

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"EVENING POST"

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY.

761 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors.
Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance
City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their address to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Notice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the proprietors of the TRUE WITNESS—a paper which has a large circulation amongst the farmers of the Dominion—are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

Russia and Germany.

The latest alarm in Europe is the growing hostility between Russia and Germany. Except those behind the scenes, no one can tell what is the cause of this evident hostility; but that it exists is beyond a doubt. People are, however, too ready to conjecture and draw conclusions from premises advanced, and they do it pretty freely. Notes have already been interchanged between Bismarck and Gortschakoff, the man of blood and iron, enquiring how it is that at the Russian press, which is so completely the slave of the Czar, should indulge in threats against Germany, if the Czar himself is friendly. To this bold enquiry a curt and evasive answer has been returned by the Muscovite—an answer which makes the Cossack look to his arms and the German strategist display more diligence peering over maps of Russia. One could understand France and Germany going to war nine years ago, or Russia flinging herself against Turkey last year, but why the two great military powers of Europe should engage in deadly strife at present, with no ostensible cause of quarrel, is not so easily understood, though it may be guessed at. Germany's want of sympathy with Russia during the discussion preceding the Treaty of Berlin gave offence to the National or Slav party in Russia, and that party, now in power, backed as it is by the influence of the Czar, is not slow in showing its resentment. The helm to the throne himself is an intense hate of Germany and Germans. He it was who, after the crippling of France in 1870, called the Germans "those parasites of victory," and it is well known that he has done his utmost to thwart Bismarck's designs when and wherever he could. Then, again, the Russian Slav party view with extreme jealousy the German element in Russia which, comparatively weak in numbers, has managed, somehow or other, to monopolize a large share of the good berths at the disposal of the Government. Russian patriots do not like this and small blame to them. In a late number of the *Globe* an editorial writer says:—It is all very well for the English to seize all the nice places and situations in Ireland, they have conquered that unfortunate country, but the same reason does not exist for a German element composing our bureaucracy. Some few years ago Russian engineers were about locking splitting the ground on the Lithuanian frontiers with the object of building four great fortresses or gun batteries, but on receipt of a private letter from Kaiser William the design was abandoned forthwith. The Russians are now, however, engaged in carrying out their original intentions. This same Province of Lithuania is also a source of bitter feeling. Most of the people speak German and some of them have German sympathies. Germany is the pride and arrogance of her wonderful victories over France talked boldly of annexing all the German land touching her frontiers where the German language is spoken; the Lithuanians hinted their willingness and all these newspaper utterances did not please Russia. Nations now-a-days are not so foolish as to act like two big boys at school, fight for the purpose of discovering "which is the better man;" the pastime is too costly and hence there must be something concealed which causes all those warlike preparations of which even special correspondents are ignorant. The cordial feelings which have sprung up between Russia and France is remarkable in view of the strained relations with Germany. Can it be that the next move on the European chessboard will be a Franco-Russian versus an Austria-German alliance? Perhaps Russia wants to convince Germany and Austria that, aided by the prowess of French arms, their imperial pride can be laid as low as it has been in times before by the eagles of conquering Russia, and that their united power cannot stay Russian march to Constantinople and the Mediterranean. This may or may not be, but

what is very certain is that, according to what can be gleaned from current events, France and Russia are preparing for a terrible conflict with Austria and Germany, a conflict which will shake the old world to the centre, and Heaven only knows how, effect changes too vast even for guessing at.

A Word With the "Witness"

The *Witness*, if anything, is a newspaper that is painfully religious. It is by no means cheerful in its tone, but then, perhaps, that is because its readers do not desire to be cheered. The *Witness* has more than its share of texts of scripture distributed judiciously through its columns, and its Sunday school reading is very nice. With all that our contemporary requires at least two virtues to make it perfect, and these are truth and charity. In its issue of yesterday headed "Education in Montreal," it charged the Catholic religion with being the cause of ignorance, small-pox, riots in Quebec, and many other disagreeable things, which it does not try to prove. It only asserts, and that it imagines, is quite sufficient. If Montreal were partly destroyed by an earthquake, there is little doubt but that our amiable contemporary would place the blame on the Catholic religion. But, as it lays particular stress on poverty and ignorance, we would ask the *Witness*—a journal so fond of texts of scripture—if the Saviour of men did not say "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Did He, when choosing His Apostles, select them from among the wealthy Jews, or the learned philosophers of Rome and Athens? The *Witness* wants convents abolished, but, if its wishes were complied with, where would Protestant gentlemen obtain a sound, and at the same time a pure, education for their daughters? As regards the Brothers' schools, which it so condemns, if our contemporary takes the trouble of sending down an intelligent reporter to examine the pupils of Brother Arnold's academy he will come away convinced in his heart that, if not superior, they are at least equal in scholastic attainments to the boys of any Protestant school in the city.

