

THE STABAT MATER.

BY HENRY KAVANAGH, MONTREAL.

This is one of the seven great Hymns of the Christian Church—composed by an Italian monk of the Order of St. Francis, in the 13th Century—and revered alike by Catholics and Protestants.

The Latin will be found in the *Usatine Manual*, page 758, with a translation at page 615 written by some person who had more piety than poetry in his composition.

I have endeavored to make a literal translation, though in two or three instances, forced by the necessities of rhyme and measure, I have amplified an idea, but still in accordance with the spirit of the Latin stanza, and as near as possible to the latter. I did not expect to convey the simplicity, sublimity and pathos of the original—but was anxious to do all the justice in my power to a lyric which after the "Dies Irae" is the greatest and most pathetic Hymn that ever was written—and which, 600 years ago, must have been conceived in a monastic cell, and composed at the foot of the Crucifix.

"O quam tristis et afflicta, Fuit illa benedicta Mater Unigeniti!"

Oppressed with woe, the Mother stood In tears beside the blood imbued, On which her Son, with blood imbued, Amidst cruel tortures hung.

In utmost, speechless misery lies Those mangled limbs, and mournful eyes: Her soul—in anguish breathing sighs, The sword of sorrow stung.

What dread affliction was the guest Of her, O Mother, when she stood? What anguish fills the Mother's breast Who bore the Holy One: A-d-mo-ning—hopeless of relief—Be-hind in depth, O solemn grief—The sufferings of her Son.

What man in sympathy sincere—Christ's Virgin mother mourning near, Who would not shed a bitter tear, Such sacrifice to God should be, What human heart, though hard as steel, To which her plight should not appeal; Who would not Mary's dolours feel For Jesus' agony.

She saw the Saviour rudely urged, By rabble bound, by soldiers scourged—That from the people she was near, By His abundant merit; The One Begotten desolate, The last pang of His dying state, Abandoned to the scornful crew, And He gave up His spirit.

Sweet Mother, fount of love divine, O Mother, fount of love divine, In force and compass to be mine, And make me grieve with thee. That while I most devoutly mourn, My heart with love and pain may burn, Consumed as ashes in an urn, That God well pleased may be.

Obtain, Madonna, this request, That in my secret and anxious breast The wounds of Christ may be impressed, Those in His feet, His hands and side, His thorny crown with me divide, The anguish which the Crucified Has suffered for my sake.

Oh! let my tears with thine be blest—For the incarnate Word I lament, And feel the racing anguish rent His Body from His Son. To stand with thee till I expire, Beside the Cross, is my desire; As partner in thy sorrows die Sincerely to console.

Most pure and perfect Virgin born, Whom every angel admires and adorns, Grant favour to me still forlorn, That while I may weep, Christ's sacred passion make me share, As His companion and co-sufferer, The death of the Anointed bear, His wounds in memory keep.

I'd bear their marks, be like Him bruised, His Cross deep in my heart infused, Filled with the Precious Blood that oozed From every wound away. Then, as devout desires attend, Inflamm'd with love, be thou my friend, O Virgin fair, my cause defend Upon the Judgment Day.

May I be strengthened by the loss Of Blood that crimsoned Calvary's moss, And seek protection by its loss, The grace of God be given; That Union which the weak inspires; And grant that with celestial choirs My soul may joyously praise, The Happiness of Heaven.

IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS FORMED THROUGHOUT NEW YORK—AN ADDRESS BY MR. DILLON.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National Land League met at Academy Hall, in Third Avenue, near Twenty-third street, at two o'clock yesterday, with Vice-President Michael Breslin in the chair. John C. Hennessy, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, presented 1,000 printed copies of that instrument, and it was ordered that copies of the same be sent to representative Irishmen in all the wards.

From the secretary of the league a reporter ascertained that branch organizations have been effected—or are in progress of organization—in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards.

Mr. Dillon, the recently elected member of Parliament from Tipperary, visited the committee in secret session, and an adjournment was at once taken, members of the committee being detailed to visit various wards for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Dillon, with President Wallace and others, proceeded to the Temperance Hall, in Varick street, near Canal, for the purpose of forming a branch league in the Fifth Ward.

