

men made a supreme effort to attain their destruction.

That the Pope did not believe the accusations against the Jesuits is certain from many evidences, among others from a Brief which he issued on 17th July, 1769, in which he gave several favors and privileges to the order, and praised highly their apostolic zeal. This Brief gave great offence to the powers we have already named, and made them more urgent in bringing their designs to a successful issue. Clement XIV. said in answer to the representations of Choiseul, the agent of the French Government:

"As for the Jesuits, I can neither condemn nor destroy an institution which nineteen of my predecessors have praised, especially as it has been confirmed by the Holy Council of Trent; and according to your French maxim, a General Council is above the Pope." He then offered to assemble a General Council wherein the accusations against the Jesuits should be discussed, and that the Jesuits should be heard in their own defence. He added: "Moreover, the Polish nation, and the kings of Sardinia and Prussia have written to me in their favor. I should, therefore, by destroying them, only content some princes by displeasing others."

From this answer it is evident, not only that the Pope unwillingly took the harsh step, but that the European powers were far from being unanimous in opposition to the society. In addition to the powers named by the Pope, the Sovereign of Russia was also strongly favorable to them; and to such an extent that she obtained that the decree of suppression should be limited so as not to apply to her dominions. Maria Theresa of Austria also at first sided with the Jesuits, and the electors of Bavaria, Treves and Cologne, the Catholic Cantons of Switzerland, and the Republics of Venice and Genoa, followed her example. But of these Catholic states, Austria alone was powerful, and strong influences were brought to bear upon the Empress to induce her to join the Anti-Jesuit League. She did so at last, and thus the chief support of the Pontiff in his maintenance of the order was taken from him.

When the Pope endeavored to restore diplomatic relations with Portugal, he was told by Pombal, the Prime Minister, that the suppression of the Jesuits was necessary before a reconciliation was possible, and Manuel de Rhoda of Spain declared that Spain would go into schism unless the suppression were decreed.

Pope Clement's offer to submit the matter to a General Council met with no favor from the hostile Prime Ministers. They knew very well that a General Council would not decree the disbandment of the Church's most active soldiers, and the Pope finally yielded only to avert the danger which was so openly threatened, that the discontented nations would follow the example set by others powers and renounce his authority altogether. The populace might not at once become Protestant, but it could be easily seen by the state of the nations which threw off the authority of the Pope in the sixteenth century, that in time they too would be Protestantized. It is clear, therefore, that the action of Pope Clement is by no means to be interpreted as a condemnation of that order which has always been to the front in fighting the battles of the Church. More evidences of this might be given, but we will merely add that the Jesuits accepted the severe blow given to them with all the humility and obedience which have always been characteristics of the order. Knowing that a great blow was being aimed at them, they made no effort to avert it, and when the blow fell, they submitted to it without a murmur. Later Popes, however, in better times, have done justice to the illustrious society, and have restored it to its former rights and privileges. Its re-establishment was decreed by Pius VII. in 1814 on 7th August, since which time successive Popes have increased its privileges, down to Leo XIII., happily reigning, who restored all the rights it formerly enjoyed.

It is highly important that Catholics should be well acquainted with the circumstances which brought about an event which is wrongly construed by enemies of the Church who are so fond of representing them in a light detrimental to the great order which has been the bulwark of the Church for three centuries.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

It is a remarkable fact that the Russian loan, which was thrown upon the money market for the purpose of obtaining the means to put that country into a position of readiness for war, has been eagerly subscribed in France to the amount of twenty million dollars. Nothing could be imagined which would more strikingly demonstrate the existence of a bond of sympathy between the two countries. Of all existing Republics, France is the most democratic, while Russia is a despotism most absolute, and between the two we could scarcely expect such sympathy to exist. That it does exist shows that both countries feel that their danger lies in the same quarter; and no doubt on the part of France, especially, a desire of righting

the wrong she has endured is a powerful motive for her seeking an alliance with the Czar. It is clear that in the face of the triple alliance which threatens both France and Russia these two nations must prepare for any emergency which may arise, and the sense of a common danger arouses sympathy between those who are threatened.

In a matter which so clearly touches the pocket, as subscribing to a foreign national loan, the sympathy must be great indeed which could lead the people of one country to subscribe spontaneously to supply funds to another. Russia's financial condition is not such as to make an investment in her public funds very attractive. The sympathy which has led the French people to invest so readily in the Russian loan must therefore be more than ordinarily strong.

