

withdraw, it is to be hoped that all mere questions of personal ambition will be put aside in order that the quarrels of the past few months may be healed, and the party present a united front to the enemy in the future. There are men in the ranks who can bring about this result, and who, entrusted with the task, can give to the province a strong Government, and to the party one that will secure its united support."

This language is very different from what the *Gazette* has been in the habit of using right along. It is a plain and unmistakable appeal to the Premier to pack up his baggage and go. Our contemporary, recognizing a hopeless case, has abandoned the patient. It is seldom that a party journal throws a leader overboard in so unblinking and unfeeling a manner; but the *Gazette* is always ready to do anything that a "party exigency" may require. We think Mr. Mousseau must be fully convinced by this time of the grand mistake he made in leaving Ottawa for Quebec, especially when he sees such somersaults performed by men and journals on whom he was taught to rely.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

The "Canadian" savagery—Mr. Dent's brief career—His strange successor—A new morning paper—Immigrants left to starve

Toronto, Nov. 28.

The weather of the past fortnight has been of a wretched description, fluctuating from cold to mild, and broken by occasional downpours of rain. This has, of course, been very bad for business of every sort, and for the general health. There has been and is a good deal of sickness arising from colds and coughs, and your correspondent has not escaped. A severe attack of the popular malady has prevented me from saying anything of the *Canadian's* recent onslaught upon its foe, real and imaginary, and I am inclined to think that onslaught is hardly worthy of any serious notice. It was evidently written in a dreadful temper by a man who knew he had a bad case, and who hoped to distract attention from the real issue by using a great many words, and calling names which have neither application nor force. I should define a "Carey of journalism" to be a man who used his press to trade upon the credulity and good nature of his countrymen, and then abandoned them when he thought "cred and country" no longer profitable, otherwise it would be impossible for any journalist to play the role of Carey. However, you have amply answered the *Canadian's* furious fulmination, and I observe that you did so under the impression that Mr. Dent was still its editorial writer. Mr. Dent had left at the time your rejoinder appeared. His career on the *Canadian* was brief and unsatisfactory. He has been succeeded by Mr. Charles Clarke brother of Mr. E. J. Clarke, of the *Orange Sentinel*. This change speaks more of Mr. Boyle's savagery, I must say that it is even more extraordinary than the previous one. With that I will leave the subject for the present and turn to a more pleasant journalistic change, that made by the *News*. The *News*, since its foundation, has been published from the Mail buildings, and has been more or less closely connected with the latter. The new proprietor, Mr. Shephard, has moved the paper into new premises upon Yonge street, where it made its first appearance to day as both a morning and evening sheet. The morning *News* is decidedly neat and new, a good deal after the manner of the Chicago *Herald*, and will at least deserve success in a field already pretty well occupied by the *Mail*, the *Globe*, and the *World*. The latter remains the only one cent morning paper in Canada, the *News* being sold at two cents. The general impression is that the *Globe* will suffer most from the new paper, which professes to have a Liberal bias. The time which has arrived in New York may soon arrive in Toronto, when the big morning papers will have to cut their prices to hold their ground.

MORE PAPERS THAN NEWS.

There are, in fact, more newspapers in Toronto just now than there is news. The news market is exceedingly dull, and the army of reporters who haunt the streets often have but little to show for their labors. It is perhaps for this reason that unusual prominence has been given to the condition of a number of families sent to this city from Ireland by the Duke's Committee and other agents of the Irish landlords. These unfortunates were dumped down here, and left to shift for themselves in a strange country, without money, without proper clothing, and without food. Thanks to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, acting in conjunction with other charitable associations, they have been rescued from the gaunt jaws of the wolf of want, but their prospects for the winter are far from pleasant. They can only be pulled through by the generosity of the charitable, as there will be but little employment to be had for them before spring. But of course the Irish landlords do not care. So long as these victims of greed are out of their way and saddled upon somebody else, they do not care. These facts carry out what your paper has said all along of the sort of compulsory emigration so much in favor at Dublin Castle, and such facts cannot be too widely circulated. Good may thus come out of evil.