A prominent Irish Roman Catholic of this city," says the *Witness*, "told his son that if he wished to be a carter he should go to the Friars' schools, but if he wanted to rise to anything in the world he would have to go to a Protestant school." As the name of the prominent Catholic is not given we take the liberty of thinking that our contemporary is merely drawing upon its rich imagination, for, strangely enough, whenever the *Witness* wants to score a point it trots out an anonymous Irish Catholic. As regards the riots which are prevalent where the Catholic religion obtains, we would like to ask the *Witness* if it has heard by chance of riots in Toronto, in Hamilton, Glasgow, London, Manchester and a hundred other places where the Protestant religion holds sway? Have there not been plagues in England when the Protestant religion was in all its glory—terrible, all-devouring plagues at that—long before the present "going over to Rome" of her most intelligent men was even thought of? Has our religious contemporary never heard of the Gordon riots of London, the Orange riots of Belfast, the Canadian riots of 1848, the plague of Memphis, the awful famine and cholera periodical in India since the establishment of Protestant rule in that unfortunate country? Has our contemporary never rubbed skirts with a real pock-marked Protestant from England, Ireland or Scotland? But to go back to the subjects of education and poverty; is the *Witness* not aware that Catholic France is wealthier than Protestant Britain, except, perhaps, in the matter of Bibles, which are printed, but not read, and that the masses of England are in a most lamentable state of ignorance, as shown by Parliamentary Blue Books and acknowledged by the Exeter Hall orators themselves? Spain is pre-eminently a Catholic country, and yet, oh, hypocritical confound it! we never hear a cry of famine or of plague issue from the land of the vine and olive. But where do our brilliant Catholic lawyers obtain their education, and the *Witness* will surely acknowledge there are many such in Montreal and Quebec. The *Witness* seems to think that any statement it makes, however gross, will be swallowed by its readers as *grain of salt*, and perhaps it is right in the main, but yet for our part we prefer to believe that there are also a number of Protestants in Montreal who do not believe that the Catholic Church wishes to keep her children in ignorance, nor that the Catholic faith attracts disease and terrors. The Catholic Church must have a strange method of keeping her children in ignorance, as will be found out by turning over the leaves of an encyclopedia, wherein the names of the majority of the world's great men of modern times are French and Italian; and when speaking of great men we include scientists and scholars generally. The zeal of our contemporary occasionally carries it too far beyond the bounds of truth, and rash assertions do not convince even the most ignorant. We deny that the Protestants own the greater part of the real estate of Montreal, or the property, but if they did it proves nothing in regard to the payment of the taxes for school purposes. The tenant pays the landlord and the landlord pays the Corporation.

The Dominion of Canada.

The Dominion of Canada occupies a peculiar position to-day in this world of ours. That she is semi-independent the passage of the tariff which partly discriminates against England, is a proof, but that she is still a Crown Colony, the presence of a British Governor-General is also a proof. She can appoint agents in foreign countries with certain powers, but not ministers, and she has a confederation of Provinces which look to

