

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1875.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

- Friday, 12—St. Martin, Pope and Martyr.
Saturday, 13—St. Stanislas Kostka, Confessor.
Sunday, 14—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Pentecost.
Monday, 15—St. Gertrude, Virgin.
Tuesday, 16—St. Didacus, Confessor. (14.)
Wednesday, 17—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.
Thursday, 18—Dedication of the Basilicas of SS. Peter and Paul.

CARD FROM THE EDITOR.

I have the honor of announcing to the Readers of the "True Witness" that I have accepted the distinguished office made vacant by the death of the lamented Mr. George E. Clerk. I have not done so without much deliberation. To conduct a journal such as that of which I am now the Editor is a matter of the very gravest responsibility; and for me personally the responsibility is all the graver, succeeding as I do to a scholar so eminent and so generally respected as was the founder of the "True Witness." Moreover, the precise period in which live, and the present position of our co-religionists in Canada, are such as to demand from every professor of Catholic journalism special aptitudes and exceptional training. I am not, by any means, blind to the difficulties of the position which I now assume. But I assume it without misgiving. On my own countrymen and my own co-religionists I may safely rely; the most generous assistance has been already offered me from quarters unsuspected of Irish or of Catholic sympathies; and I have no doubt that the "True Witness" will continue to receive, as I have no doubt it will continue to merit, the generous support of all, no matter of what creed or of what nationality,—of all, at any rate, who, while they detest insolent ignorance and vulgar bigotry, are yet lovers of truthful testimony and courteous discussion.

In our next number I shall formally enter upon my new office. For the present week, engagements, undertaken months ago, force me to content myself with this brief introduction.
JAMES J. MURPHY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The intelligence telegraphed from Shanghai affords no clearer prospect of a pacific settlement of the Chinese difficulty. The Pekin Gazette, which has already published an edict empowering the heads of Government departments to communicate directly with the Foreign Legations, has now put forth another "enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners in China." But we learn at the same time that the main points of Mr. Wade's demands, "including the punishment of the murderers of Mr. Margary, have not yet been conceded," and that "the prospect of a satisfactory settlement still appears doubtful." Of course we cannot yet tell whether the decree "enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners" contains any practical directions or prohibitions, or if it does whether those directions and prohibitions are meant to be enforced; but at present it looks very much as if it were one of those evasions, to which by this time we have become so well accustomed, that we are not likely to accept them as a substitute for the satisfaction of definite demands. It has been decided that the reports of the Consuls which are being drawn up at Mostar are not to be presented to Server Pasha, as the Turkish Government seems to have expected. This course would have left the Porte free to take any action upon them which might suit it—or none at all—and the Consuls have therefore been instructed to send their reports to their respective Governments, in order that the Powers may, if possible, come to an agreement upon the reforms which they consider necessary or expedient. "Remote," says the Vienna telegram, "as is the wish to exercise any pressure," this course is thought likely to be more successful than if each Power acted on its own account. Assim Pasha, who commands in Herzegovina, has expressed great doubts of his power to restrain his soldiers should they prove victorious, from fearful retaliations for the outrages committed by the insurgents on the bodies of the dead, and it is the Mohammedan Slavs who, he says, are most fierce in their indignation and likely to be most unmanageable. The ferocity of the rebels has, however, been produced by four centuries of individual wrongs, and the Consuls are quite justified in saying—as they do say—that the insurrection is not a political one, but an agrarian and social revolt against great abuses of the Government and tyranny on the part of the Beys and Agas. One of the leading features of the system of persecution now raging in Prussia is that it respects neither age nor sex. For a poor priest or a pious sister, after spending their lives in doing good, to be allowed at least to die in peace, would probably be thought dangerous to the very existence of the Empire, for expulsions of aged priests, and nuns from their places of residence come to our know-

ledge almost daily. A short time ago the convent of the Ursulines at Cologne was suppressed by the government, and all the inmates, both old and young, sent adrift. Among these there were Sister Ignatia, the lady superior, aged eighty, and Sister Ursula, aged ninety-three; the former had retired from the world fifty-six years ago, and the latter three-quarters of a century. Along with the others these two were mercilessly evicted by the police, and made to seek in a foreign land a peaceful grave which their own country denies them. Within a few days, the aged priest of Hochat, in the former duchy of Nassau, a man who had been ordained more than fifty years ago, was ejected from his house, after having his poor stipend stopped, for refusing to obey the laws of the State "unconditionally." Of course the people of the place will not allow their good old shepherd to starve. All this is done ostensibly (as we remarked before) because, forsooth, the new Empire could not possibly exist with all its "enemies" being allowed to conspire against it. Wholesale persecution is the cornerstone of the civilization of this new Empire.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon the Duc Decazes the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, and has also bestowed decorations upon several superior French functionaries. These distinctions are accorded in acknowledgement of the attention manifested towards the Empress of Austria during her recent stay in France.