OTAWA.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-47

Mortimer Danaher has just breathed his last at his son's residence, Derrynane, County of Leucon, Minnesota, U.S., at the age of 121 years. He was the last survivor of a family remarkable for its longevity. His mother died in her 103rd year, his eldest brother at the age of 108, and his youngest brother when he had attained the ripe age of 117 years, 7 months and 20 days. The father had the shortest lived, having departed this life at the age of 80 years. Mr. Danaher was always vigorous and healthy, never having been really seriously ill during his long life; he retained his mental faculties up to his last hour. He came from Ireland and spoke the Celtic language only.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who is visiting Armagh, has had several conferences with the alleged conspirators confined in prison in that city with a view of obtaining their release.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

A TRIBUTE TO IRELAND FROM A FRENCH-CANADIAN.

The style of the following lines, taken and translated from *L'Etendard* of the 10th inst., the constant sympathy which the author has ever shown for down-trodden or unfortunate people, or even individuals, point at once to the writer, and unmistakably it is no other than the ex-Alderman of Montreal, Mr. Charles Thibault. The Acadians connected to him by a link of nationality, the Poles connected to him by a bond of human sympathy, and, above all, the Irish connected to him by the story of the French and Irish races abroad and at home, have each in turn been the subjects of some of his finest essays, speeches or letters. The heart that can feel for the unfortunate must beat with a true sentiment of love and patriotism; consequently, knowing the author, it is a pleasure for us to give to our Irish readers, in the English language, this glowing tribute of a French-Canadian.

Tell me not of the ability and strength of England's politicians and statesmen! I believe not in them. Why, will you ask? Since over seven hundred years they have sought to solve the Irish problem, and seem no further advanced to-day than at the beginning.

Notwithstanding they tried every possible mode of procedure, needless to remark that from England's standpoint the solution of the Irish question has ever been nothing more or less than the complete annihilation of the Irish race, and they neglected nothing to reach that end. They commenced with territorial confiscation, imbued with the idea that when a nation has no soil it must seek other lands whereon to pitch its tents. During the reign of James I., 2,935,857 acres were "gobbled" up; on the Restoration 7,800,000, and 1,080,792 under Cromwell, making in all 11,697,649 acres stolen away in three turns of the hand.

But, strange to say, in proportion as the land diminished the people augmented. Then came the human butcheries. Barbarous soldiers of more barbaric leaders swept the land with fire and sword. Useless monstrousities! When all was over there were more Irish than ever. Then it was attempted to morally destroy them by robbing them with cannon and bayonet to swallow the Bible. Henry VIII., the royal apostle, Elizabeth, of virgin memory, and Saint Cromwell, aided by all the genius of the infernal regions, came, each in turn to shatter themselves and their pretensions against the unmovable wall of the old Irishman's faith. Menaces, promises, the prison, exile, the scaffold, all fail and are useless; the Irish race will not be caught in the snare.

Then the enemy tries to brutalize the nation. The education of the people becomes one of the State crimes, the practice of the Catholic religion is considered high treason, and punished as such. No matter! the gorges of the mountains are converted into chapels and schools, and religion and education flourish there, as in the full glow of freedom's sunlight. We must admit there was cause for exasperation. During all those ages, the poor Irishman, doubtless, suffered, but he mocked at the efforts of his persecutors. And to-day, not only he mocks at the menaces of the enemy, but he makes that enemy tremble before him.

II.

After a failure of seven hundred years in her cruel policy towards Ireland, old England finds herself to-day gradually drawn into the adoption of more humane measures. Have you ever heard the reasons that England alleges for her conduct, through the voice of Lord Salisbury, the champion of the seigniorial party in the Lords? It is a real climax. But listen to the noble lord's own words in his political manifesto to Ireland, published in the *Quarterly Review*, of London. It is sufficient to make one laugh were it not so brutally stupid:

"The following was translated from the *Quarterly Review* into French, and we now retranslate it into English. Not having the English copy before us, it may not be word for word, but it is most certainly similar in the ideas wished to be conveyed."