On their arrival they found about two hundred in the hall awaiting their coming. Their reception was enthusiastic, and after a brief address by President Wallace Mr. Dillon was introduced.

He said that from every side he had been in receipt of news that the Irish Land League is spreading all over the country. He had been called to Boston, and next week he proposed to go there and organize the league in all the leading towns of Massachusetts.

"I hope," said he, "and I believe this organization will be the greatest that the Irish race has ever entered into, and I think it will spread over the whole country. I have been thinking, and I know what you are thinking of. When that struggle commenced for representatives in Parliament I must confess I was anxious, we knew what their object was. We were not surprised to find that 50,000 people were being fed just before the election. Gentlemen, notwithstanding this influence, we have won all around the dial."

The Irish party has won a double battle about twenty-five seats. (Cheers.) We now have a working majority, such as, I believe, will enable us to whip those who have been false to us. (Cheers.) Yes, we can whip them into line. Cork has won the title of the "Rebel City." That rebel city has allowed itself to be represented by the biggest humbug in Ireland; but it has now placed Parnell nearly at the head of the poll, and showed that some good, at last, is coming to Ireland.

Mr. Dillon severely criticized the Mansion House Committee, declaring that it was merely a landholders' national trade association, formed to prove that the landholders were working themselves to skeletons in the interest of the tenants. If justice were done the tenants would not pay rent for two or three years to come. "In my force, the landlords to reduce their rents, they are ruined men. If this does not succeed we will go on and take more extensive measures."

This last declaration of Mr. Dillon was loudly applauded and after he had resumed his seat a branch organization of the league for the Fifth ward was organized.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Belleville has paid \$50,000 in bonds to the Grand Junction Railway.

England is alarmed at the falling off in the American demand for iron.

John's Hotel, Belleville, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$1,500.

John Miller, of Bathurst, N. B., was run over and killed by an intercolonial train.

Teeng Kee Chee, Chinese Ambassador to France, asserts that China is desirous for peace at any cost.

Russia and Portugal will probably combine to expel the Chinese from Macao, calling in Japan to their aid.

The British troops are to withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as the Afghan chiefs shall have elected a friendly Ameer.

Allanburgh, Ont., was started yesterday by a dozen women horse-whipping on the main street a professional wife beater named Smith.

The Agency Russes denies that the Emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria are to meet for the purpose of discussing European affairs.

The entire Channel Squadron has been ordered to cruise to the Azores and thence to Bantary Bay in search of the training ship Atlanta.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers at Halifax have subscribed \$537 in aid of the Irish Relief Fund.

Russia will not consent to restore Kundja under Chinese threats. In case of war, it is feared that foreigners residing in China will be massacred.

The failure of the Newfoundland seal fishery is attributed to the long prevalence of north-east winds on the coast, driving the ice with the seals into the South Atlantic.

THURSDAY.

\$70,000 were the receipts of the North Shore Railway last month.

The Archbishop of Paris protests against the anti-Jesuitical decrees.

There were five females in attendance at the Kingston Medical College yesterday.

Hyman's, shoemakers, London, Ont., are settling satisfactorily with their employers.

The 9th Battalion, Quebec, has been presented with an outfit of musical instruments.

Hon. George Brown has had a relapse, and Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, has been sent for.

Bowie & Co. have secured the second 100 miles of the Canada Pacific Railway for \$140,000.

Prof. Martens says the British representative at Peking is supporting the Russian Charge d'Affaires.

Alderman Starrs, of Ottawa, has been appointed President of the St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society.

A train has arrived at Grand Falls, N.B., from Aroostook, having occupied eight days and a half on the trip.

Government has granted \$10,000, in annual instalments of \$600, to the widow of the late Hon. John Young.

A man named Brennan, arrested in Ottawa, is supposed to have been connected with the late incendiaries.

Typos on the New York Witness have deserted their cases owing to the employment of two colored compositors.

Rumor says Cuban insurgents massacred several hundred Spanish soldiers and officers, while negotiating an amnesty.

H. R. H. Princess Louise has presented the Congregation of Notre Dame, Ottawa, with several beautiful designs, specially procured in England.

An American convicted of manslaughter in Constantinople has been sent to the American jail at Smyrna for two months. The killing was accidental.