In view of the approaching struggle in the French Assembly over the proposed change in the system of voting, persons in a position to know the relative strength of parties and influences being brought to bear on the various groups into which they are subdivided, have been estimating the probable votes for and against the Government. The conclusion arrived at after a careful analysis of the opposing forces is that the scrutin d'arrondissement or voting by districts will command a majority, as the scrutin de liste, or voting by Department, which now prevails, is strenuously supported by republicans. The Ministry is likely to have a triumph in the coming parliamentary battle. In accordance with the circular of the Minister of Public Worship, addressed to the Bishops last month, prayers were offered up on Saturday in the churches throughout France for the welfare of the country, as requested in the circular. The form of prayer used was that beginning with the words "Domine, fac salvam Rempublicam." In the debate upon the Electoral Bill in the French Assembly on Monday, it was decided by a vote of 684 against 4 that two years' residence in one place was necessary to qualify an elector. An amendment, enabling half-yearly residents to vote was referred to a Committee, because of the statement of M. Dufaure, that the compilation of lists of those electors will delay the election from December till April. At a meeting of the Right Centre it was decided to support Government, with the desire to maintain Buffet during the elections. The Left, apprehending the defeat of the proposed system of scrutin de liste, are endeavouring to make arrangements with the Legitimate party. It now seems that M. Bordeaux, Under Secretary of Justice, resigned because he was a partisan of the system of scrutin de liste, for voting by departments. Bordeaux is a Conservative Republican and a deputy from the Department of Puy de Dome.

The Daily News publishes a special telegram from Berlin stating that the Central Government for Alsace and Lorraine will be established at Berlin. Probably a special Ministry will be created for these Provinces. The Morning Post publishes a special telegram from Vienna, stating that the Austrian frontier forts at Enklissa and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities. The Times publishes a special from Alexandria, which says the Khedive has applied officially to England for two financiers to undertake Egyptian affairs, promising the fullest information to the Great Powers. The Morning Standard's special from Vienna, states that 36,000 Serbian militia are assembled upon the frontier. The Serbian Government has sent agents to Paris and London to raise a loan. A letter to the Times from Berlin states that as a result of the conferences in Vienna, the Powers have determined to ask Turkey whether she has any guarantees to offer for the fulfilment of her often-broken promises of reform.

Cardinal McCloskey arrived in Dublin on Friday. His Eminence presided at high mass at the cathedral on Sunday; an immense crowd was present. The following press dispatch has just been received at San Francisco: SEATTLE, W. I., November 7.—The Daily Despatch received the following special from Port Townsend this morning:—The American ship Messenger, Captain J. F. Gilkey, arrived in nine days from San Francisco, and reports picking up, twenty miles south of Cape Flattery, on part of a pilot-house, Henry L. Jelly, the only survivor of the steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and foundered forty miles south of Flattery at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. Jelly floated on the pilot house from 8 o'clock on Thursday night until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was picked up. The Messenger's several boats were launched, but all foundered. (Signed) A. F. Lomas. Jelly is too low to give full particulars. He states he was in a boat which was swamped, and with another man succeeded in reaching part of the pilot house. The other man subsequently died from exposure, and was cut loose by Jelly. The following is a list of passengers, fourteen of the first ones mentioned, together with ten or twelve in the steerage, being from Puget Sound, the balance from Victoria: J. Hellmuts and wife, Mrs. Mahon and children H. C. Victor, G. T. Vining, F. D. Hard, C. B. Davidson and wife, A. Robbins, T. Allison, O. McPherson, Wm. Maxwell, W. Wood, Jno. Tarbell, Wm. Ammiss, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Puirter, A. Lang, Jno. G. Todd, Jno. McLanders, Dr. Young, J. Fitzgerald, J. Condon, C. Ohlsholm, A. Frazer, J. S. Webster, Hurlbut, Rockwell, Troop, Garesche, Miss A. Reynolds, Miss J. Palmer, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Lawson, Edwin H. Walter, Isaac Webb, James Lanning, Mrs. S. Stiles and child, D. McIntyre, C. B. Fairbanks, Captain and Mrs. Parsons, A. B. Oway, J. Ferry, J. F. Johnston, Thomas Smith, John Cochran, S. P. Moody, T. J. Terrell, M. Summers, J. Cahill, John Watson, Wm. Wells, James H. Webb, Wm. Palleo, Col. Mandeville, wife and child, R. Hudson, H. Cline, E. P. Atkins, R. Layzell, Thomas Beverly, W. Waldron, John Lee, G. Grubbell, George Martin, John McCormack, John Sampson, L. Chapman—73; and 40 more in the steerage.

THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Dear Sir,—I have read in your excellent paper during the course of the present year, some glowing descriptions of the manner in which the Jubilee was celebrated in different places throughout the Province. As additional information of this nature cannot fail to prove interesting to your readers, I am sure you will readily accord me a small space in this week's issue, to state what has been done, in this connection, within the past few days, in the parishes of Peterboro, Douro, and Port Hope. Although large numbers of their people had already complied with the obligations of the Jubilee, yet the pastors of the above parishes considered that an extraordinary effort should be made by them, ere the close of the year, to bring its blessings within the reach of every individual committed to their care. To attain this object, they determined to invite the Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, to open and conduct missions of a few days' duration in their respective parishes. His Lordship, who is ever ready to second the efforts of his priests in every good undertaking, kindly consented to the proposal, tho' well knowing that his execution would entail much trouble and fatigue upon himself. He accordingly commenced his labors in Peterboro on last Sunday week, the 24th ult. These labors were continued, without intermission, until the morning of the 4th inst., when the last of the series of retreats terminated in Port Hope. To say that the exercises were attended with success would give but a feeble idea of the results attained. During these days of grace and prayer hundreds were seen approaching the table of the Lord in each parish; the fervent were aroused to greater efforts in the cause of their eternal salvation; the cold and indifferent brought to a proper sense of their duty; and the strayed sheep placed again within the fold they had so thoughtlessly quitted. The credit for all the good accomplished is undoubtedly due to the great and indefatigable labors of the zealous and gifted Bishop. During the whole time the missions lasted he preached, twice a day, eloquent, touching, and powerful discourses, which could not fail to make an impression on the most obdurate heart. In addition to this, he was as regular and unwearied in his attendance in the confessional as any of his humble assistants. Both priests and people; it is needless to say, were filled with admiration of, and greatly encouraged by, the noble exertions which he made during these days of incessant toil, and which must have exercised a great strain on his powers of physical and mental endurance. There is another feature in connection with the special services just referred to, which I must not omit noticing. His Lordship took occasion from his visit to make an appeal to each of the three congregations for pecuniary aid to assist in paying off a debt of \$40,000, which is at present pressing heavily upon his diocese. To this appeal the people, I am happy to say, made a noble, generous response. Never was money given for any object with a freer hand, warmer heart, or a livelier sense of gratitude—the only regret in each individual case being that the amount of the contribution was not twice its actual value. As in matters of this kind figures speak more eloquently than words, I will content myself with merely giving the sums contributed by each of the parishes, and which are as follows:—Peterboro, \$600; Douro, \$450; and Port Hope \$350. It is His Lordship's intention, I understand, to visit all the missions in the Diocese, on a similar errand, as soon as he can conveniently do so. Should those yet to be called on give so liberally, according to their means, as the above-named have done, (and I have no doubt but they will), not many months will elapse before the entire debt, large as it is, will be liquidated. And when this glorious result has been attained, I think no one will accuse me of rashness if I predict a brilliant future for the Diocese under the firm, wise, and enlightened administration of the present worthy and venerated occupant of the episcopal chair. Srs.

