NEWS FROM IRELAND.

We regret to announce the death of a venerable priest, the Rev. John Callan, of the Society of Jesus, who passed away on May 24th in Gardiner street, Dublin, in his eighty-seventh year, closing his long missionary career by a holy death. He was a native of the diocese of Armagh, and studied first for the secular mission. He passed some years in the famous seminary of Saint Sulpice, in Paris, and in the year 1830, the year of the second Revolution, he left Paris before the close of his studies, and was ordained priest in Carlow College with the la'e Bishop Walsh. After a short time spent in his native diocese he joined the Jesuit Order, and passed a few years in Tullabeg and Clongowes before he finally settled down to the work of his life on the Dublin Mission, more than forty years ago. Father to the work of his life on the Dublin Mission, more than forty years ago. Father Calian was a man of very extensive reading, on all subjects of Church history, and in a very special manner of English Controversy. He was eminent as a moratrocersy. He was eminent as a moratrocersy. He had a kindly and sympathetic heart and a simple piety for all his intellectual gifts. May he rest in peace. Wicklow.

Wicklow.

On Monday, May 21st, a magnificent demonstration was held at Ashford, county Wicklow, to denounce the practice of taking farms from which tenants have been evicted, and to further the National movement generally. The meeting was attended by a large number of the townspeople of Wicklow and numerous contingents from the neighboring branches of the National Lesgue. The members of the Gaelic Association in the county mustered in strong force, all attired in their uniforms. By an arrangement with the police authorities, the peace of the day's proceedings was very wisely entrusted to Mr. McCarroll and the priests, with the result that there was not a single incident to interfere with the public peace. A result that there was not a single incident to interfere with the public peace. A police note-taker was allowed on the plat-form, and took notes of the proceedings. The Rev. Francis McEnerny, C.C., Wick-low, occupied the chair.

Wexford.

On the morning of May 22ad, a force of 150 police in charge of Colonel Miller, R. M., and several inspectors, left New Ross to protect the Sheriff, Mr. Connor and about twenty Emergencymen, while carrying out evictions on the Tottenham estate. The bailiffs had with them a battering-ram, crow bars, hatchets, &c. During the march to Dunganstown and Ballykerogue, the road was blocked with trees and stones in several places. Three families were evicted without any resistance, the tenants receiving so short notice of the Wexford. the tenants receiving so short notice of the sheriff a approach as to prevent them put-ting their houses in a state of defence. ting their houses in a state of defence. The sheriff refused to execute an ejectment at the house of Patrick Oroke, an old woman being ill in the house. Other houses on the estate expecting evictions are being put into a state of defence. Patrols of police have been left on guard at various points on the roads through the estate to prevent the roads being again estate to prevent the roads being again blocked. Several names were taken the police of persons alleged to have been engaged in blocking the roads.

Longford. On the evening of May 25th, the four-teen men sentenced to one month's im-prisonment under the Coercion Act, for stopping the Longford Hunt, in Longford, stopping the Longford Hunt, in Longford, arrived after being discharged from Sligo prison, and were met by a large crowd, including Messrs. Peter Flood, T. C; Joseph Wilson, Chairman, Longford Board of Guardians; Thomas Duffy, J. P. Farrell, and P. Lowe. The "criminals" were cheered heartily. On spriving at Edgagarythtown heartily. On arriving at Edgeworthstown the Ardagh Band and a large crowd met them. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Thomas Fenion and others.

On May 22d, 200 police under the mand of Mr. Benjamin Hill, R. M, and mand of Mr. Benjamin Hill, R. M., and District Inspector Lawless, proceeded to the extreme southern end of the county to protect the sub sheriff, Mr. Thomas Gill, C. E., and a half-a-dozen of Emergencymen in carrying out evictions at a place called Tang. Two were carried out, police and Emergency men being in each case put in possession. There are a large number of ejectments pending in the coun'y.

Meath.

