected with
the Allan office in Liverpool, I was told so by the
Ontario agent in London, in reply to the question
asked by me if such a distinction in favor of the
North of Ireland was made. These parties as well
as others equally competent to judge either did not
deny to me that Mr. Foy was "boss of the situa-
tion" in respect to the issuing of tickets to emi-
grants or they admitted that such was the case.
So, Mr. Editor, I hereby substantiate all you have*

written in the True Witness on this subject, It is
well known by Irish Catholic Emigration agents,
generally, that they are not expected to exert them-
selves, whereas apathy on the part of an English or
Scotch agent, would ensure his suspension. Dur-
ing the four or five months that I had intercourse
with Mr. Larkin the Dominion agent in Dublin, his
frequent remark was:—the less they heard of him
in the Department at Ottawa the better he was
appreciated no doubt it was true as Mr. Larkin did
not trouble the Department with a report of his
operations from 1872 until the other day, whereas
every officer holding the least sinecure in the Depart-
ment reported annually even to the mail officer of the
Allan Steamships. Mr. Lowe winds up by stating
that there are reasons for accounting for the small
number of Irish Catholics who come to Canada,—
that the United States gets the cream of the South
of Ireland emigrants. This is true to a certain ex-
tent, but not so far as Mr. Lowe would have us be-
lieve. It is, in my opinion, a first class excuse for
the indifference toward the South of Ireland that
has been displayed by the Department of which
Mr. John Lowe is the Secretary. Though I do not
care to be thought egotistical or to leave myself
liable to be considered an egotist, I may state how-
ever, as a matter of public notoriety that during a
period of eleven months in which I was an agent,
I sent over six hundred emigrants to Ontario, and
Mr. Foy with all his advantages, such as a regular
line of steamships at his door and those "40,000
pamphlets" to boot did not equal the number. I
may state too, that the Protestants included in that
number, and I believe they constituted a fair pro-
portion, got as fair play, from me both person-
ally, and in my official capacity, as my own
co-religionists. Now a word as to those pam-
phlets issued by Mr. Foy, Mr. Editor you are
not far astray when you declare that they had a
tendency to encourage Orangemen to emigrate to
Canada, I remember one of those pamphlets coming
into my hands accidentally in 1873 and I noticed
in its pages a letter written from Shannonville,
Ont., if I mistake not, in which it was stated that
there was an Orange Lodge up there composed of
Indians, and that the writer got initiated into an-
other lodge soon after landing, and other equally
Orange views as well. If this is not true perhaps
the urbane Secretary of the Department of Agri-
culture will be good enough to produce one of the
pamphlets. It will not be very much trouble to do
so I think. Mr. Peter O'Leary, in a letter to one
Mr. William O'Neill of Toronto and copied from
the Globe into the Tribune of last week, again de-
fends the Government in connection with this
question, Mr. O'Leary had the interests
of the Irish labourers—whom he professes to rep-
resent—really at heart he would be better employed
than waiting upon Mr. Dore to get a denial of the
TRUE WITNESS' charges which common sense would
have told him to expect. As for the answer he
got from Mr. Dore, the present agent of the Govern-
ment, this letter "if one man's word be as good as
another," is a sufficient answer. Mr. Dore it seems
told Mr. O'Leary there was not "one word of truth"
in the TRUE WITNESS' charges, I refer both Mr. Dore
and Mr. O'Leary to the blue books of the Dominion
to substantiate them, if nothing further. In this
connection I notice with pain the great anxiety Mr.
O'Leary evinces for the Canadian Government. In my
opinion he would be better and more consistently
employed, as I have said in looking after the interests
of the Irish farm labourers, a class of people on
whose account Mr. O'Leary spent a couple of years,
in wholesome luxury, in return for which it is very
questionable whether he extended to them any
benefit—even a moiety of which the whole souled
Joseph Arch brought about for his suffering com-
patriots.

Apologising, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much of
your valuable space and re-assuring you of my dis-
interestedness in this matter and heartfelt thanks
for your able advocacy of our poor people both
abroad and at home.
I remain your obedient servant,
CHRIS. J. SHEIL.

DR. HINGSTON.

After two years service, Dr. Hingston retires
from the Mayoralty of Montreal. He makes
room for a French Canadian, the Hon. Mr.
Beaudry, whose return, however, it is said, is
to be contested. Of all positions in life,
there are none which tax the character of
a man more than the office of Chief Magis-
trate. He is supposed to be everywhere
and at every time, and to preserve under
every circumstance all that is courtly in the
Corporate body, and all that is just in civic
administration. The "insolence of office" is
never to mar the harmony of his temperament,
and impartiality is at all times to be the stand-
ard measure of his behaviour. He must be to
all men, what all men are not to him—just and
fear not. It is only one in a thousand that
possesses the medly of physical power and intel-
lectual gifts which could bear the strain of
party feeling, and endure the toils attendant
upon the office of Chief Magistrate of Montreal.
Dr. Hingston is certainly one of those who have
succeeded in leaving behind him a record un-
impaired by assault and a beacon path over the
dangerous shoals of office, which his successors
may profitably take note of in the chart tablets
of their memory. He leaves us after gaining
the admiration of many and the respect of all.
Let us wish him peace and prosperity in his
retirement, and place under his name the char-
acteristics of courtly manner and of impartial
behaviour, which stand to the credit of his
account.