"If," said he, "after centuries of exertions we have failed to pacify and civilize the Irish, we have not the moral right to abandon our task and to leave those who had confidence in our strength, suffer the consequences of our want of success. From a political standpoint, it would be a species of bankruptcy and an acknowledgement of our incapacity to satisfy our most sacred obligations. We would then be forced to abandon all idea of governing anyone or anything outside our little island."

Which means in other words: We, the English Aristocracy, are answerable for all the troubles suffered by the Irish for centuries; we admit that our mode of government in that country has been a long and gigantic up-hill fight; we have totally failed to unite that people to ours, but it is now too late for us to recede. If we begin to-day to govern according to true constitutional principles the majority will carry the day, and the Irish minority, that is with us, instead of having the monopoly of Government and legal administration, will be forced to be contented with a certain portion allotted to them of rights. Moreover, it must be admitted that our Government of several hundred years was a *fiasco* and a continuation of it it would turn to our shame.

There is English pride exemplified! Because the Lords are ashamed to admit that they talked during seven hundred years in their Irish policy they are resolved to still hold that people in abject misery, they are bound to let a whole people die of starvation, while watching from their mansions the produce of the soil sufficient to keep a whole race alive. Happily the Irish do not sng in the same strain!

III.

I begin to doubt even the traditional British pride. If she really had that pride and good sense accorded to her, she would thus reason:

It is all over; the Irish Nationalists will carry the day. They are perfectly organized, and every struggle, whether political or social, that they have with the nobility turns in their favor. Their operations against us are in two distinct lines, totally opposed, yet converging towards the same point, the autonomy of their country. The English aristocracy, with his handful of heroes, makes war upon us in our own citadel. He carries off all he can, by diverse means. Thus his Electoral Bill, his Enfranchisement Bill, that so frightened the lords, had no other object than to augment the number of his Parliamentary contingent at the next general election. And, if at the head of forty members he was able to hold the House at bay during the last Session, what will it be when he doubles his forces?

On the other hand, the National party outside the House loses no chance to augment and ameliorate the position. It is true they take another road, but all have the same object in view. They think, and rightly, that it is the influence of the landlords in both

Houses that prevents the success of Ireland. They desire, therefore, nothing less than the abolition of all Seigniorial Tenure. And the two sections, inside and outside the House, of the National party advance with giant strides towards a common end. Then, before Parliament snatches from us, despite ourselves, Home Rule, let us give it to him. In that way Ireland would give no credit for generosity, which would really be mere fear upon our side. Anyway, the political world would say that we were less hot-headed than our predecessors.

IV.

The nobility would then cry aloud, and accuse the Government of having ruined them at the expense and for the benefit of the tenant class.

But Mr. Gladstone could modify his course as follows:

Hon. gentlemen of the Irish nobility.—In 1800 the English Government granted the Union Act to those whose descendants and heirs you are. That measure was passed at the request of your forefathers, with their solemn promise to do their utmost to re-establish harmony and a thorough understanding between your fellow-countrymen and the rest of the empire. Behold, now, eighty-four years you have had control of your country, and what have you done for the happiness of the land? You have fifty-four coercion measures that served to alienate your people from England. We confined to you the administration exclusive of the laws, and placed in your hands the whole judicial machinery in order to subjugate your own people. Our bayonets were there for you; the law, the judges, the prison, the convicts, the scaffold formed portions of the administrative regalia with which we ornamented and armed you; your authority was unbounded, and the country was in your hands.

In return what did you bring to England? The chronic misery and the hatred of the people you promised to pacify. In the space of eighty-four years you extorted the sum of one billion pounds sterling from a people perishing with hunger. And what have you done with those enormous revenues? Did you try, however little, to ameliorate the condition of those who made you rich? Did you draw them from their mud-cabins to give them homes in more respectable dwellings? Did you spend a cent of all that money on the education of the people or the improvement of the soil?