William Donnelly, of Lucan fame, has been offered \$5 a night to appear with a dramatic company, and make a speech on the stage at the different small towns in the west.

Otero, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso of Spain, was executed yesterday, notwithstanding the earnest desire of the Queen that his sentence might be commuted.

FRIDAY.

Abdul Rahman Khan is within 60 miles of Cabul.

Cork has confirmed the freedom of the city on Parnell.

Quebec shoe factories are working to their full capacity.

Valuable gold discoveries continue to be made in Nova Scotia.

Canon Ryle has been appointed to the new bishopric of Liverpool.

Hyman & Co., London, have acceded to their workmen's demand.

Lord John Manners and Sir Stafford Northcote have each received the G.C.B.

A Quebec furniture manufacturer is working on an order for South America.

Russia is warned by the domestic press against underrating China's war power.

J. W. Hut, the absconding Halifax insurance agent, has not yet been heard from.

In England 410 Liberals and 255 Conservatives have been returned to Parliament.

The Marlborough Relief Committee has been dissolved, owing to the political changes.

The great Bagot case which has been before the Dublin Courts for a long time has been amicably settled.

A collection will be made in aid of the Irish sufferers on Sunday next in the church of La Madeleine, Paris.

Eddy, of Hull, is building a large storehouse at Chaudiere, adjacent to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE LUCAN INCENDIARY.

TRYING TO REMOVE WITNESSES BY DEATH.

LONDON, Ont., April 16.—The jury again met at 1.30 p.m., when several other witnesses were examined, whose statements in the main agreed with the previous evidence.

The investigation came to a close about four o'clock, when the jury retired, to consider their verdict. At 8 p.m. the jury, having returned into the Court-room, returned a verdict that Michael O'Connor's house was burned on the night of the 18th instant, and that the fire originated in the interior of the kitchen, but are not able to determine whether accidentally or wilfully, but the jury do not believe that the fire was started from the outside of the building.

A great deal of feeling has been exhibited by the respective parties connected with the Donnelly tragedy, as to the result of the verdict, one party wishing to establish the fact that the fire was the work of friends of the Vigilance Committee, and the other, with some show of reason, stating, it was done to create a sympathy in favor of the Donnelly family.

Neither of these theories would appear to have any good foundation to rest upon, as shown by the verdict.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Charles Winchester, advocate, died at his residence in Aberdeen on March 28th, in his hundredth year. The deceased gentleman, who was a graduate of Aberdeen University, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in 1807, and for many years carried on an extensive practice in Aberdeen. He was the author of many pamphlets, and in his latter years devoted his time wholly to the study of literature. He published, in particular, a pamphlet regarding the return of the Jews, in which he strove to prove that the English nation was composed of the lost tribes of Israel, and the greatest literary effort of his life was the publication of a translation from the French of the Chevalier Johnstone's account of the invasion of Prince Charles Edward.

During the month of March there has been considerable activity in the launching of vessels from the building yards on the Clyde, and the departments engaged in the later stages of ship construction have been fairly well employed. The amount of tonnage completed all over the river amounted to 17,567 tons, and though this falls short of the returns for some of the preceding periods, it is nevertheless a satisfactory amount of work. The vessels launched comprised 11 screw steamers, 1 paddle steamer, 1 tug, 1 war vessel, 1 iron sailing ship, 1 yacht, 1 ferry boat, and a schooner—total, 18 vessels. The value of these figures will be seen by comparing them with those for the corresponding month in former years. In February last the returns amounted to 15,874 tons; in March, 1878, to 27,850 tons; in March, 1877, to 15,570 tons; in March, 1876, to 10,800 tons; in March, 1875, to 15,500 tons; and in March, 1874, they amounted to 32,000 tons. The position of the trade is in precisely the same position as it was at the date of last report. The amount of work on hand is large, inquiries are pretty numerous, and orders are being secured. A considerable amount of new tonnage was booked during the past month, and the trade is in a fairly healthy state.