The triple alliance would be too strong for France single-handed, and with all her boundless resources in Europe and Asia, Russia would be overmatched by three such powers as Germany, Austria and Italy. It is, therefore, to the interest of both France and Russia to cultivate each other's friendship, and the French people at least have proved the sincerity of the alliance as far as they are concerned by their ready co-operation in enabling Russia to put herself on a war footing.

The continent is now divided between two camps. It is impossible to contemplate without horror the consequences which will result if a war should break out between them; yet in the defiant attitude in which the great powers stand towards each other it is almost impossible to hope that peace will be long maintained.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The election of General Cluseret for the Var Department in the South of France on 6th inst. is not calculated to give us great confidence in the early regeneration of the country, and its deliverance from the infidel rule under which it has been so long suffering. The Var Department was, prior to 1860, the frontier bordering on Piedmont. Then Nice was handed over to France as the price for which Piedmont was permitted to annex the smaller Italian States and to take possession of the Legations, which then belonged to the Pope's territory.

General Cluseret distinguished himself as an able officer in the service of France in Algeria, and in the Crimean war. He became, in 1871, the Communist Minister of War, and with his colleagues in the Government of the Commune, was responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by that Government, including the cold-blooded murder of the Archbishop of Paris and the priests and prominent citizens who suffered martyrdom at the same time. That such a man should now be elected to the Chamber of Deputies for any department is not a favorable prognostic for the future of the country. The only redeeming feature we can see in the event is the fact that when he was strongly opposed two weeks before, he did not receive a majority of votes. At the first election the general received 12,700 votes, while several other candidates polled 17,500 between them. As no one received a majority of the votes cast, a new election was ordered, with the result that General Cluseret was practically unopposed. He then received 15,000 votes, whereas the other candidates polled only 2,500 votes between them. There are in the department 84,000 votes, so that it appears he would not have been elected if the people had taken any interest in the contest, as only a small proportion of voters went to the poll. If the population had taken any interest in the welfare of their country, they would not have allowed the general to walk the course in this manner. They might have remembered that when France was struggling for existence, General Cluseret was at the head of the insurrection at Lyons, thus, of course, helping to put the country into the hands of the Prussians.

General Boulanger may not be all that is desirable as the leader of a movement of reform, but he certainly has no such record against him as General Cluseret. It will be no great loss to the country should General Boulanger succeed in overthrowing the present ministry, and with them the communistic element which has rallied round them; but with the present indications that the people are in a condition of apathy, it is difficult to say what kind of a Government will succeed the Floquet Cabinet; yet there are not wanting some signs that General Boulanger will succeed. If, as is expected, he is elected for the Department of the Seine, it will be a very sure proof that Paris wants a new Government, and the general will become more formidable than he has been yet. He has already carried three important Departments, and the supporters of the Government fear that he will also gain the election in Paris. The Anarchists are already saying openly that the only way to save the country from Boulangerism is to effect a revolution. We hope, for the good of France, that such plans may be frustrated, but we would wish to see the people show more interest in the elections, for

we believe that if they would assert themselves by going to the polls, they would elect an honest Chamber of Deputies than they have ever yet succeeded in getting during the eighteen years that have elapsed since the Republic was established.

That the present Ministry are in dread of the influence which General Boulanger has acquired and is acquiring is evident from their fears of the result of the election in Paris. Prime Minister Floquet proposed to enter the lists against Boulanger, hoping to defeat him, but his colleagues were afraid of the consequences of defeat, and opposed Mons. Floquet's candidature. A defeat in Paris would greatly injure the Ministry; but though victory would increase Gen. Boulanger's prestige greatly, a defeat in that one constituency would not very much lessen the influence he has already attained.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

After all the trouble taken by the Irish Executive to arrest and prosecute Messrs. Sheehy and Finucane, members of Parliament, for their speeches against land-grabbing, the substance has eluded their grasp. The whole case on which the prosecution was founded has ludicrously collapsed. In order to summon Mr. Sheehy, the Government violated all law and the privileges of Parliament to such an extent that they incurred the censure of the Parliamentary committee on privileges, wasted the time of the Imperial Parliament in defending themselves, or committing an unjustifiable act, and at last eat their own flesh by accepting humiliation.