her, while she herself has to look across three thousand miles of ocean, in moments of difficulty. Canada lacks a great many of the attributes of a nation, and until the opening up of Manitoba she was really poor in lands, that is to say good lands. The Province of Quebec cannot feed a great population; neither can any of the others, not excepting Ontario, the greatest of them. Canada has no literature worthy of the name, no poets, periodicals and magazines to teach the rising generation and form its opinions. For these things she has to look to the United States. *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, and the leading periodicals find their way into educated circles in Canada, and Americanize them unknown to, or in spite of, themselves. The *Herald* and the *Sun* are taken for the news, while the *Ledger* and the *Weekly* and the story weeklies generally, are just as common in Canada as in the states of Maine or Vermont. There is no field here, outside of politics, for a clever young Canadian, and he goes to the States. As the aspiring young men of Ireland and Scotland go to London to win fame and fortune by their genius so do Canadians gravitate to New York, Boston or Chicago. Hence a large percentage of the clever journalists of New York and other American cities are Canadians, a number of railroad men, from general managers down to conductors, especially in the Northern States, are Canadian; some of the most brilliant writers in America are Canadian, and, as a rule, the expression "I am a Canadian" carries a certain amount of weight with it among our neighbors. It betokens solidity, and the declaration is made with pride. During the great war Canada sent her hundreds of thousands to the front as well as New York or Ohio, and many and many an obscure grave mound along the Potomac, in the Shenandoah Valley, and where the bloodiest of battles were fought, received their quota of Canadian tenants, whose bones lie mouldering far away from the homes of their fathers in Canada. Nor did the exodus cease with the war. Since then the annual stream has been incessant, until there is scarcely a family in the Dominion, whether of French or British origin, which has not a representative in the States. This accounts for the comparative smallness of our population and our slow growth. Canada raises stalwart men and bonnie maidens for the States. In a great many respects we are but a State in the Union, while deriving none of the advantages that would accrue if we were so altogether. And yet, strange to say, our orators in and out of Parliament, and our writers in and out of the press preserve a most singular silence on this subject, which, considering all things, is almost a phenomenon. Here are two countries lying side by side, one a colony of Great Britain thousands of miles away, and the other a great independent republic, but this colony, instead of rendering tribute to England, renders it to America, her rival. Is not this singular? Do we not every year bring out a number of immigrants from Europe to swell the population of England's rival, and add to her wealth? Is not this a subject for the grave consideration of our statesmen, if we have any, and yet they are profoundly and almost silently silent on the subject. Our merchants, our manufacturers and our traders see the phenomenon developing itself day by day and will not suggest a remedy. They know the cause and shut their eyes against it. Answer, Sir John, why is it that Canada has only four millions of a population? No; Sir John remains silent or patches up a miserable protection policy, which is like keeping out the tide with a pitchfork. Come, Edward Blake, you are a man of splendid theories; have you no plan by which Canada can retain her children on her broad bosom? But no; Mr. Blake will keep thinking of compulsory voting, or the representation of minorities, until we have neither voters nor minorities left. Ask the intelligent merchant what is wanting for Canada, and he will whisper, annexation or independence. But listen to the same inspired man at a party meeting, and mark how he will grow eloquent over the flag and connection. There is very little truth in the country, and that is a fact we should hear more of it.

The Chapel of La Misericorde opened by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel.

Yesterday (Sunday) at 9 a.m. the opening services in connection with this church were celebrated by his lordship M^{gr} Duhamel, of Ottawa, the attendant deacons being Canons Monseau and B^{on}illon. The dedicatory services, which were of an imposingly grand and solemn character, commenced by his lordship, preceded by a cortege of acolytes and choristers moving down the grand aisle, and consecrating the outer walls of the edifice. This ceremony performed the procession re-entered the chapel, which likewise received the episcopal benediction. On the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass his lordship delivered a sermon, taking as his text "This house is the house of God the house of the people, and the image of heaven on earth," and concluded a very eloquent and pious discourse by conjuring his hearers to be constant and fervent in their faith, which they would propagate by rearing temples to the Lord. Addressing to the church of La Misericorde, he hoped his hearers would continue in the good work they so ably commenced by aiding the good sisters who had devoted their lives to a mission of charity in completing an acceptable offering in the sight of the Almighty.

The interior of the chapel, though yet unfinished, is in outline very handsome, the construction being in the form of a cross. The beauty of the internal appearance is greatly enhanced by a triple tier of galleries together with numerous grotesque and statues. One of the latter, a life sized figure of our Mother of Sorrows, claims particular admiration. The stained glass windows and several handsome Scripture pieces in oil executed by a sister gives tone to the general effect. When completed this chapel reared by the good sisters with such painstaking energy and devotion will be a tabernacle worthy in the sight of God.

A large concourse of laity, together with clergymen of the Oblat and Jesuits, orders attended the ceremonies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur Convent of Ottawa.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

On the twenty-sixth of June last I had the pleasure of being present at a distribution of prizes held in the convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Ottawa. It was by special favor that I obtained the privilege, owing to the fact that public demonstrations upon such occasions have been done away with by the good sisters who preside over the institution. In years past, they were accustomed to conclude the labors of each year by a dramatic entertainment or some such display, but of late, and above all during the last two years, they have confined themselves to a comparatively private examination of the pupils—examination upon the divers matters which formed the objects of the young ladies' work throughout the scholastic year. Every one will agree—at least every one who has good and well founded ideas upon the grand subject of education—that the sisters deserve encouragement and praise for such a step. However, it is not my desire to speak of the manner in which any particular examination has been conducted within the walls of this convent; but having been forcibly struck with the *tout ensemble* of the institution, its exterior, its interior, its teachers and directresses, its pupils, and, above all, the happy mode of educating young ladies adopted by those who have care of the establishment, I have taken the liberty of asking you to publish a few remarks upon the subject of one of our first Catholic educational establishments in this portion of the country.