We regret to report the death of the We regret to report the death of the Very Rev. John Duncan, V. G., P. P., Trim. He took ill on May 15th, when Dr. O'Reilly attended immediately, and sent for a Dublin dector, but not with standing all the skill of the doctors he gradually declared and died on the following articles. standing all the skill of the doctors are gradually declined, and died on the fol-lowing Sunday. On the 22nd, his remains were laid to rest in the parochial church of St. Mary's Trim, were for more than twenty years past he had spent the most useful years of an honored life.

Cork.

Mr. Condon, M. P., was released from Cork Jail, on Sunday morning, May, 20th, on completion of the sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment passed upon him under the Coercion Act, for taking part in "an unlawful assembly." He was met in "an unlawful assembly." He was met on the outside of the Jail by the Mayor on the outside of the Jail by the Mayor and High Sheriff, and was accompanied by five bands and a large crowd to the Mayor's Office. Addressing the crowd, Mt. Condon said that, so long as Castle rule and British law existed in Ireland, so long would be be found its uncompromising foe. Heafterwards left for Mitchelstown, where, next day, judgment was passed on him, by Removables Irwin and Persse, on a charge of advising the people of the barony of Condons and Congibbons, not to pay of Condons and Cong'bbons, not to pay the Leaby Grand Jury award of £1,000. On this charge Mr. Condon was sentenced to another month's imprisonment, without hard labor. He was conveyed back to Cork in the evening, and was enthusiastically cheered at all the stations en soute. The platform was thronged on the arrival of the train at the Gammire terminus. When Mr. Condon alighted the people pressed round him and his escort, cheering wildly. He was hurried to the prison van and driven off, surrounded by a posse of police, and followed by others on cars. A cordon, drawn up outside the station, endeavored to prevent the people from following, and caught the horses by the heads, at the same time beating them with their batons. They endeavored in this manner to stop the car containing the Mayor; but the driver whipped past, The platform was thronged on the arrival

atriking fiercely at the police with his whip. The journey to the jail was a scene of continued excitement and enthusiasm. The police made several baton charges, and several persons were injured.

Kerry. Daniel Crowley, who was evicted from his farm, in Cloonteens, on the Kenmare estate, some years ago, has been re instated. Since Crowley was evicted his dwelling-house had been converted into a police barrack; and now the police have been removed from the district entirely.

The fight between landlord and tenant in Killarney district, has become so great that there seems to be a vie between the

that there seems to be a vie between the that there seems to be a vie between the trustees of the Kenmare estate and the Herbert estate as to who would be brought before the public gaze in the most objetcionable manner. Lately, the public pounds in the district were filled with cattle seized on the Kenmare estate, and settlements were come to at exorbitant rents, together with legal costs. On the Herbert estate, since then, twelve dairy cows, belonging to Cornelius Murphy, of Aughacreeu, were seized for Mr. Herbert, the landlord, for rent. the landlord, for rent.

Limerick. Evictions were resumed on the O'Grady estate at Herbertstown, on May 21st, and three tenants who were under notice of ejectment were evicted.

Clare.

On May 18th, one of her M-jesty's large was ships arrived in the Shannor, and dropped anchor convenient to Cahercon. It is said that the ship will be stationed in future between Foynes and Kildysart Some information was conveyed to the authorities that it was necessary to guard the Shannon, and this, it is reported, is the cause of the ironclad being placed on the river. Next day a gunboat arrived in Foynes for the purpose of conveying provisions and forces to the scene of the forthcoming evictions. Two more troop ships coming evictions. Two more troop ships have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Francis Dulias, cess collector for the barony of Clonderlaw, to enable him to collect the taxes in the Fergus Islands. Operaof Clonderiaw, to enable him to concert
the taxes in the Fergus Islands. Operations will commence in a few days, and
the campaign will last for several weeks.
On May 25, the sub-sheriff of Clare, accompanied by Mr. Blood, agent of the
estate, with a protective force of thirty
policemen. In Charge of District Inspector
Irwin, of Kildysart, arrived in Klumthill,
for the purpose of effecting seizures for
rent on the Shyne property of Captain
Charles George O'Callaghan. Though
barely four in the morning the people,
warned by the blowing of horns on the
neighboring hills, as soon as the police
appeared, were seen advancing in large
numbers, while others had driven off the
tenants' cattle to distant quarters, and the numbers, while others had driven on the tenants' cattle to distant quarters, and the sheriff's party made no attempt at seizure, Mr. Blood offered the tenants, lately, reductions of 4:61 and 5:6d in the pound which they refused.