The mountain was truly in labor—and the result is exactly that which was recorded by Esop of old—a mouse has been brought forth. The land-grabber, Quilly, against whose conduct Messrs. Sheehy and Finucane made their speeches, has given up the farm at Castleconnell, which was the occasion of the whole trouble. It is almost needless to add that the Nationalists are much elated at the result, as they regard it as an omen of the glorious victory which is soon to reward their efforts for Home Rule. If the Government persevere in their prosecution of Messrs. Sheehy and Finucane, when the purpose of it has passed out of existence, every one will see that it will be through sheer vindictiveness.

OMINOUS.

Coleraine, in Londonderry County, Ireland, is an undoubted centre of Toryism, and the last place where sympathy might be expected for the Nationalist cause. On the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's celebrated "visit to Ireland," which he took care to limit to the corner of Ulster, which would ensure to him an audience unmistakably Cordonian, Coleraine was a favored spot for the display of his eloquence. Nevertheless, the Coleraine Chronicle gives an account of a recent discussion held by the members of the Young Men's Association, which would justify the belief that Ulster has not that horror for Home Rule which is the favorite theme of the Cordonian. Ulster may be congratulated that even now it gives a Home Rule Parliamentary majority of one; but if the proceedings recorded by the Coleraine Chronicle are any index to the present sentiments of the Protestants of Ulster, the majority of one is very likely to be transformed into a majority of twenty or thirty at the next election.

Home Rule principles must have made wonderful progress among the thinking Protestants of Ulster, whereas the following event could occur in Coleraine on the 17th of December.

The Young Men's Association is said to be exclusively Protestant. The meeting of 17th Dec. was called for the express purpose of discussing the question of Home Rule, and of holding a Parliamentary election, in order to elicit the opinions of members on this much-debated subject. Two candidates were nominated, Mr. D. C. Gillespie, a well-known and able advocate of self-government in Ireland, and Mr. Barrie, who upheld the "Unionist" cause. Good election speeches were made by the opposing candidates, and the debate was conducted with great spirit, and at the same time with perfect decorum and courtesy. Ballot papers were given to the members of the Society and a polling booth was erected, and the voting began. It resulted in a tie! Thereupon the presiding officer, Mr. McLaughlin, representing the High-Sheriff, gave the casting vote for Gillespie and Home Rule.

After such an incident as this, the boast of Lord Hartington can scarcely be repeated, that all the wealth, all the culture, all the intelligence of Ireland is in favor of having the English garrison in Ireland continue its anomalous and oppressive rule.

SCOTCH AND IRISH TENANT RIGHT.

The Crofters' Commission have completed their investigation into the case of the Lewis crofters, and have reported that the causes of distress there are rack-renting, the reduction of the crofts in size, and the taking of the hill pastures from the crofters. The landlord party, having more ready access to the ear of the public, had represented constantly that Lady Matheson's estate was admirably administered for the interest of the crofters, and that the sufferings of the latter arose from their laziness, but these representations have been proved to be

false. Already the relief so much needed by the crofters has been extended to them. Of £2,432 17s. 5d. arrears claimed by Lady Matheson, £2,043 12s. 5d. have been completely wiped out as excessive, leaving only £379 5s. to be paid, and in one township the rents have been reduced from £144 15s. 9d. to £154 18s., being a reduction of 42 7-10 per cent. The average reduction throughout is 41 per cent. A similar reduction has taken place in all other cases in the Western Highlands where the Commissioners have made an investigation. Grazing lands have also been restored to the crofters. The total amount of arrears which have been wiped out reaches £5,381 out of £6,710, being more than 80 per cent. of the whole.

The landlords are bowing before the storm of public indignation which has arisen in consequence of their harsh dealings, and in many instances have restored these lands. The Duke of Sutherland alone has handed over to the Commissioners 9,000 acres to be allotted to the crofters. In many cases the rents have been raised by the Commissioners four or five per cent., and in one case only, that of the Bellinulet Union, the rent has been reduced by seventeen per cent. The object of the Government is evidently to exterminate the Irish tenantry.

The Presbyterian clergy of Scotland side with their poor tenantry, and insist that the people have more right to live on the soil, than have the sheep and other cattle to which the pastures were allotted. But the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland have declared themselves, almost to a man, in favor of continuing the oppression, which is far more grievous than that under which the crofters were ground down. The difference in the religion of the two peoples is, of course, the secret of the difference in the attitude of the Presbyterian clergy in the two countries.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Evictions were continued on the 5th inst. on the Ophert estate at Falcarragh, County Donegal. At one house only was resistance made, but after a fight which lasted fifteen minutes, the defenders yielded. The last house visited by the evictors was found to be so strongly fortified that the magistrate decided not to attempt its capture to-day. The attack was, therefore, postponed until Monday. The Government have given orders that troops are to be employed if evictions be resisted at Glenties.