Situated on the corner of Rideau and Ottawa streets, in one of the most healthy localities of the city, the convent is a large, airy house, surrounded by maps, giving to it a look of prettiness which contrasts elegantly with the position and exterior proportions of the edifice. The interior of the establishment is in accordance with what could be expected and desired in such an institution, characterized principally by a neatness and proportionate disposition of objects and an openness and airiness in the different apartments, all of which qualities seem to render it at once a pleasant and most healthy place of residence.

The institution is under the care of the Gray Nuns, or as they are otherwise known, the Sisters of Charity. It is open to young ladies of all nationalities and creeds, though the greater majority of the pupils are of Canadian and Catholic parents, of French, Irish, English and Scotch origins. Yet several young ladies from the neighbouring republic and a few of other creeds are to be found at the desks and in the halls of the convent. Such, in a word, is the institution so well known to the people of Ottawa, and the fame and name of which is gradually growing more extensive. A word upon the system of education adopted by the Gray Nuns of Ottawa—a system I can fearlessly say unsurpassed by any other—a system founded upon the first principles of the great Canadian system which received the approbation of the united nations at Philadelphia in 1876.

There is a distinction between the two terms instruction and education which is too seldom considered. Instruction is merely the imparting of knowledge, of book learning, of history, of literature, of the arts, of sciences and the numberless other branches to the young and untrained mind. Education is more, it is instruction combined with the formation of the character and the habits, which are to serve as the helm and compass to the voyager upon the ocean of life, to guide and guard the frail bark when surrounded by the hundred and one shoals and rocks that present themselves upon the route. A young lady may be well instructed in the literature and history of the divers nations and ages, she may be able to write a most elegant composition or execute the first and grandest works of the great masters of music and still be unable to go on through life a happy person rendering happy all who come in contact with her. She has received instruction but not a good education. On the other hand a young lady may be charming and graceful, pleasant and happy, useful in every sphere and kind towards all, in fact a real woman, and yet not be able to tell you the events that have marked the diverse epochs in history, to speak of mathematics and literature; she has been educated well, save in the one branch, the instruction. There are establishments, so-called establishments of education, wherein the best instruction may be obtained, while the equally and perhaps more important feature is neglected. Not so in the convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur of Ottawa. There the good sisters have happily chosen that beautiful and perfect system in which are blended the two grand qualities. The young lady who has spent a few years under the care of these sisters and goes forth into the world, as so many have already from that institution, bears with her the culture of mind and the grace and elegance of exterior which render her happy and attractive, and render happy all who meet with her, and above all those friends and relations with whom she is in daily contact.

Perhaps no institution in our country is more deserving of a liberal encouragement than this convent. By the sick bed, in our hospitals, in our villages, amidst the heat of summer and the cold of winter, all along the Ottawa valley the sisters of this order are to be found bringing blessings and good, as Gerald Griffin so beautifully sings in his poem on the Sister of Charity:—

"Her down-bed a pallet—her skirts a bed;
Her lustre—one paper that serves her to read;
Her scripture—the crucifix nailed by her bed;
Her paintings—one print of the throne—her world's head."
Her cushion—the pavement that wears her knees;
Her music—the psalm or the sigh of disease;
The delicate lily lives mortified—there—
And the feast is forsaken for fasting and prayer."

In their endeavors to spread piety and learning they have been ever successful, and the people of this district owe them a deep debt of gratitude, and if the institution were encouraged by our Catholic Canadian people we would soon see it rising up to a most prominent position amongst the educational establishments of the land, and, in truth, such would be only a just reward for so much labor done, so much time spent, so much exertion, so much devotion to a noble and just cause as has been shown by the Gray Nuns of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur of Ottawa.

Yours, &c.,
CAUX.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

RELIABLE.—No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. HARRIS'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS supply this want.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SMOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable.

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.

Notes From Quebec.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Quebec, August 30.