On May 21st, a large force of police, accompanied by a bailiff named Johnston, proceeded to several farms on the estate of Mr. G. H. Gartland, J. P., Cabra House Rathfeiland, and seized about sixteen head of cattle under a writ of fi. fia. for one year's rent due November last. When the party were returning to Rathfeiland they were followed by a large number of tenants, accompanied by a band, and much groaning was indulged Down. band, and much groaning was indulged in. The action of the landlord, who refused the moderate concession of 20 cent, to the tenants, is universally con-

Tyrone.

demned.

On Friday afternoon, May 23d an enthusiastic meeting under the auspices of the Iri.h Protestant Home Rule Association, was held in Castlederg, over a thousand persons, representative of the various sections of the community, being present. Dr. Nelson, Omagh, presided. Mr. McNally proposed, and Mr. Johnson seconded, the adoption of a number of resolutions expressing confidence in the Irish lutions expressing confidence in the Irish Nationalist Party as led by Mr. Parnell and the English Liberai Party under Mr. Gladstone, demanding the concession of a National Parliament and a more thorough revision of the land laws. The resolutions which were supported by Mr. Oldham, B. A., Dublin, and several local clargyman, were passed manimously. utions expressing confidence in the Irish

Derry.

During the last days of May, the visitors on Father McFadden and Father Stephens, in Derry jai', included the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe. On the 23rd, Mr. Sweeney, J. P., chairman of the Town Commissioners of Ballyshannon, and Dr. Condon, J. P., visited Mr. Biane, and found the hon. gentleman in good health. Dr. Condon condemned the inferior class of bread allowed the prisoners, which was Dr. Condon condemned the interior class of bread allowed the prisoners, which was served, with water, one day in the week. Dr. Connon was disposed, to insert his complaint in the visitors' book, but Mr. Blain, however, would not allow any com-plaint to be made.

Galway.

The rack renters and Coercionists have not had it altogether their own way at Woodford. At the lest sessions the amateur cattle-lifters, the Brothers Lewis, had a heavy fall. Fourteen ejectment made easy notices were dismissed with costs. The point on which the cases were dismissed had completely escaped Mr. Blake, who had the affidavits, he confessed, a factly in his confessed, a fortnight in his possession without noticing it. He was too busy instructing Mr. Concannon in defence of some police charged with ruffiantly misconduct to open his own bundle of proofs. Then he endeavored to persuade the court that an endeavored to persuade the court that an unsigned copy of an affidavit was good enough proof for them. But even the "Removables" could not swallow that, and the case was dismissed. It was pleasant for the unevicted tenants to view the quarrel between masters and man over the joint catastrophe, and to hear Mr. Blake's awkward attempt to shift the blame over on the Recorder's register, Mr. Clarke, whom he loudly advised his clients to sue for the amount of the costs they will have

TIM HEALY ON BELGIUM.

was organized, and at its head were the archbishops, bishops and clergy of Bal-gium. What happened? No sooner had gium. What happened? No sooner had the Catholic party occome strong, no sooner had they begun to make themselves formidable to the athelstic government, which had outraged the Holy See, than we find Frere Orban intriguing with the Vatican, and opening negotiations with the Pope for the re-establishment of the Belgian embassy at the Vatican, and as a price for that re establishment of diplomatic relations he proposed that the Pope should intervene to mitigate the agitation of his Catholic subjects in the kingdom of Belgium. Had the Catholics of Belgium Belgium. Had the Catholics of Belgium been let alone they would have done what absolutely happened within the next three or four years—they would have estab lished a Catholic government in that coun lished a Catholic government in that country; but some diplomatists were anxious to pluck the apple before it was ripe, and remonstrances were addressed to the archbishop of Malines and other Catholic diguitaries from Rome. This gave rise to high debates in the Chamber, and finally the high contracting parties, being unable to come to terms, Frere Orban cooly read the whole of his correspondence with the Pope in the Belgian Chamber, creating panic, alarm and indignation on the part of the Catholic people in Belgium, and such was the resentment thereat aroused that if anyone wants to see the way in that if anyone wants to see the way in which exterior intervention in domestic affairs should be treated, I would advise him to read the pastoral upon the subject by the Archbishop of Malines on the in-trigues of the Atheistic government of Belgium and His Holiness. I say that If Belgium and His Holiness. I say that if the terms used in that pastoral by the Archbishop of Malines toward the authori-ties of the Church in Rome had been em-ployed by any of the Catholic dignitaries in this country his position would not be worth ten minutes' purchase, and it is only that the people of Belgium are a people with their own government and their own Parliament and their own laws, that their archbishops and the Catholics of that their archbishops and the Catholics of that country were enabled to take up this important and independent stand,