On the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of Wexford to Mr. Dillon, the Town Hall was magnificently decorated and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed in paying honor to Mr. Balfour's criminal. Mr. Dillon directed attention to the decline of Irish trade and the general decay in town and country consequent on the neglect of Irish interests by an alien Government. In another speech, in reply to the address of the county convention, he showed the advantages of combined action by pointing to the advantages gained by the farmers in the borough of Shelbourne.

Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M. P., met with a grand ovation on his release from prison on Christmas eve. It is a curious commentary on the paternal character of English rule in Ireland, that they who are regarded by the Government as criminals of the blackest dye, are they whom the whole people of Ireland honor as heroes.

Patrick Molloy, whose evidence was so disappointing to the Times before the Special Commission, has instituted actions for libel against the proprietors of the Irish Times and the Evening Mail of Dublin, for asserting that he was an "invincible."

At the trial of eighteen men at Waterford for riotous assembly and assaulting the police, head-constable Coleman admitted on cross-examination that the crowd was perfectly peaceable until the police attacked it and solved a banner which was borne in honor of the Manchester martyrs. Sergeant Connolly also stated that from his twenty years' experience it was his opinion that there would have been no disturbance if the police had not interfered with the procession. The hearing of the case was then adjourned, but it may be presumed that the accused will be found guilty of riot, as the hearing of the case is before Mr. Balfour's "Removable" magistrates.

Young men were found guilty of cheering while returning home from a national meeting at Navan. They were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment in Kilminkham jail in default of finding bail. They were cheered by the people while a strong escort of police conducted them to prison.

Mr. Michael Healey, town clerk, and Mr. Jas. O'Leary, secretary of the local branch of the League, were sentenced to seven days' and one month's imprisonment respectively at Rathmore. The charge was "organizing an illegal meeting," but the only thing proved against them was that they were collecting evidence to be used before the Special Commission. There is this consolation to the two gentlemen, that the incident will necessarily be brought before the Special Commission, and the public will see the means employed by the Government to bolster up the defence of the Times, and to prevent the defence which Mr. Parnell is by law entitled to make.

Seven writs for damages have been served upon Col. Turner, varying from £100 to £500, for unlawfully breaking and entering tenants' houses, and destroying walls, windows, roof, etc., on the Vandaleur estate.

It is stated by the Press Association the question of the genuineness of the Times facsimile letters will be taken up by the Parnell Commission immediately on its reassembling.

Forty tenants on the Clanciarde estate were served on the 28th ult., with eviction notices. With others that are yet to be served, it is expected that the eviction of sixty tenants will be attempted during February.

The Protestant Home Rule Association met in Dublin on the 20th ult. In refer-

ence to the political pronouncement of the Presbyterian clergy against Home Rule, it was pointed out that on every occasion when the General Assembly make a political pronouncement, care is taken to have the matter passed at the close of the assembly when the clergy from a distance have gone home, so that such pronouncements are simply the expression of the opinion of the Belfast Presbytery, and not of the Church. The "unanimous" declaration of the Dublin Presbytery against Home Rule was passed in precisely a similar manner. Resolutions were passed by the association declaring that there are good reasons for believing that this is the real state of the case, and calling upon the clerks in the Dublin Synod and Presbytery to deny, if they can, the truth of this explanation of the pronouncements.

There was a grand Nationalist demonstration at Malloy at the end of December. Messrs. Wm. O'Brien, Flynn, Thomas Condon and Alderman Hooper, members of Parliament, addressed the assembled multitude.

The neighborhood of Falcarragh in Donegal has the appearance of a country engaged in war. The roads are barricaded, bridges destroyed and houses fortified to enable the tenants to resist eviction, and armed soldiers and policemen are preparing for the attack.

Mr. Walter, the chief proprietor of the Times, swore to the amount of his proprietorship in the Times. He said it is one-sixteenth and one-half. His evidence was thus reported in the journals throughout the country, the Times included. But he has been compelled to acknowledge that his proprietorship amounts to one-half and one sixteenth, that is to say to a controlling interest, nine-sixteenths. The general interpretation of the sworn statement was that he only owned three thirty-second parts of the Times. It is stated, did not as yet give the explanation of the real amount of ownership. It is evident that it was the desire of that journal to make it appear that Mr. Walter's interest was only like that of many other shareholders.