As I write, the excitement in political circles in the ancient capital continues unabated. The unusual action of the legislative council, a body wholly irresponsible to the electorate, in refusing the supplies voted by the popular branch of the legislature, and in advising the lieutenant-governor to remove from office a ministry supported by a clear majority of the representatives of the people, is so bold a proceeding, and savors so much of the *coup d'état* for which Mr. Letellier suffered, that it has taken the public by surprise, and multiplies as well as anxious speculations are indulged in as to the outcome of the crisis which has presented itself, and as to its probable consequences upon the temper of the public. It is very generally felt that

THE ISSUE LIES IN THE HANDS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBITAILLE,

and the public are exceedingly curious to ascertain whether that gentleman intends to act the part of an impartial judge under the circumstances and be guided by the doctrines laid down both for ex-Governor Letellier and Lord Lyne by the conservative party, during the discussion of the late constitutional question, that is to say, to be governed by the advice of his responsible advisers at all hazards, or whether he proposes to play the self-same role of a partizan for which his predecessors so vigorously condemned and rightly or wrongly punished, and eject the Joly government from office by all or any of the means at the command of one in his position. On these heads, opinions widely differ even in the two party camps. Many of the leading liberals and conservatives hold that

GOVERNOR ROBITAILLE WILL NOT DARE TO REPEAT the dangerous precedent inaugurated by Mr. Letellier; and that moreover he is too cautious a man and too desirous of recuperating his fortunes to run the risk of being ignominiously expelled from Spencer Wood before the expiration of his five years' term, which would most certainly come to pass, should the liberals return to power at Ottawa. So many and so unexpected turns take place in our political wheel that it would be hazardous to predict that even a thing so unlikely at present should not come about. At the same time there are liberals not wanting, who implicitly believe that Mr. Robitaille was not placed in Mr. Letellier's position for nothing, and that the dismissal of the latter, as well as the recent visit of Mr. Langevin to Quebec, and the tactics of the opposition generally during the session, were intended only as a means to an end, which end is the

OVERTHROW OF MR. JOLY AND HIS PARTY, so as to bring this province once more into line with the ruling powers at Ottawa. Nor are there conservatives wanting who glory in the action of the legislative council, and frankly avow their hope that the lieutenant-governor will dismiss Mr. Joly, as Mr. DeBonherville was dismissed, on the principle that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Between opinions and speculations so widely conflicting, it is not easy to even vaguely conjecture which is likely to prove correct in the long run. The message brought down to the houses from the lieutenant-governor this forenoon is certainly not calculated to cast much light on the subject. This message is

MOST DELIGHTFULLY NON-COMMITTAL,

and may be interpreted in as many fashions as you like. It may be, for instance, looked upon as intimating the plain wish of the head of the executive to not interfere in any way whatever between the contending parties while expressing his desire for peace; or it may be regarded as conveying an obvious hint given him to change his present advisers, while, at the same time, throwing upon the government the responsibility of bringing about a reconciliation, possibly by a coalition, though his honor does not say so in so many words. What the upshot of the situation will be, it is impossible to say. One thing is certain, however, that

MR. JOLY WILL NEVER RESIGN

so long as he commands a majority in the assembly, and thus, should the deadlock continue, the odds of forcing him to resign, failing a coalition, will fall upon the lieutenant-governor. But it is said on the one hand that the opposition are no longer anxious to coalesce, and on the other that Mr. Joly would not enter any administration with Mr. Chapleau, and that the ministerial party are so solid, and so determined to carry their point, that no terms that could be offered them for an alliance would be accepted. I cannot say how much of this is true, but it is publicly rumored that should an understanding not be come to before Tuesday, until when the houses now stand adjourned, Mr. Joly will ask for a new vote of confidence from the assembly, and recommend a dissolution, and

APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY,

suspending in the meantime all public officials throughout the province, as was not long since done by the Government of Victoria, under almost similar circumstances. It is to be hoped no such harsh, though, perhaps, necessary alternative will have to be resorted to. The council has yet time to back down gracefully from its untenable position, and avoid so much hardship to individuals, and so much injury to the public service. Moreover, it might be to its own interest to do so, as it is confidently believed here that should Mr. Joly have to appeal to the country he will make the abolition of that fifth wheel to the coach the chief plank of his platform and come back with a largely increased majority, when the days of the council will be numbered on an appeal to England carried by that majority.

J.O.F.

Sister St. Catherine, who formerly instructed the children of St. Bridget's school, Montreal, departed this life on exactly the seventh anniversary of her reception into the sacred order.

Catholic Statistics.
(Taken from the Deutsche Reichzeitung by the Indo-European Correspondence.)