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUEBEC.
Last week the Rev. Sisters of Charity took
possession of St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec.
The Archbishop was present at the celebration
of the holy sacrifice of the mass which took

place within the building. After mass a touch-
ing address was presented to the Archbishop
and the Rev. Fathers and gentlemen who had
been the patrons of the institution. It is en-
couraging thus to see noble institutions placed
under the guiding and pious influence of
these heroic sisters, whose only aim in life is
to administer to others the charity and kind-
ness, which they too often refuse to them-
selves. We can all rejoice as we see our
asylums handed over to the administration of
the truly sacrificing few, labouring for the
benefit of the many, seeking no reward, asking
only the stunted measure of man's charity for
their little ones, and working on and on to the
very end. There is no more glorious chapter
in the record of our Church than that supplied
by such orders as those Sisters of Charity,
often administering to the wants of those who in
prosperity scorned them, but who in adversity
turn to them for succor and support.

THE REV. MR. BRAY.

During the past week many letters have ap-
peared in the press of Montreal about the Rev.
Mr. Bray and the TRUE WITNESS. Some
people wish to make this business a quarrel
between the Rev. Mr. Bray and the editor of
this journal. But it is no such thing. It is
an attack, a vile and a foul attack made by the
Rev. Mr. Bray upon the "Romish" Church
and it is our defence of it. We neither sought
nor desired a quarrel. We wished to be
allowed to go our way in peace. The editor of
this journal is a hater of bigotry in any and
in every form, and he had no intention of ever
saying one word that could be construed into an
offense against his Protestant fellow-citizens.
But as a Catholic journalist there was no man-
ly course left open but to indignantly repel the
slanders of this firebrand, who throws the living
brand of bigotry and hate among the people.
Perhaps he is unaccustomed to be crossed in
his wayward fancy, perhaps he has been allow-
ed to have it all his own way in England—but
he is mistaken here, and would be mistaken in
England too if there was a Catholic journal in
his neighborhood. Although the editor of the
TRUE WITNESS is not long in Montreal, yet he
was not unknown to his countrymen before he
came here, and he hopes that he was never
found wanting when the Faith or the Father-
land were assailed.

YOUNG IRISHMENS' L. & B. SOCIETY.

To advance the intelligence and benefit the
families of our young Irishmen of Montreal is
a laudable undertaking, and one which should
receive the sympathy and the support of all
our friends. The Young Irishmens' Literary
and Benefit Society, provides for both mind
and body, and the good they have already ac-
complished is a claim to the future sustenance
of all their friends. On last Wednesday week
a deputation from this body waited upon Mr.
Edward Murphy, and presented him with a
handsome and useful *souvenir*, accompanied
by the following address:—

MONTREAL, Feb. 28 1877.

EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ., MONTREAL.

Dear and Respected Sir,—The kind manner in
which you acceded to the request of the Young
Irishmen's Literary, and Benefit Association to
lecture before them and their friends, now affords
us an opportunity of tendering to you our heartfelt
thanks, assuring you on our own behalf as well as
on behalf of our friends, that the Lectures were not
without their fruits; they instilled into us a love to
study the workings of nature, and furnishes us with
an additional proof of the existence of an
Omnipotent Being whose will regulates the vast
firmament that surrounds us.

And for the valuable scientific instructions with
which you have honored us, we humbly beg of you
to accept this little present, not of intrinsic value
if you will, but no doubt valuable to you as a
mark of the esteem and admiration in which you
are held by the members of the Young Irish-
men's L. & B. Association.

We have also much pleasure in conveying to you
the good-wishes of the association to yourself and
family.
On behalf of the Association, we remain,
Yours sincerely,
P. J. BRENNAN,
E. TOBIN,
JAMES MCCARRIES.

In reply Mr. Murphy thanked the deputa-
tion for the present he received, and expressed
his satisfaction at hearing that his lectures had
borne fruit. He said it always gave him pleas-
ure to be of use to his countrymen, and hoped
that the spirit of scientific enquiry into the
minute world as revealed by the microscope, in-
or into the infinity of space, as revealed
by the telescope where worlds were as
atoms, and suns as plentiful as stars, that the
young Irishmen and their friends would see in
all these studies which elevated a man up
from nature unto nature's God.

LINDSAY.

We are requested to announce that the time
for making the return of the duplicates for the
prize drawing at Lindsay, has been postponed
for one month. We are sure that our Catho-
lic friends will generously sustain Father Staf-
ford in his efforts and send in without delay
the remittances which they have already col-
lected.
CITY AGENTS.—Mich. Murphy and W. P. Mc-
Nalley.