Mr. Sheehan, M. P. for East Kerry, has been found guilty of conspiracy under the Coercion Act. As the physicians certify that imprisonment would endanger his life, he has been liberated on condition that he appear when called again before the court.

Mr. Thos. J. Condon, M. P. for Tipperary, has been summoned for trial under the Coercion Act.

Mr. Balfour has given orders to have the Coercion Act carried out with the greatest rigor, and the orders are being strictly obeyed. It is stated by cable that he believes the report that the Dublin Invidibles are determined to kill him, and that he has taken extraordinary precautions against the possibility of assassination.

An effort is to be made to release Mr. E. Harrington from Tullamore jail by means of a writ of habeas corpus.

Six tenants were evicted on the 8th inst. on the estate of Col. Chas. Tottenham, at Dungannon, Co. Wicklow, 100 military and 100 police were present to assist the evictors, but there was no resistance.

Mr. Tamm and Mr. Jas. O'Connor, M. P.s, were summoned to appear before the Tipperary court, but both threw the summonses into the street. They refuse to attend the court.

Mr. Parnell has delegated Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P., to collect in Munster all the evidence available which bears upon the investigation of the special commission.

A letter was read on Sunday, 6th inst., in the churches of the diocese of Down and Connor, sympathizing with the Irish in their present suffering, and praising their fortitude.

Twenty tenants on the Vandaleur estate at Kilrush have been arrested for barricading their houses against officials. Much excitement has been caused by the arrests.

During a parade of the troops at Nazarihariff, Afghanistan, on the 26th December, a Sepoy of the Herat infantry fired at the Ameer, but missed his aim. He was executed on the spot.

The usual signs which precede an eruption are showing themselves at Mount Vesuvius. A new cone, which had been formed on the mountain, has been rent open.

Around the sea walls of Odessa a field of ice seven feet thick has been formed, extending ten miles into the sea.

The Times' list of proprietors furnished to Mr. Parnell's counsel by order of the Scotch Court contains ninety-nine names. It is stated that the press prosecutions are to be renewed in Ireland.

The National League has been collecting clothing for the distressed tenants who were evicted at Falcarragh, and who are to be tried on Tuesday for resistance offered to the evictors.

It is stated that when the commission will begin its sittings, the Times will attempt to continue its old tactics of bringing forward tedious testimony regarding outrages in Ireland. There is some hope, however, that the judges will not permit this course to be taken, but will insist on counsel confining themselves to evidence directly connecting Irish members with crime. This is the course which ought to have been adopted from the beginning.

Mr. Daly, proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph, has been served with three summonses for infractions of the Coercion Act, by publishing articles which the act made unlawful.

One hundred and twenty ejectment decrees have been served on tenants on the Kenmare estate.

Lord Lurgan's tenants, Co. Armagh, resisted eviction on the 12th inst., with boiling water, stones, and pitchforks. Two of the evictors were badly hurt. The priests induced the tenants to surrender, and all who resisted were arrested.

A cyclone passed over Reading, Pa., on the 9th inst. It was the most dreadful calamity that ever befell the city. The first signs of danger were noticed in the appearance of a funnel shaped maelstrom which gathered up everything within reach, casting in all directions whatever was caught in it. Houses and barns were destroyed, crops uprooted and many lives lost. The number killed is estimated at sixty; the wounded at one hundred.

A fearful earthquake shock was distinctly felt in parts of Illinois state about midnight on the 7th inst.

From the Irish Monthly for January.

Afterwards.

"Let us hope that, wherever we go after the last event, we lose sight of the world and those we knew therein. Otherwise there must be more hearts broken in Heaven above than in earth beneath."—Rider Inggard.

Oh, friend beloved, who passed beyond the portal
Wandered no more in this world's weary ways,
Hast thou forgotten, 'midst those shades immortal,
The joys that bound us in this earthly day?

To me it is too sad to think that never
Thy soul replies to my soul's cry for thee,
Thou who, through time and space and distance, ever
Couldst feel my wish and mutely answer me.

And if our spirits by unbounded longing
Triumphant o'er the death in life could meet—
The captive free, the bird let loose, 'tis wronging
To say death severs this communion sweet.

I know that then thine eyes were dim as mine are,
My heart's dark wilderness thou couldst not see,
But oh! I know if mine were clear as thine are,
Love could not waste for human fault in thee.

Perhaps thou grievest there for my transgression;
My sin may give the song a minor tone,
But love immortal in natured procession
Still from thy soul comes forth to seek my own.