No, you did nothing of the sort! Yet, it was your duty, for your fathers bound themselves and you to do so. Thus, for all those reasons, one of which should suffice, England will snatch Ireland from the grasp of her tyrants and place her in the hands of the noble band of patriots that to-day fight for her "good fight" of liberty and justice.

There, my lord, is your only means to solve the "Irish problem."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

I have read in your paper the article in the *Contemporary Review* by the Marquis of Lorne on "Canadian Home Rule," and I must confess I do not feel much enlightened by it. His lordship begins by saying he was "asked for some notes on the Canadian Union as suggestive of steps which might be taken to meet the demand for some kind of Home Rule in Ireland or as bearing off the Egyptian in the recent disastrous combat with the rebels at Toka, is to be court-martialed."

The old Zion Church, Bay street, Toronto, is being fitted up as a museum and variety theatre which is raising the ire of the clergy in the city.

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A duel with swords was fought yesterday at Nyereghars between Herr Hausmann, defending counsel in the recent trial of Jews charged with murdering a girl for ritual purposes, and Herr Vay, the police commissioner, whom the former had accused of torturing Jewish prisoners. Vay was severely wounded in the chest.

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The Prussian Diet received the Speech from the Throne with marked coldness. The trial of O'Donnell will commence on Friday, the 30th instant.

The Prussian Budget shows a surplus of twenty-nine million marks.

The Quebec water police force are being paid off and disbanded for the season.

By the collision of two steamers on Lake Geneva, twenty passengers were drowned. The branch of the Irish Land League, recently started in Quebec, has received its charter.

The executions of persons connected with the recent revolt in Serbia, are occurring daily.

A new hospital, the gift of Mr. Stratford of Brantford, Ont., is to be erected in that town.

Five families have been evicted from an estate in Boyntonath, Ireland, for non-payment of rent.

Cardinal Manning thinks the presence in Rome of Mr. Elington injures the Church in England.

Van Novski, Russian Minister of War, held a long conference yesterday with the Emperor William.

The Haytian insurgents are reported to be in great distress. The rebel vessel *La Patrie* has been sunk.

News from Bolivia states that Montero has left for the Argentine States, doubtless en route for Europe.

The official document states that President Arthur's pardon to Sergeant Mason is for good and sufficient reasons.

Two men attempted to rob the Merchants' National Bank at Des Moines yesterday. They secured only \$100.

The festival to be held in Madrid in connection with the visit of the German Crown Prince will last ten days.

President Grey on Saturday received Marshal Serrano, the new Spanish Ambassador, with full military honours.

Jas. Davis, Secretary of the London and San Francisco Bank, London, Eng., has absconded with £50,000 sterling.

The Parnellite candidates were successful in Limerick and Dublin municipal elections on Monday, gaining eight seats.

A family named Emond, residing in St. Sauveur, Quebec, have been poisoned from eating tinned sardines. They are recovering.

The commission appointed to consider the claim in connection with section "B" of the Canadian Pacific Railway will sit in Winnipeg.

It is stated that Thirard will resign the Ministry of France, and that Leon Say, the well-known economic writer, will succeed him.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution has strongly opposed the election of Randall to the Speakership, because of his position on the tariff.

A telegram received on Sunday night announces the safe arrival of all the Canadian Pacific Company's steamers at Port Dalhousie.

Mahmoud Pacha, who commanded the Egyptians in the recent disastrous combat with the rebels at Toka, is to be court-martialed.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

We are glad to learn that Mgr. Tache has recovered from his indisposition.

Rev. N. Dixon, of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., was ordained priest by Bishop Walsh at the Sacred Heart Convent, London, on Sunday, 18th inst.

The annual retreat for the young ladies of the parish of Notre Dame commences December 4th, and will be continued for three days.