RECENT CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICITY. Some little time ago several clergymen and laymen decided on breaking with the Anglican Establishment to enter the Catholic Church and the London Morning Post announces the accession in the following terms:—"We fear," says the Post, "that the boast which a Roman Catholic divine recently made with regard to the secession to Rome is not altogether without foundation. A well-informed Correspondent professing to supply us with facts and figures, provides the following list of recent seceders:—The Rev. W. M. Hunnybun, M.A., and the Rev. Verney Cave-Brown-Cave, M.A., both of All Saints, Margaret Street; the Rev. J. R. Madan, M.A., president of the Missionary College, Westminster; the Rev. G. R. Burrows, B.A., of Liverpool; the Rev. Alfred Newdigate, M.A., vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derby; the Rev. Willis Nevins, of Southampton; the Rev. H. J. Pyle, rector of Clifton-Campville; the Rev. George B. Yard, M.A. (brother of Canon Yard, just elected Proctor in Convocation); the Rev. John Higgins, B.A., curate of Prebendary, Clarke, of Taunton; the Rev. Septimus Andrews, M.A., student of Christ Church and vicar of Market Harborough; the Rev. C. H. Moore, M.A., student of Christ Church; W. M. Adams, B.A., Fellow of New College; Rev. W. C. Robinson, M.A., also Fellow of New College, Oxford; the Rev. F. Down and F. M. Wyndham, of St. George's, East; the Rev. George Akers, of Malling, Kent; the Rev. Gordon Thompson, of Christ Church, Albany Street; C. Moncrieff Smith of Cheltenham; the Rev. Reginald Tuke, of St. Mary's, Soho; the Rev. M. Tylee, of Oriel College; the Rev. Ver. Dr. Fortescue (brother-in-law of Archbishop Tait); the Rev. W. Humphrey, of Dundee; the Rev. T. H. Grantham, of Sliford; the Rev. Lord Francis G. Osborne, of Elm; and the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN'S BAZAAR.

The Bazaar for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum opened in the Mechanics' Hall, on Thursday, the 11th inst. The charitable ladies of the St. Patrick's congregation have made every effort to make the Bazaar attractive, and as no attempt of theirs in that line can be a failure, we can guarantee that our readers who visit the Mechanics' Hall this week—and we trust they will all do so—will find themselves amply repaid for their trouble. The Institution to whose support the proceeds are to be devoted is too well known in Montreal to need any recommendation from us; the good work it has done and is doing is known to all our readers, who certainly cannot be otherwise than anxious to do their part towards helping on that work. By attending the Bazaar they have an opportunity not only of offering their contribution to the Asylum, but also of enjoying some pleasant hours. The Bazaar will continue during this week and the first days of next week, being closed on the 17th inst. by a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment, given by the young gentlemen who were so successful in a like attempt last year. The Entertainment will be principally Dramatic, the plays being all of a humorous and diverting character. The music will be furnished by some of Montreal's most distinguished lady and gentlemen amateurs, and be under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, the Organist of St. Patrick's. We would recommend our friends who wish to spend an enjoyable evening to add an extra fifty or twenty-five cents to their contribution to the Bazaar, and be present at the Soiree on the 17th inst.

LETTER FROM FATHER CONNOLLY.

JOHN GILLES, Esq. Sir,—I am delighted to perceive by your issue of last week, that you were in great hopes of being able to secure the services of my distinguished fellow-countryman Father Murphy, for Editor of the True Witness. May I add, that should you be fortunate enough to do so, your Hibernian readers all over the Dominion will feel highly pleased as will also your humble servant, who now addresses you. Though not as yet acquainted with Father Murphy, still I think I have seen enough in his sermons, lectures, and other writings to convince me that I know of no man in the Dominion, lay or clerical, more capable to speak up for that grand old Church which has come down to us through rivers of our father's purest blood. Moreover to do a day more than ever she needs the learning and logic of a scholar of the calibre of Father Murphy. The drivellings of school boys are no fit replies to the attacks that are made upon her from day to day by her enemies. By all means procure a successor worthy to fill the editorial chair of the late Mr. Clerk, and you will render great services to religion. JOHN CONNOLLY, P.P. Inverness, Nov. 8th, 1875. According to the Dominion Auditor's Report the total amount of Dominion notes in circulation is \$11,955,729.84, excess of specie, \$98,300.15.

THE POPE AND THE TURKS.