WISDOM OF PARNELL.

"Constitutional or Peace Agitation versus Rebellion" was the subject of the address of the Rev. Terence Brady of Kilmore College, Ireland, before a large audience at the Ather wum in Brooklyn last week. Rebellion, he said, was not wrong or essentially wicked in itself, sometimes it is a question of duty. A sometimes it is a question of duty. A resistance conducted within the lines of the constitution, such as is carried on in Ireland to day under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, is better than armed resistance.

a bloodless corpse. O Connell, with the true instinct of genius, realized that con Cladstone, demanding the concession of a National Parliament and a more thorough revision of the land laws. The resolutions which were supported by Mr. collaham, B. A., Dublin, and several local clergymen, were passed unanimously. A Government notetaker was present at the meeting.

Derry.

true instinct of genius, realized that con titutional agitation was the only weapon in the hands of an unarmed people. But he failed because he was guilty of the great mistake of allying himself with one of the English parties, and the young Ireland party falled because they appealed to the sword. Like all the other rebellious movements the Fenian organization failed, but it had one good effect in keeping alive movements the Fenian organization falled, but it had one good effect in keeping alive-the spirit of Irish freedom. Parnell's policy has at last succeeded in binding the Irish people together in one solid mass, which he predicted would never be rent asunder until the flag of freedom floats over College Green.

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year. An inequence quaters sell it.

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PATRIOTISM OF IRISH CATHO-LICITY.

A COMPARISON OF THE CASE OF THAT COUNTRY WITH THE CASE OF IRELAND.

It will be remembered, said Mr. Healy in his latest speech, that before his elevation to the exalted position of Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness had been minister or nuncio to Brussels, and therefore he he must have had a large acquaintance with Belgiam politics. Well, Belgiam is, we know, in mejority a Catholic country, but it was ruled, just as France is ruled at this moment, to a large extent by Jews, Freemasons and Protestants. I say this without the least offence to any class or creed, and I merely state a fact. It was under the premierable of Free Orban, who was one of the leading Freemasons in the country, and as a result his ministry suppressed the Papal embasy at Rome, which had been sent there by the government of Belgium. Indignant at this conduct and blad them to traverse divers lands, and out the least offenes to any class or creed, and I merely state a fact. It was under the premierable of Frere Orban, who was one of the leading Freemasons in the country, and as a result his ministry suppressed the Papal embasy at Rome, which had been sent there by the government of Belgium. Indignant at this conduct and at the general policy of the Freethinking cabinet, the Catholics of Belgium, for the first time I may say, rallied together as one man. An agitation of extraordinary sten the was organized, and at its head were the to live in any region of the world in which the interests of God's service seem to need them. Now, when any of these are of Irish birth, and when, after working for Go i in other countries, they are summoned back to their native land such a summone is sure to be welcomed like a call from exile; whereas natives of France, or Belgium, or italy—countries so bright, so beautiful, so richly endowed by nature with so many charms and attractions—when these have worked for a time in Ireland as sons (let us say) of St. Ignatius or of St. Alphonworked for a time in relating as assistances, the summons to leave Ireland and to return to their own more favored climes is for them like a sentence of banishment, for they are sare to have learned to love our little island with a love almost equal to our own. There is something so innoour little island with a love almost equal to our own. There is something so innocent, so Catholic, in the souls that look through the bright eyes of our little children—there is something so innocent, so Catholic, in the very air of Ireland, that the kind hearted stranger is attracted and won, and soon feels at home amongst us, especially when he holds the Catholic faith, or even without the faith, when he has generous Catholic sympathles. Nor