Mr. Georges-Bateau Garvin, ecclesiastic of Quebec, leaves the diocese of Chatham, N.B., to enter the religious Order of the Jesuits at the novitiate, Montreal.

On Thursday next and following days, a devotional service preparatory to the Feast of the Immaculate Conception on the 8th prox., will be held at the Cathedral every evening at 8 o'clock.

The Cercle Catholique, Quebec, presented on Saturday night, November 24, an address of congratulation to Mr. Philip Landry, M.P., on his return from his recent pilgrimage to Rome. Mr. Landry replied in appropriate terms.

The Rev. Abbe Thibault, professor in the Grand Seminary, sailed recently for France, where he hopes to regain his health. He will spend the Winter at Aix and Nîmes. His travelling companions are the Hon. Justice Southey and Dr. Roy, of Quebec.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Anne de Beaupre are about to begin the construction of a new church in East Sherbrooke. The administration of this new parish will be confined to the priests of this order by decision of the bishop of Sherbrooke.

It is expected that the alterations to St. Peter's, Montreal, will be completed, to allow of the formal opening of the sacred edifice on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Temperance society in connection with the church is building a chapel dedicated to the Sacred Heart in rear of the building.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated at an ordination service in the Seminary, Sunday morning. The following are the names of the candidates: Deacons—MM. John Edward Donnelly, Montreal; Charles Martin Carroll, Dubuque; John Thomas Kelly, Hamilton; John Patrick Kelly, Kingston; James Joseph McDonnell, Pittsburgh.

The foundations of the new French Canadian Church at Burlington are almost completed. At a bazaar recently given in that town for the benefit of this church \$3,900 were realized. A reunion of Catholic clergymen took place on the 20th at the bishop's palace, when a solemn Pontifical Mass was said by Mgr. de Gosselin for the relief of the souls of departed priests of the diocese. The deceased priests who were attached to the diocese during the year were Abbe Cardinal and Abbe Gendreau.

The new church to be built by the Jesuit Order of this city on Rochelle street near Sherbrooke street, will be another of Montreal's handsome Roman Catholic Church structures. The site of the new church is a part of the Old Logan Homestead, and is very beautiful. It is surrounded and interspersed with handsome trees. The church edifice will be of the Gothic style of architecture. The ground measurement of the church is 175 by 75 feet. The basement story is nearly completed and will be rooted in for temporary use immediately.

The chapel of Lorette Abbey in Wellington place, Toronto, was the scene of an interesting ceremony on last Wednesday morning, 21st November—the taking of the veil by Miss McAnan, niece of Vice-General Horan of Hamilton, and the taking of final vows by Miss Duffy of Brooklyn, N.Y., to be known in religion as Sister Isidore; Miss Hadden of Pickering, whose religious title will be Sister Mary Seraphina; and Miss Twomey of Kenora Falls, henceforth to be known as Sister Leonina. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Lynch, attended by Bishop O'Mahony, Vicar-Generals Rooney and Laurent of Toronto, Vicar-General Heenan of Hamilton, and Bishop Jamot of Peterboro.

High Mass was sung by Vicar-General Rooney, and Father Kenny preached an appropriate sermon. The young ladies of the abbey presented the archbishop with an address after the ceremony.

Rev. Father A. D. Turgeon, who has just been promoted to the important position of rector of St. Mary's college, is a gentleman of high literary attainments. He is a comparatively young man, having been born in the village of Terrebonne in the year 1843. After a course of studies in the village he was entered as a pupil of the Jesuits' college in 1858, where he pursued a classical course for four years, graduating with high honours. In 1862 Father Turgeon passed his novitiate at Saint au Beccollet, shortly after which he went to the Juniorate of the Jesuits in Quebec, where he remained two years. He now proceeded to New York and entered St. John's college, concluding there a course of philosophy in three years. In 1878 he, under orders for Rome, sailed for France, entering the scholasticate of the society in the city of Laval. Here he remained for four years, at the end of which time he was ordained a priest. Father Turgeon then returned to Canada, and was appointed prefect of discipline and master of studies in St. Mary's college, which position he held till his promotion to the rectorship.