A Scotch artist, Mr. W. A. Donnelly, of Milton, Dumbartonshire, has just had the honor of submitting to the Prince of Wales a picture which he was commissioned by His Royal Highness to paint in commemoration of the royal visit which was paid to Hamilton Palace at the beginning of 1878. The picture, which is called "A Hunting Party at Hamilton Palace," was mentioned in the *Courier Circular* of Saturday. It is a water-color drawing, executed in pre-Raphaelite style, and is said to be much appreciated by the Prince and Princess of Wales, as well as by other members of the Royal Family who have called to see it at Marlborough House. The hunting party includes the Prince of Wales, the late Prince Louis Napoleon, and the Crown Prince of Austria. The Prince is accompanied by Colonel Teessdale, as the equestrian, and attended by Mr. McDonald, the head game-keeper, and Peter, the gillie of the late Prince Consort. Among the rest of the party one easily recognizes the Duke of Manchester, Lord Mandeville, and Dr. Montagu Guest, as well as the Duke of Hamilton himself, who, unlike the rest of the party, is mounted. The Austrian Prince has a number of his suite with him, and also an attendant, whose brigand hat and general Hungarian attire make him stand out as a picturesque object.—*Glasgow Herald*.

A meeting in connection with the Glasgow Association of the Educational Institute of Scotland was held on Wednesday, 31st March, in the City Public School. There was a good attendance. Mr. Thomas Morrison, who occupied the chair, explained at the outset that it was not a formal meeting of the institute, but was held in virtue of the resolution come to at a meeting of the special committee held on the 23d inst., to determine what action should be taken by the teachers in view of the election. It was then unanimously agreed that they should abstain as an association from taking any political action in the matter at all. It was also agreed that an intimation should be sent to the secretaries of all the various local associations requesting them to ascertain from the members their views on two points only. He thought that these were exceedingly moderate demands, and that nobody could complain of them bringing undue pressure on the candidates when they limited themselves to these two points. The questions referred to by the chairman at yesterday's meeting are fully brought out in the following replies from several of the candidates. The first is from Sir James Bain.—(1) I am in favour of protecting teachers against arbitrary and capricious dismissal by granting them the right of appeal to some competent tribunal; (2) I will support a proposal to give the teacher the right of being heard in his own defence before being deprived of what virtually constitutes his title to be employed in any public school. Dr. Cameron also replied by letter, in which he stated (1) that he would be glad to support any well-considered proposal by which teachers might be protected from arbitrary or capricious treatment; and (2) that he quite agreed that teachers had a legal grievance against the department in regard to the manner in which certificates were suspended and withdrawn, and would be happy to lend any assistance in his power towards the adoption of such a system as would inspire teachers with confidence in its decisions. Mr. Pearce expressed himself, though not in writing, as strongly as the writers of these two letters in favour of their demands. Mr. Middleton also goes in with them in regard to these two points. They have not as yet received any word from Mr. Anderson, although he has been written to twice. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

The Oldest Sovereign in Europe. The Emperor William, of Germany, now by far the oldest sovereign in Europe, certainly deserves the celebration which his birthday has just received. For a man who was born before the close of the last century, who fought at Waterloo, bore all the fatigues of Government for years before his coronation in 1811; and so lately received a severe wound from an assassin's bullet, to be still hale and active, is a phenomenon worth noting. It is not, however, without parallel. His famous predecessor, Frederick the Great, was on horseback for hours daily when over 70, and would probably have lived at least ten years longer, but for his imprudent exposure to drenching rain at a Silesian review. The Russian Marshal, Kamenskoi, was past 80 when he faced Napoleon on the Polish frontier in 1707. The Hindu Sultan, Hyder Ali, when, close upon 90, marched across the whole breadth of Central India, and defeated two British armies in succession. Blucher's hair was snow white when the French cuirassiers rode over him at Ligny; and Count von Moltke, who planned the campaign of 1870, and faced his fatigues better than many a younger man; is almost as old as his master.

We call attention to the piece of poetry in another column, headed "Corie Salutat, Brin," being one of the most beautiful, elegant and choice specimens of blank verse which has ever appeared in a Canadian newspaper.

GENERAL NEWS.