A few days ago there occurred a truly great anniversary; and it is one of which Catholics may well be proud. This memorable sea-fight which took place in the Gulf of Lepanto, on the 7th October, 1571, freed Western Europe from being trodden down by the Turkish power. The victory which was achieved, with such dauntless bravery on that memorable occasion by the combined fleets of the Pope, Spain and Austria, struck a blow at Mahometan influence under which it reeled, and from the effects of which it never recovered. It was the commencement of the decline of that power which had for nearly a thousand years lorded it over a large portion of Europe, Africa and Asia. It had gained strength by a combination of religious fanaticism with savage ferocity. This fierce mixture (of which Cromwell was one of the best illustrations) was well described by Moore when he painted a truculent Mahometan as— "One of that 'salfity' murderous brood To carnage and the Koran given, Who 'think through unbelievers' blood Lies their directest path to heaven." The Cromwellian imitators of Mahomet ravaged Ireland with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, and for cruelty were fully on a par with their Eastern original. And who was it that startled slumbering Europe from the apathy she displayed when the Turks in the sixteenth century were making rapid progress towards almost universal dominion in the Old World (the New World had not yet been discovered), and threatening the desolation of Christendom? It was a Pope, the sainted Pius V., who, by his wisdom and energy, checked the relentless foe of Christianity in his onward career. France, then just emerging from the prostrating effects of civil war, could not give effective aid. England was groaning under the iron rule of Elizabeth ("good Queen Bess," as her flatterers falsely name her), and of course, could not join in any effort with which a Pope was mingled. A large part of Spain had long been subjected to Mahometan rule, which she was most anxious to shake off, and she gave effective assistance when the valiant Pope sent forth his appeal to Christian Europe. Austria, too, roused herself at the call from the Vatican, and in the person of the gallant Don John, gave a noble and valiant leader to the good cause. The Pope gave fleet and men and his priceless prayers, and the soldiers of Christendom went forth to confront the infidel enemy. The Turks had committed sanguinary cruelties in the islands of the Levant and the Archipelago, and then ventured nearer to Western Europe, expecting that they would find no enemy able to withstand their strength, and hoping soon to lay waste with fire and sword the shores of the Mediterranean. But they were mistaken. God, in His infinite wisdom, confounded their plans, destroyed their projects, and silenced their boasting. The Christian fleet met that of Turkey at Lepanto, on the west coast of what then was Turkey, and now is Greece. The battle was long and fierce. Large numbers were killed on both sides. Victory at last declared for the Christians, and Western Europe was saved from the Moslem yoke. The Pope, during the battle, was busily engaged in prayer. He repeated the Rosary again and again, and while the fight was still raging he opened a window of his palace, and, looking up the sky, proclaimed that the Cross had defeated the Crescent. If the Pope had not shown vigour and perseverance, all Europe would soon have been at the feet of Constantinople. And yet there are men now (and men, too, who call themselves educated and enlightened) who in their silly vanity try to persuade the world that the Catholic Church is the enemy of freedom. England, with a Protestant queen, gave no help in the great struggle which at Lepanto drove back the Mahometans from winning the empire of the West. Elizabeth was too busy torturing Catholics with rack, rope and knife to give any attention to such a trifle as the liberty of Europe. She folded her arms and calmly looked on while the brave and dauntless Pope was saving many nations from being subjugated to the heartless tyranny of those whose despotism has been without parallel in the history of the world. At a later period it was the Catholic army of Poland, led by the brave Sobieski, that saved Europe from the same enemy. The Turks had fought their way from the East to the walls of Vienna. That city would have fallen, and all Austria would soon have been subjected to Mahometan rule, had it not been for the courage of the gallant Poles, who defeated the invaders and forced them to retreat. Thus it is that, although the Protestant press in every nation is pouring forth every day its vile slanders against the Holy See, the occupant of that see can proudly point to the historical facts that a great and good Pope turned back the tide which threatened to overwhelm the liberty of Europe, and that at a later date a Catholic army repeated the same victory. Why will not Protestant writers and speakers keep to truth? A slanderer whom O'Connell once rebuked for uttering falsehood, exclaimed whiningly that he always endeavoured to speak the truth. "Then," said O'Connell, "I cannot compliment the gentleman on the success of his attempts." Turkey is now engaged in a double battle. She is trying to put down the insurrection of the persecuted Christians of the Herzegovina, and she is endeavouring to prop up her finances by paying ten shillings in the pound. She will probably fall in both. Ottoman tyranny has never, in all its long and black career of crime, cruelty and infamy, exceeded the atrocity of its conduct in the Herzegovina. That Christian land has been suffering deep wrongs and intolerable grievances, and was patient till further endurance became impossible. The Turks thought that their victims had no strength left, but— The trodden worm will oft arise, And by new life its foes surprise.