or even without the faith, when he has generous Catholic sympathies. Nor should it be hard for a man of generous heart and large mind, even if he had not the happiness of being born in the bosom of the Catholic Church, or if not the greater happiness the more extrordinary grace and merit of being drawn into her communion—it ought not to be hard for such a man to sympathize with Catholic Ireland in her past to foreive or excuse

such a man to sympathize with Catholic Ireland in her past, to forgive or excuse whatever he may think to need forgiveness in her present, and to wish and pray for her a happier future.

Many an Irish heart, and especially many a young Irish heart, brooding over the story of our country, has wished that certain parts of that story had run differently. Some might dream of an Ireland kept perfectly isolated and independent—"proudly insular," as one of our own northern poets has pictured her in almost the most famous of Irish songs—distinct from all the world in her laws, her cusfrom all the world in her laws, her cus-toms, and her lauguage. But surely it is some consolation for the loss of our language and of many other things that thus we are enabled to turn into an agent for we are enabled to turn into an agent for the propagation of the true fath and for the promotion of the interests of God's Church, that language which is at present the chief medium of communication be-tween the civilized races of mankind, and whose world-wide ascendancy is certain to be increased in every successive genera-

armed resistance.

The rebellion of '98 was a spiendid dream. It found Ireland a nation, and left her a conquered province and almost O Connell, with the the Yarra Yarra and the rivers, just as at home on the banks of the Lagan, or the Liffey, or the Shannon; and wherever they go they carry with them their Irish hearts and their Catholic faith. From a sermon by the Rev. Matthew

Russel, S. J.] At a meeting in favor of the Pope's cause held at Maryborough in November 1870—nearly twenty years ago already—Rev. Joseph Farrell, with that restrained intensity of tone which made his public speaking remarkably effective, declared speaking remarkably effective, declared that the earnestness of the people in the just and holy cause that had drawn them just and noly cause that had drawn them together might well make one proud to be an Irishman and an Irish priest. "Proud to be an Irishman, because it offers one more illustration of the glorious fact in Ireland's history, that through all the chance and change of fourteen hundred years Ireland clung to the See of dred years Ireland clung to the See of Peter with all the warmth of a faithful heart, and all the tenasity of an unswerv-ing purpose; proud to be a Irish priest because of all nationality that Ireland has ling purpose; product that Ireland has because of all nationality that Ireland has — and gainsay it, who will?—has now, as in other and darker times, gathered itself together and identified itself with Ireland's irrepressible Catholicity, which nothing could ever undermine. Through all the web of Irish history—woven as it was in bittenness, dimmed with many a scalding tear, and stained at frequent times with blood—through all that web, one golden thread has ever shone with undiminished luster; the uncompromising adherence of the Irish people to the faith and to its living guardian; to the Church and to the Pope. Other nations may have seemed more prosperous, may have engrossed a larger space in the volume of human history; be it Ireland's proudest boast that she has been, in her fidelity to human history; be it freight boast that she has been, in her fidelity to boast that she has been, faithful friend'—the boast that she has been, in her fidelity to the Church, 'sole faithful friend'—the solitary Abdiel of these western seas. Yes, we are a nation, with a nation's power for good; and as our nationality and our Catholicity have never yet been able to be separated by fraud or force, our highest national duty at the present cricis is still to keep them united. It is not

however, in days that can never come again, her altars may have been spoiled and her homes made desolate; yet, through her abiding Catholicity, Ireland has won and kept the right to be written down a nation in the judgment book of God."—Irish Monthly

TO THE CLERGY.

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THE IRISH Parliamentary

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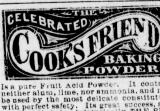
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SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR L MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James D hoe, rector of the church of St. The Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XXIV.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS. THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS.