Last November an old merchant, on sending his nephew to study law at Paris, presented him with an old copy of the code, with the remark, "I will come to see you in March, and if you have been diligent I will make you a handsome present. At the appointed time the old gentleman was on hand. "Well, my boy," said he, "have you worked hard?" "Oh, yes," answers the nephew confidently. "In that case you have already got your reward." "I don't know what you mean, uncle." "I had me the code, my boy." He opens the volumes, and between the first two leaves finds a five hundred franc note, which he had intended for his nephew, but which he forthwith put into his own pocket.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe tells his constituents, the University of London, that the Tories have fairly worn out their old principles. Almost all the exclusive and invidious inequalities in which their soul delighted are gone. The proscription of Non-conformists, Catholics, and Jews; rotten boroughs, close corporations, laws for creating artificial game, the Irish Church, are no more. In the reduction of the franchise the Tories outdid the Liberals. Their vocation as Tories is gone. Nothing remains for them but the attempt, which they are now making, to gain for themselves a new position by stimulating the vanity of the people to incessant interference and rivalry with the other powers of Europe, from which nothing can be gained, and by which almost everything may be lost.

It would very much surprise people if they were told how many things the Queen could do without consulting Parliament; and it certainly has so proved, for when the Queen abolished purchase in the army by an act of prerogative (after the Lords had rejected the bill for not doing so), there was a great and general astonishment. But this is nothing to what the Queen can, by law, do without consulting Parliament; not to mention other things, she could dismiss the army; she could dismiss all the officers, from the General Commanding-in-Chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors, too, she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall, and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. She could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a "university"; she could dismiss most of the civil servants; she could pardon all offenders.—*Walter Bagehot*.

Ireland, recently bought prominently before the public on account of the terrible affliction her people have been passing through, has had more names than a Spanish princess—Cesar called for Hibernia; Orpheus, Aristotele, Claudian and others, Jernia; Junival and Melia; Javerna; Eustatius; Vernia; Diodorus; Iria; Plutarch; Oxygia; Arviculus; the Holy Island; Jocolyn; the Island of Saints; Bede; Scotia; the English; Gauls; Italians and Spaniards; Ireland or Irlanda; the Irish themselves Eri, Erin and many other names. In her present state it is mournful to compare her with the description given in Spencer's "View of Ireland," an old and rare volume:—"And sure it is yet a most beautiful and sweet country, as is under heaven, being stord throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish, abundantly sprinkled with many sweet islands and goodly lakes, like little inland seas, that will carry even ships upon their waters; adorned with goodly woods even fitted for building houses and ships, so commodiously, as that if some princes in the world had them, they would soon be lords of all these seas and ere long of the world; also full of good ports and harbors opening upon England, inviting us to see what commodities that country can afford; beside the soil itself most fertile, fit to yield all kinds of fruit that shall be committed thereto. And, lastly, the heavens most milde and temperate, though somewhat more moist than the parts toward the West." What a change has two or three centuries of British rule brought about!—*New Haven Statesman*.

Among the astonishing charges brought against the Jesuits is one which must fill all the upholders of the unity of society with horror. It is this:—That the pupil of the Jesuit contracts that disagreeable expression of countenance which is so striking in many followers of Loyola. This assertion the Jesuits view their reflections in the mirror with alarm. No wonder the French Radicals have been so persistent! The truth has come out at last—the Jesuits are good teachers, they keep their pupils out of mischief, the followers of M. de Freycinet admit all that—but the Radicals do not like the expression of their eyes! It will be remembered that in Dickens' novel of "Our Mutual Friend," the stately Mrs. Wilfer found fault with the innocent Mrs. Boffin for much the same reason. This is the wolf and lamb over again; but it seems almost incredible that a phrase such as we have quoted should have appeared in a New York daily. There may perhaps exist in some far-off hamlet in New England forgotten by civilization, a man who imagines that Catholics are diabolical beings with hidden horns and hoofs, but it is surprising to find a New York paper entreprising enough to import him into its office. It is, according to this announcement, zeal for the appearance of this announcement that takes the Radicals persecute the Jesuits with such ferocity. This is a new view of the educational question, and which cannot fail to strike an enlightened public. "They," pursues the same writer, "are patient, persevering, and bring out to the utmost the special quality by which the pupil is most likely to attain prominence. Classics, natural history, mathematics, music, art—nothing is neglected by them." But, nevertheless, the fastidious Radicals do not like their looks; therefore the Jesuits must go. The novelist has been wont to represent the Jesuits as very fascinating persons, elegant, accomplished, and too good looking, but it seems that these rose colored views are all wrong. The Jesuits and their pupils possess a certain *jense suis* quality which demands their expulsion from France.—*Catholic Review*.