The Carmelites.—On last Sunday afternoon Mgr Fabre, Bishop of Gratianopolis, in partibus infidelium and the coadjutor of Mgr. Bourget, consecrated the building at Hochelaga which is being temporarily occupied as a Monastery for the six Carmelites who came to this city a few months since from Rheims. Previous to the Benediction a lengthy sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baymond, Grand Vicar of St. Hyacinthe, who pronounced a high eulogy upon the blessings which were the portion of all who accepted the privations and austerities of a Monastic life. The Monastery, which is situated some distance below the Hudson Cotton Works, was recently a private residence; and it is understood that in a few months a building more suitable for the purpose of the Order whose members practice the severest austerities, will be erected in the neighborhood. Members of the Clergy present besides the Bishop and Grand Vicar.—Rev. Canon Hicks, Rev. Messrs. Tortel, Oblat, Therien, Dugast, Collin, Poulin, Caisse, Charette, Leclair and Villeneuve. Seven young women were received as postulantes; their names are Mmes. Dorion, Charbonneau, Legris, Desmarchais, Crevier, St. Mars and Gauthier, Mlle. Legris lived at Three Rivers, and Mlle. St. Mars at Quebec; the others in Montreal and the vicinity. The Superiors of the Order is Rev. Mers Seraphine. A collection was taken in aid of the Monastery. The attendance was large, the rooms being uncomfortably crowded.

THE GUILDFUND FUNERAL.—On Sunday last, in consequence of an expressed opinion on the part of Mgr. Bourget, laudably anxious to avoid any collision between the people and the legal authorities, on the occasion of this funeral, we understand that the whole of the Cures of this city and surrounding municipalities addressed their congregations very seriously on the propriety of abstaining from any interference with the interment. Father Dowd at St. Patrick's alluding to the subject said in substance that he was instructed by the Bishop to request every one belonging to the congregation to abstain from being present at any part of the route taken by the funeral of the late Joseph Guibord and that any interference on the part of the Catholic people of this city with that burial would cause him great pain. The Rev. gentleman stated that he was quite confident that none of his congregation would be found opposing the wish of the Bishop and their pastor in this unfortunate affair, and he requested them not to go near or even so much as look at the funeral.

BAR EXAMINATIONS IN ONTARIO.—We have much pleasure in stating that Master John O'Meara, son of our esteemed friend Patrick O'Meara, Esq., of Ottawa, passed his first intermediate Law examination, at Toronto last week, in a most creditable manner. Highly gifted by nature, and carefully trained by a sound education, our young aspirant for legal honors promises to be a contributory to that great element which, in a now land, preserves the characteristics and the fame of the old. In congratulating the young student on his success, we cannot refrain from a word of praiseful recognition of the merits of his patriotic and enterprising father. May both live to reap the rewards of good citizenship and legitimate personal ambition.

Mr. Butt, M.P., at a late meeting of the Dublin Tenant Defence Association, undertook to prepare and introduce into the Imperial Parliament a new Land Bill for Ireland, which, he said would give every tenant the power of acquiring fixity of tenure at a fair rent to be fixed by a county court, it being left to the option of the tenant to claim the benefit of the new tenure, or retain his existing tenure and right under the existing law or under the Ulster custom.

POSTAL.—Senders of newspapers by post to the United Kingdom should bear in mind that the new law which came into operation on 1st October last, does not affect the rate of postage of two cents each paper, which must in every case be fully prepaid by stamps to secure their transmission. The post office recently sent to the dead letter office a large number of newspapers for the United Kingdom wrongly prepaid at the rate of 1c per 4oz, as if intended for Canada, or the United States; therefore the senders should not be surprised to hear that they have not reached their destination.

At Ottawa, on Sunday 7th inst. a collection amounting to \$250 was taken up in St. Patrick's Church for Father Crombleholme, who preached the Jubilee sermon in the parish. Remittances in our next.