DEAR PEOFLE: In the last two institutions we spoke of the Sacrifice of Mass as the most excellent of all sacriand of the ends for which it is off Let me say a few words to-day of importance of assisting frequently properly at Mass. When we contreat of the Commandments of the Co we will speak of the obligation of he Mass on Sundays and holydays. So the faithful cannot hear Mass daily; the faithful cannot hear Mass daily; can. To this latter class we address selves. Brethen, religion has no which does more honor to God the Sacrifice of the Mass, nothing worthy of Him, nothing more holy, more efficacious for the expiation on thing more useful for the whole nothing more useful for the whole nothing more agreeable to Jesus There is nothing at the disposal Church militant as great as the Sof the Mass. The Mass is a daily eight Church militant as great as the S of the Mass. The Mass is a daily esent to the Most Holy Trinity, accorded by a gift of incalculable value, it estimony to our submission and dence, and proclaiming God's so dominion and infinite majesty. Mass is a daily tribute offered Church militant in acknowledge God's power, goodness and Infinifections. The offering, which is the state possible, is offered by heaven earth, by all creation in union with Christ. It is offered every day, and is no nobler work the creature engaged in than assisting daily mystery of the morning.

The Mass is a perfect holocausting love, in which Our Saviour, of love, transforms Himself into.

of love, transforms Himself into of love, transforms Hussell into and is consumed in honor of His He invites us to join to this hold love, all the love of which our he capable. He wishes us to offer with Him our bodies, our sculs, to the Eternal Father, so that the may be complete and without This oblation for many is possib morning. Was ever privilege holier, dearer than that of being

assist at Mass daily?
The Mass is an efficacious appl The Mass is an emcaccous appir the merits of Christ, an openin divine treasury whence we can d heavenly riches, store them up the debts which we have co towards God. In the Mass we can on petitions to God the Father.

towards God. In the Mass we cour petitions to God the Father Jesus Christ present upon the mediator, intercessor, priest, ar the same Christ of whom the Father is My beloved Son, in while pleased." Here we can oblife, health, peace, and every The daily Mass opens this divirevery morning. Who will alself from Mass when he casttend? It is true that you are not co

It is true that you are not co hear Mass every day by any for the plous soul there are during from the heart's deep we because more tender, are not than the duties of the law.

St. Louis, King of France, we have the street when the street was the street when the street was th the busiest man in his kingde found time to hear one or nevery day. Thomas More, wh blood for the faith, was accusted "I give the first hour of the d

"I give the first hour of the a
the rest belongs to my king as
who seek my advice."
Necessity is often pleaded a
for absence from Mass whe
necessity exists. We might
earlier; we might regulate of
as to leave ourselves a spare
morning; we might not lose as

morning; we might not lose sin visiting, and at least, dusesons of the year, hear Mass would be the most profiday. A special benediction accompany through life the Mass every day. God bles efforts. There is peace in till the least help lives and dis They lead holy lives, and die the just. To hear Mass well is of sti

portance than to hear it ofter accustomed to banish di prayer, who is familiar with of the Passion and death and with the ends for which offered, can assist at Mass prout using a prayer book. said that he would exchange eaid that he would exchange ing for the simple piety of a ate lady, who employed her Mass saying her beads; an approved the practice of person who spent all the bewailing her sins. Ordina however, all, both young find it very advantageous toock. The prayers at Mastion, they contain the petit this service; they are instras devout, and the recital o us publicly participate it Liturgy. It will also serv hear Mass more devoutly; special favor to ask of God assist at Mass, such as an in

for ourselves, or the conve who are dear to us. "Why Do I Suf with headache and ver have a bad cough, too, under the shoulder-blac weight, and am bilious The courteous physician a inquire what is the cause inquire what is the cause chief, it is a torpid live you are aware, is the larg body, and its office is to to f the system. When it proper work, the refuse cabsorbed and goes circul round in the blood, polsoing, the tissues. But who suffer in this way I to suffer in this way I understand, since Dr. Medical Discovery would lief, and future immu

A Severe T Francis S. Smith, of E writes—"I was troubled two years and I have vo five times a day. One is Blood Bitters completely