Varieties.

A discharged servant is entirely out of place. He is a first-rate collector who can, upon occasion, collect his wits.

No kissing by telephone for us. We prefer to take the electricity direct from the battery.

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says the poet. Yes, and our neighbours lie about us when we grow up.

This is the latest for wedding invitations in Boston.—"Come around and see us capture a mother-in-law, at eight o'clock, sharp."

"What does that look like?" asked farmer holding out his brawny hand. "That," replied his friend, "looks as though you were out of soap."

It is easy enough to find plenty of men who think the world owes them a living, but hard to find a chap who is willing to own up, that he has collected the debt in full.

Sydney Smyth used to say that the common practice of the clergy, in his day, was to endeavour to draw sin out of men as Eve was drawn from Adam's side, by casting them into a deep sleep.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholic population of India is 1,078,102, mostly natives.

Senator Hurd of Ohio, is a Catholic, very rich and one of the best constitution lawyers in the country.

Mrs. Tyler, the widow of the ex-President, is now living quietly at Georgetown. She is a devout Roman Catholic.

Lord Courtney, son of the Duke of Devonshire, has been received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Manning. He then went to Rome, and was presented by His Eminence to the Holy Father.

HANSON'S GIRT.—The Rev. Father McCarthy was presented on Easter morning with the very handsome sum of \$470, exclusive of the country chapel. This generous presentation is certainly most creditable to the Catholics of Brockville, and speaks volumes for their devotion to their priests.—*Cow*.

A despatch to the *Chicago Tribune* of last Sunday.—Among the marriages soon to occur in this city will be that of C. W. Nash, son of the banker, and Miss Samuels, an accomplished young lady well known in society circles. The bride elect was reared in the Protestant faith, but recently joined the Catholic Church, of which Mr. Nash is a member.

Vicar Gen. Doane, of the Diocese of Newark, has been made a "prelate" with the title of "Monsignor" by the Holy Father. Mgr. Doane comes of one of the three or four American families in which ecclesiastical distinction seems to be hereditary. His father was the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and his brother is the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany.

It is reported that Monsignor Capel is about to leave England for the United States, Cardinal McCloskey having offered him a theological professorship in the Ecclesiastical College, New York. The London correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* says that his difficulties were caused by miscalculations of the success of the Catholic College at Kington, an enterprise which he pursued with too much zeal. "The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Gainsboro, and others, offered to pay off Monsignor Capel's liabilities, but he refused the offer.

The mission of the Marquis de Ripon to this country, when he negotiated the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is the most prominent incident in his career as a statesman. It required no small courage to own, as he then did, that his country had committed a wrong, and should make reparation for it, and he was fiercely attacked by Disraeli and the *Jingoes*, but his own party gave him a step in the peerage. His change to the Roman Catholic Church from being the Grand Master of the Freemasons at first injured him politically, but he is even more liberal than before, and goes to the full length on the now great issue—the land question.

A HAPPY RETORT.—Small wits, who seek to make themselves happy at the expense of the clergy, are sometimes well come up with, as in the case of the merchant's clerk travelling in a rail car with a clerical gentleman, who had given no occasion to be impertinent. But the conceited youngster thought to show his wit by asking, "Does your reverence know the difference between a priest and an ass?" "No I don't," returned the priest. "Why," said the young man, "one carries a cross on his breast, the other a cross on his back." "And now," said the priest, "do you know the difference between a conceited young man and an ass?" "No, I do not, I am sure," said the youth. "Neither do I," said the priest. And the applause of the passengers sealed most thoroughly the retort and the rebuke.

The Holy Father received last Sunday a deputation from Perugia, who had come to Rome to assist at the consecration of their new bishop, Mgr. Foschi, which took place at San Carlo in the Corso, Cardinal Howard being delegated by the Pope to perform that office in His Holiness's stead. His eminence, before commencing the ceremony read a letter in Latin, written by the Holy Father, investing him with that duty, which His Holiness graciously said he regretted exceedingly not being able to perform himself, on account of the advice of his physicians, who have recommended him to keep as quiet as possible. Mgr. Foschi, of Perugia, is a great favorite with the Pope, under whom, when bishop, he lived during several years. A great many English visitors and residents assisted at the ceremony of consecration, after which Cardinal Howard gave the customary reception.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*, March 25.