An interesting ceremonial took place last Sunday at Le Bon Pasteur Convent Chapel, Sherbrooke street, when a number of young ladies took the veil and pronounced their final vows. His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Loranger and Connolly. Rev. Father Laflamme celebrating the Mass. In the sanctuary were a number of priests including Rev. Fathers Dupuis, Beccollet, Reed, Faubert and others. A large number of friends and relatives of the candidates attended the service.

The following young ladies took the veil: Misses Anna Guerlin, in religion Sister Mary of Flavius, St. Antoine, Que.; Alexandrine Donald, Mary of La Salette, Conception, Que.; Almado Danesseau, Mary of St. Justine, St. Antoine, Que.; Virginia L'Abbe, Mary of Nazareth, of St. Germain, Que.; Orlina Connolly, Mary of St. Fulgence; Arthemise Carrel, Mary of the Resurrection, of St. Bartholomew, Que.; Elmiere Lefebvre, Mary of Montreal, and Arthemise Leclair, Sister Mary, of St. Celeste, Que. The following pronounced their final vows: Sister Mary of St. Therese, of Montreal; Sister St. John Chrysostome, of St. Antoine; Sister Mary of the Purification, of L'Anse-au-Loup, Que.; Sister Mary of Providence, and Sister Mary of St. Jude, of Montreal.

THE VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superiorress of the Villa Maria Convent, recalls some incidents of the institution's great progress and usefulness. Between the different branches the convent has now 900 nuns, who preside over 19,000 pupils, of whom 15,000 receive their education gratuitously. There are at present 600 pupils in St. Patrick's school, which is in charge of the Rev. Sisters of St. Aloysius. In our

reference to the anniversary celebration at St. Patrick's School, to be found on another page, we omitted to state that the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard had been driven from the Convent to the school by a fine span of white horses, and was accompanied by about one hundred other Sisters.

BISHOP O'LEARY'S ANNIVERSARY.

Wednesday last, the 21st inst., the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, was the third anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. James Vincent O'Leary, Bishop of Kingston, which event occurred in the Church of the Propaganda, in the city of Rome, November 21st, 1880, amid circumstances of great pomp and significant honor.

The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Simeoni, assisted by Archbishop Croke and the Bishop of Limerick. There was also present at the ceremony a brilliant assemblage of prelates, clergy and laymen. The work and labors of the Bishop since his arrival in Kingston are well known. He has ordained a number of priests, consecrated and opened several new churches, confirmed hundreds of young persons, and visited every mission in his vast diocese. He has also been active in clearing off the debt of his cathedral. He is at present in Rome, and the last tidings of him was that he assisted at the consecration of the new Bishop of Hamilton, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Leary. He will return to his episcopal city early in March, accompanied by his secretary.

MISSION SERVICES.

To the Editor THE TRUE WITNESS:

Dear Sir,—While thanking you for your kindly and unalloyed notice in your issue of last week of the "Mission" then in progress in my parish church here, and conducted by the oblate Fathers Barber and Barrett, of Ottawa, assisted by my brother diocesan, Father Fox, of Oryslar, and Father Macdonald, of Comptville, with myself and curate; I am happy to be able to inform you that the crowning result of said mission are such as to afford me, as local pastor of the Parish of Perth and surrounding country, the greatest possible satisfaction. The attendance at all the exercises, even at the 5.30 morning mass, and considering the very disagreeable weather that prevailed all last week, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations; while the crowds that literally packed the mission hall each evening of the mission bore ample testimony to the power and attractiveness of the sound and salutary Father Barber. Nor do I believe that a single individual out of the large number of Protestants who were present at each evening exercise during the octave ever left the sacred edifice with the impression on his mind that he had heard anything fall from the Rev. Father's lips at which he could justly take offence.