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Some little time ago several clergymen and laymen decided on breaking with the Anglican Establishment to enter the Catholic Church and the London Morning Post announces the accession in the following terms:—"We fear," says the Post, "that the boast which a Roman Catholic divine recently made with regard to the secession to Rome is not altogether without foundation. A well-informed Correspondent professing to supply us with facts and figures, provides the following list of recent seceders:—The Rev. W. M. Hunnybun, M.A., and the Rev. Verney Cave-Brown-Cave, M.A., both of All Saints, Margaret Street; the Rev. J. R. Madan, M.A., president of the Missionary College, Westminster; the Rev. G. R. Burrows, B.A., of Liverpool; the Rev. Alfred Newdigate, M.A., vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derby; the Rev. Willis Nevins, of Southampton; the Rev. H. J. Pyle, rector of Clifton-Campville; the Rev. George B. Yard, M.A. (brother of Canon Yard, just elected Proctor in Convocation); the Rev. John Higgins, B.A., curate of Prebendary, Clarke, of Taunton; the Rev. Septimus Andrews, M.A., student of Christ Church and vicar of Market Harborough; the Rev. C. H. Moore, M.A., student of Christ Church; W. M. Adams, B.A., Fellow of New College; Rev. W. C. Robinson, M.A., also Fellow of New College, Oxford; the Rev. F. Down and F. M. Wyndham, of St. George's, East; the Rev. George Akers, of Malling, Kent; the Rev. Gordon Thompson, of Christ Church, Albany Street; C. Moncrieff Smith of Cheltenham; the Rev. Reginald Tuke, of St. Mary's, Soho; the Rev. M. Tylee, of Oriel College; the Rev. Ver. Dr. Fortescue (brother-in-law of Archbishop Tait); the Rev. W. Humphrey, of Dundee; the Rev. T. H. Grantham, of Sliford; the Rev. Lord Francis G. Osborne, of Elm; and the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow.

THE GUILDFUND FUNERAL.—On Sunday last, in consequence of an expressed opinion on the part of Mgr. Bourget, laudably anxious to avoid any collision between the people and the legal authorities, on the occasion of this funeral, we understand that the whole of the Cures of this city and surrounding municipalities addressed their congregations very seriously on the propriety of abstaining from any interference with the interment. Father Dowd at St. Patrick's alluding to the subject said in substance that he was instructed by the Bishop to request every one belonging to the congregation to abstain from being present at any part of the route taken by the funeral of the late Joseph Guibord and that any interference on the part of the Catholic people of this city with that burial would cause him great pain. The Rev. gentleman stated that he was quite confident that none of his congregation would be found opposing the wish of the Bishop and their pastor in this unfortunate affair, and he requested them not to go near or even so much as look at the funeral.

BAR EXAMINATIONS IN ONTARIO.—We have much pleasure in stating that Master John O'Meara, son of our esteemed friend Patrick O'Meara, Esq., of Ottawa, passed his first intermediate Law examination, at Toronto last week, in a most creditable manner. Highly gifted by nature, and carefully trained by a sound education, our young aspirant for legal honors promises to be a contributory to that great element which, in a now land, preserves the characteristics and the fame of the old. In congratulating the young student on his success, we cannot refrain from a word of praiseful recognition of the merits of his patriotic and enterprising father. May both live to reap the rewards of good citizenship and legitimate personal ambition.

Mr. Butt, M.P., at a late meeting of the Dublin Tenant Defence Association, undertook to prepare and introduce into the Imperial Parliament a new Land Bill for Ireland, which, he said would give every tenant the power of acquiring fixity of tenure at a fair rent to be fixed by a county court, it being left to the option of the tenant to claim the benefit of the new tenure, or retain his existing tenure and right under the existing law or under the Ulster custom.

POSTAL.—Senders of newspapers by post to the United Kingdom should bear in mind that the new law which came into operation on 1st October last, does not affect the rate of postage of two cents each paper, which must in every case be fully prepaid by stamps to secure their transmission. The post office recently sent to the dead letter office a large number of newspapers for the United Kingdom wrongly prepaid at the rate of 1c per 4oz, as if intended for Canada, or the United States; therefore the senders should not be surprised to hear that they have not reached their destination.

At Ottawa, on Sunday 7th inst. a collection amounting to \$250 was taken up in St. Patrick's Church for Father Crombleholme, who preached the Jubilee sermon in the parish. Remittances in our next.