REV. MR. BRAY AND THE "TRUE WITNESS."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.
Sir,—I have read in last week's issue of the True
Witness your remarks on Rev. Mr. Bray's lecture
on the "Romish Church." I am glad to see that
you do not judge all Protestants by Mr. Bray, but
are of belief that "Christ died for all." I think it
would be much better for many of our religious
teachers, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, if
they should waste less time in searching for the
mote in their brother's eye and devote a little more
to the cultivation of Christian unity and charity
among the people. It is a pity there is no isolated
lazaretto into which those fire brands of dissension
of all denominations, might be thrown to banch
their venom against each other without danger of
polluting society with their poison.
Yours,
A PROTESTANT.

Montreal, March 5, 1877.

A SCHOOLBOY AND REV. MR. BRAY.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.
DEAR SIR,—Will you please put my little article
in your paper? It is almost setting me mad, I
went with it to the Star, Herald and Gazette, and
they all refused to publish it as if it were some-
thing too ugly and too weak to look at. They told
me it could not be mine, though I told them more
than once I alone did write it. Why can't we have
a Catholic daily that would take such articles?—
Can't you start one? I'll get all the boys in town
to sell it for you.

To the Editor of the Herald.
DEAR SIR,—Although a mere schoolboy, I am
surprised at Mr. Bray's reply to the article in the
True Witness. He sees nothing strange or offen-
sive in the term *Romish Church*, as little as in the
term *English Church*—now he would with all propri-
ety say *Englishman* or *English lady*—would he
also say *Romish man* or *Romish lady*? He says it
is not regarded as an offensive term in England.
He may think so, but I have been told by English-
men that only those use it who wish to ridicule or
despise the Catholic Church, even in England.
Then, does Mr. Bray mean to acknowledge that he
is an active partner of Satan & Co, as asserted in
the TRUE WITNESS? It would seem so, when he
says, "O, yes, but the editor of the TRUE WITNESS
hasn't got to be a partner, he is only in the office."
Mr. Bray seems also very much hurt at the
familiar way in which the editor uses his name.
But how did Mr. Bray use the name of our Holy
Father, a man who is respected and revered even
by his greatest enemies? Does Mr. Bray think
that to pun upon the name of their father did not
hurt the feelings of Catholics? How would Mr.
Bray have liked it, if the editor had punned upon
his name, and had compared his lecture to the
braying of a certain animal with long ears? Mr.
Bray, too, complains of the vulgarity of the article
in the TRUE WITNESS. Now, when reading his reply
I could not but remember the saying of "the pot
calling the kettle black."

WILLIAM MCCAFFREY,
A Pupil of a Catholic School.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CALLISTHENES—DEATH OF A MISSIONARY—ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR AFFAIRS—LECTURE—PATRIOT'S DAY PREPARATIONS—PARLIAMENTARY—THE WEATHER, &c.

The pupils of the Congregation of Notre Dame
Convent (Gloucester Street) were assembled on
Saturday night in the Salle de Manger of that
Institution and put through a series of Callisthenic
exercises by Mr. Darnley, their Professor in that
branch. A great many of the friends of the young
ladies were present and Lady Macdonald the old
friend of Notre Dame convent presided. The
pupils were dressed in red Garibaldi Jackets which
gave them somewhat of a military appearance but
their orderly evolutions and general discipline still
more heightened the illusion. They were arranged
in columns, single rank, from which they occasion-
ally wheeled into line or filed to the right and
left by sections in time to the music of a piano
played alternately by Miss Bessie Caldwell and
Miss Marcum.
These marchings up and down were done with
the view of allowing them an occasional rest from
the club drill. They went through the club exer-
cise with an ease, and grace, and a uniformity that
were perfectly marvellous in young girls, and would
not disgrace a battalion of the *chasseurs de vincennes*.
When it is considered that each pupil held two
clubs, the movement of which she was not only to
regulate by each other, but keep time with those of
her comrades, it is not surprising that the specta-
tors were at times lost in admiration at the skill dis-
played. Neither is it surprising that the young
ladies turned out by this convent are famous ever
after for the light springy carriage and graceful
motion which a complete course of club callisthenics
alone confers. It is besides conducive to the per-
fect development of the system, and as a conse-
quence to good health. Sister St. Gabriel informed
your correspondent, in fact, that since the beginning
of last September there has not been a single case
of sickness reported. This is something in an in-
stitution that possesses four hundred pupils. When
the young ladies had been exercised *en masse* the
most expert were brought forward to compete for
prizes under the supervision of Lady Macdonald.
Two of these competitors more particularly distin-
guished themselves, and one Miss Clement a girl of
fourteen, swung the clubs with such precision and
grace, keeping her body so well poised and steady
during the performance that she gained first prize,
an elegantly shaped and highly ornamented pair of
clubs were presented to her by Lady Macdonald,
Miss Brophy received a copy of Longfellow's works,
and two others, gifts commensurate with their de-
gree of proficiency. Before the conclusion Dr.
Grant, on behalf of the Lady President, and at her
request, delivered a short address to the pupils
enlightening of their appearance, and their efficiency
in general in callisthenics. He complimented
Sister St. Gabriel, the Lady Superior, on the mark-
ed improvement such exercises produced. He only
hoped that all the convents and educational estab-
lishments in Canada would copy as good an ex-
ample. He also complimented Mr. Darnley, after