I.—EUROPE.	
Number of Catholics in France.....	36,405,000
Austria-Hungary.....	27,942,000
Italy.....	16,952,000
Spain.....	15,050,000
German Fatherland.....	15,050,000
Russia (including Poland).....	8,300,000
England, Scotland, Ireland, Malta.....	6,140,000
Belgium.....	5,455,000
Portugal.....	4,435,000
Holland.....	1,632,000
Switzerland.....	1,127,000
Turkey.....	500,000
Rumania.....	114,200
Montenegro.....	25,000
Greece.....	10,000
Lichtenstein.....	9,000
Monaco.....	7,000
Serbia.....	4,000
Denmark.....	3,000
Norway.....	1,900
153,344,000	

II.—AMERICA.	
Brazil.....	10,800,000
Mexico.....	9,389,461
United States.....	8,000,000
Columbia.....	2,950,817
Peru.....	2,899,945
Bolivia.....	2,325,000
Chile.....	2,116,716
Argentina.....	1,812,400
Venezuela.....	1,744,127
Guatemala.....	1,190,754
Ecuador.....	945,033
Haiti.....	550,000
Uruguay.....	440,000
Salvador.....	434,530
Honduras (census of 1858).....	351,700
Nicaragua.....	300,000
Paraguay.....	233,844
San Domingo.....	230,000
Costa Rica.....	185,000
British America.....	2,100,000
Spanish West Indies.....	2,000,000
French.....	340,000
Dutch.....	34,000
Danish.....	25,000
51,400,301	

III.—ASIA.	
Philippine Islands.....	5,700,000
British India.....	1,000,000
Portug. Timor and Macao.....	70,000
China.....	423,887
Cochinchina, Tonkin.....	510,581
Japan.....	20,000
Korea.....	20,000
Mongolia.....	5,000
Manchuria.....	9,000
Thibet.....	9,500
Siam.....	11,150
Cambodia.....	11,000
Burma.....	11,500
Malaya.....	6,000
Dutch Possessions.....	31,724
Mauritius.....	530,000
United Jacobites.....	25,000
Armenians in Syria and Asia Minor.....	10,000
Chaldeans.....	20,000
Muliches.....	20,000
Levant (Latin rite).....	600,000
Siberia and Caucasus.....	52,000
2,100,792	

IV.—AFRICA.	
France.....	270,000
Reunion.....	150,700
Noyotte, Nossi-be.....	20,000
Tetuan.....	15,000
Spain.....	283,800
Canary Islands.....	5,000
Fernando Po.....	121,753
Portugal.....	21,431
St. Thomas.....	50,704
Cape Verde.....	500,000
England.....	30,000
Mauritius.....	30,000
Madagascar.....	30,000
Tunis.....	25,000
Egypt.....	35,000
1,686,998	

V.—AUSTRALIA.	
New Holland, Tasmania, N.W. Zealand.....	500,000
Sandwich Islands.....	25,000
Wallis.....	4,000
Futuna.....	1,000
Tonga.....	2,000
Fiji.....	5,000
Samoa Islands.....	5,000
On French Territory.....	20,000
652,000	

Total number of Catholics in	
Europe.....	153,344,000
America.....	51,400,301
Asia.....	2,100,792
Africa.....	1,686,998
Australia.....	652,000
216,249,981	

Impressive Ceremony.

On Saturday a religious ceremony of more than usual solemnity was celebrated at the church of the Congregational Nuns on St. Jean Baptiste street. Four novices were admitted to the order, and eleven sisters renewed the vows taken when accepting the veil. The little church was crowded with interested spectators of the ceremony, which occupied from seven until nine o'clock. The following are the names of the young ladies taking the veil:—Miss Guenette, in religion Sister St. Joseph de la Croix; Miss Monette, in religion Sister Eleonore; Miss Boudouin, in religion Sister St. Clare d'Assise; Miss Mathieu, in religion Sister St. Etienne de Hongrie. The ladies who renewed their obligations are Sister St. Concorde, St. Alfred, St. Rose de Viterbe, St. Ignatius, St. Henedine, St. Louis de Toulouse, St. Elie, St. Palémon, St. Exuperie, St. Jeanne, and St. Donat.

—Leopold III., King of the Belgians, is a modest, kindly, timid personage, who would blush to hear his own magnificent titles and distinctions read.

It is said that Mr. Rowe, who acted as special correspondent of the *Noteman* during the Russo-Turkish war, is prepared to contest the Kilmarock Burghs in the home rule interest—if his expenses are paid.

The efforts to discredit the ultras of the home rule party are renewed. The papers stated quite gravely, some days ago, that an English lawyer named Ward, who was imprisoned by order of the house of commons for having proposed to