With regard to the Society of Jesus, the following decree has been issued.—"The Government considering that further tolerance cannot be extended to a society against which the national sentiment has declared itself on different occasions, and again quite recently, deeming that it would be neither fitting nor dignified to allow the society to seek for an official authorization which would assuredly be refused, having in view the original law of 1802 and other laws still in force, and, lastly, being at the same time desirous to avoid imparting to the execution of those laws the appearance of individual measures of persecution, have resolved that the said association shall be dissolved, and the establishments occupied by the members shall be closed and vacated within a period of three months, a term which may be prolonged until August 31st, 1880, in the case of educational establishments attached to the society."

Dr. Manning, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, left London for Rome, and it is said that he will not return until a long-pending conflict with the Jesuit Order is finally settled by the Sovereign Pontiff. Cardinal Manning demands that the Jesuit Fathers and all their organization shall be placed under his supreme control as far as regards their ecclesiastical action within the metropolitan diocese. At present they neither owe or pay him allegiance, and his Eminence cannot in any degree interfere with their ministrations, teaching, erection of chapels, or foundation of scholastic establishments. Outside London the Jesuit Fathers act equally independent of the provincial Catholic hierarchy, and several of the bishops are in "unison" with the Cardinal's views. The Rev. George Porter, president of the Maurea College, headquarters of the Jesuit training Department at Rochampton, has been for several months located in Rome watching the course of events before the ecclesiastical tribunals in connection with the attempt to subjugate the order, and he will be joined in a few days by the Superior of the Jesuits, who resents Cardinal Manning's interference, and has made a strong representation on the subject to the Papal authority. The quarrel is an exciting one as it stands. The Jesuits are wealthy and influential, but the ascetic Cardinal holds that all orders of the Catholic clergy within his territory must be entirely subject to his supreme jurisdiction.

NO LANDS NOR HOMES HAVE THEY.

Oh, Ireland, my own loved land! When will thy sorrows cease? When will thy people's cries hand their iron grip release?

Thy sons and daughters ever exile. Though they stay, And labor 'neath their native stars, No lands nor homes have they.

Proud strangers hold our lands; our homesteads but for a day; A longing wild; a longing home, When will our small boarding school, From scenes, and friends, and all we loved, Poor wanderers friends, are we.

DENNIS B. GALLAGHER.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

We heard a great deal during the late session of Parliament about the educational wants of the Irish Catholics. Something was done to satisfy their claims, and much more will be demanded of a Liberal Ministry. On the other hand, little has been said about the means of instruction enjoyed by Catholics in England, for the reason, probably, that they have shown themselves quite able to manage their own affairs without the aid of Government endowment.

The rapid growth of the Catholic element in the British population is scarcely appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. We do not now refer to the numerous conversions among the higher and middle classes of Englishmen which have taken place within the past half century. From intellectual and social points of view, these constitute substantial gains, but they are not comparable for a moment in numerical importance with the accessions from Ireland. The tide of emigration which set across the channel at the date of the Irish famine has never been arrested, and the number of Irishmen now resident in England is computed at 2,000,000. Most of these emigrants on their arrival in English seaports were totally uneducated, and unfit for any but the rudest forms of labor. They have undergone, however, a marked change in this respect. Through the efforts of the Catholic Church and the zealous co-operation of their English co-religionists, they have been provided with educational opportunities of surprising scope and quality. From the primary school to the university, every grade of instruction is now open to the son of Irish emigrants in England.

According to statistics published by Cardinal Manning, there were a year ago in England and Wales some 700 Catholic primary schools, employing upward of 1,700 adult instructors and nearly 2,000 pupil teachers. The number of children upon the registers was 191,000, and there was accommodation for 35,000 more. The value of the education given in these institutions has been tested by the reports of Government inspectors, and by the amount of the grants which they, in common with other denominational establishments receive from the Government in proportion to the results of official examinations. The result is that they bear favorable comparison with any other primary schools in the country, and the fruits of the system are seen in the signal advance of the Irish