If there is joy in Heaven of one repenting,
Sometimes I know that thou art glad for me,
And when the still voice speaks, some ill preventing,
I fain would think the message brought by thee.

Once didst thou tell me that each light word spoken
Would follow him, and every action, born
Fruit of a word or deed, a chain unbroken
Would gather round him on the judgment morn.

And I have watched lest thought of thine, though given
In righteous anger, or indignant pain,
Should mar the light which shines for thee in Heaven,
By waking up to life in me again.

Then earnest thou less for me? In dwelling ever
By Love's eternal source can Love grow less?
Not and thou seest all my weak endeavor,
While strength, like dew, falls from thy tenderness.

Therefore, though far beyond Time's fluttering curtain,
Remembering yet the hope, the fear, the doubt,
Our many wanderings in ways uncertain,
Thou canst not keep thy hand from reaching out.

Thou hast not lost by death, but art grown stronger,
All God's good gifts more perfect grow in thee,
And even the Atonement saveth us no longer
If God the Father frown on memory.

O, friend who loved so well while yet earth's letter
Held thee a prisoner in a house of clay,
Thou seest—knowest—lovest us far better,
Since God's white angel roiled the vision away.

FRANCIS M. SMITH.
LUCAN, ONTARIO.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has been pleased to make the following changes in the missions of his diocese this week: Rev. Thomas Fitzpatrick is transferred from Chesterville to St. Raphael, vacant by the transfer of Rev. Charles J. Duffas to Merrickville; Rev. Michael O'Rourke is transferred from Youngs to Chesterville, as pastor; Rev. J. J. Kelly is transferred from East Cornwall to Youngs, as pastor; Rev. John H. McDougall is transferred from the parish of Napanee and Deseronto and Richmond to Napanee and Deseronto, vacant by the transfer of Rev. John Brennan to Brewster Mills; Rev. Thomas McCarthy, pastor of Read, takes charge honorarily of Richmond congregation, heretofore attached to Napanee; Rev. John Thomas Hogan, pastor of Gananoque, Howe Island and Lansdowne, is transferred to Napanee and Deseronto; Rev. John J. O'Gorman, assistant priest in Belleville, is appointed pastor at Gananoque, Howe Island, and Lansdowne; Rev. Paul A. de Saunha is translated from Brewer's Mills to the charge of the French church, East Cornwall; Rev. James J. Connolly, assistant in Prescott, is appointed assistant to the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, V. G., pastor of Belleville; Rev. T. P. O'Connor, assistant in Perth, is to be assistant of the Rev. John Masterson, pastor of Prescott; and Rev. John McCarthy, assistant of the Rev. P. A. Twohey, in Westport, is to be assistant of the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, pastor of Perth, with special charge of Sharbot Lake and Palmerston.

MARRIAGE AT WINDSOR.

Mr. Wm. Conway, of the post office here, and Miss Emma Stratton, daughter of Robert Stratton, of Hamilton, were united in marriage, Monday, the 7th inst., in St. Alphonsus' Church, Rev. Dean Wagner officiating. The occasion was not notable for any display of show, they being married privately, but it had a feature which added more real splendor to it than if the church were crowded with friends and the aisles were strewn with flowers of the richest kind. The bride, who is an accomplished lady, was on Nov. 24th previous received into the Church at the hands of Rev. Father Heenan, of St. Mary's parish, Hamilton. Miss Emma had been under instructions in the Catholic doctrine for nearly a year and had for a long time previous shown a strong disposition to become a Catholic. Her father, who is a highly respected old gentleman, and a member of the Methodist church, naturally was opposed to the views of his daughter, but she, being of an investigating turn of mind, was not content with the inheritance of the Methodist view nor was she satisfied with Methodism as a means of eternal salvation, but set to work to use the good education which her kind father bestowed upon her, to ferret out the sure road to Heaven.

The result is indeed a pleasing one for us to record. The resolute mind with which she has entered into the Catholic Church, and the unspotted soul which she possessed on receiving the holy sacrament of matrimony, has made the marriage a more happy one than if it were accompanied with the grandest wedding ever held in Windsor. The groom is an exemplary Catholic, and a gentleman of industrious and sober habits, and, as he "bears not the yoke with an unbeliever" in the Church to which he belongs, we can predict for him a happy future. The young couple, after the marriage, went east for a trip. They have our best wishes for a prosperous and happy life. P.