

emetry, chapel, &c., by Meyer (at the sole expense of ——— Knight, Esq., of Chelsea). Acton—Conventual chapel by Scoles. Deptford—Church of the Assumption. Poitsea—Ryde, St Mary's church, presbytery and school, by J. Hansom (at the sole expense of the Lady Clare.) Shrewsbury—Salop church (at the sole expense of the noble Earl of that name). Cheadle—Staffs, St Giles's Church (at the sole cost of the same munificent nobleman), by Pugin, Blackmore, Worcester—SS Mary and Alphonsus' church and monastery, by C. Hansom (at the sole cost of A. Gandolph, Esq., of London). Great Marlow, Bucks—church to be erected at the sole expense of C. Scott Murray, Esq., M.P. Lynn, Norfolk—St Mary's church, by Pugin. Prior Park, Bath—St Mary's Colleg. church by Scoles. New Mills, Cheshire—St Mary's church, by Weightman and Hadfield. Blackbrook, Lancashire—Our Lady church (at the sole expense of Miss Orrell), by Weightman and Hadfield. Crosby, Lancashire—St Mary's church (at the sole expense of W. Blundell, Esq., Crosby Hall), by Weightman and Hadfield. Kirkham (the Willows)—Holy Cross church (at the cost of the Rev T. Sherburne), by Pugin. Liverpool—Three Churches: St. Mary's by Pugin; St. Anne's, by C. Hansom; St. Francis Xavier's, by Scoles. Salford, Manchester—Saint John the Evangelist church, &c., by Weightman and Hadfield. Woolton, near Liverpool—Convent, &c., Asylum of the Good Shepherd, by Scoles. Dewsbury, Yorkshire—New Church, by Weightman and Hadfield. Market Weighton, Yorkshire—Monastery of the Holy Trinity, by Weightman and Hadfield, Ushaw, Durham—St Cuthbert's College church, by Pugin. Pontypool and Coedrange, Monmouthshire—New churches, by Scoles. Merthyr Tidvill and Swansea, Glamorganshire—Churches by Scoles, and many others of which the writer has not been able to obtain information. See how much private influence is effecting; how little public zeal!

Increase of Catholicity in England and Wales during the last ten years:—In 1835 there were 4 bishops, 411 priests, 411 chapels, 6 colleges, 18 convents. Since which time there has been an increase of 4 bishops, 222 priests, 91 churches and chapels, 6 colleges, 3 monasteries, 14 convents. "Veritas magna est et prevalebit." Truth is great, and will prevail.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

#### CONVERSION OF DE RANCE, ABBOT OF LA TRAPPE.

The precise circumstances of De Rance's conversion are not correctly known. Some of his biographers, perhaps the most trustworthy, ascribed it to the natural working of his own mind, directed

and sanctified by a special grace, without which it could do nothing; but occasioned, it is said, by his providential escape from those dangers to which he had been sometimes exposed. One of these we have just now alluded to; another occurred while he was one day on a shooting excursion. The conversation between him and his only companion was of that irreligious nature then fashionable in many circles of the capital; and the abbe, so far from opposing the principles in vogue, was expressing his concurrence in them; and some even go so far as to say, that with him the subject originated, when a shot was heard from a neighbouring copse, and De Rance was struck in the side by the ball of some rival sportsman. On examination it was found flattened against the steel buckle of his shooting-bag. So slight was the thing that preserved him from a sudden and unprovided death. What would have become of him, had he thus unexpectedly been called before the judgment seat of God? In this reflection, so natural in the circumstances, we may discover, it is said, the germ of his reformation, and the immediate occasion of his repentance. But this is too homely a way to account for a great man's conversion; and accordingly, we find that romance has come to lend her aid, and by filling up the details, has contributed to give a beauty and interest to the narrative. And though we have called it by the name of romance, we know not but we may be bearing false witness, or uttering a malicious insinuation against the facts of history; for it has often happened, that history has outstripped romance in the wildness of its narrations. It is said that after the circumstance just related, he was returning to the residence of the Duchess of Montbazou, whom he had not seen for some days, having been absent in the country on the shooting excursion during which it occurred. It was late in the evening, and he was sad and thoughtful. When he came to the door he found it closed, and apparently deserted by all its inmates. Surprised and alarmed, he went round to a postern, through which he had often before got admittance, and tied his horse to a post. The servants knowing his attachment to their mistress, were unwilling to tell him what had taken place, and he ascended a small private stair that led to the apartments of the lady. On the top was a small chamber—half library, half dressing room,—where she was wont to see her most friendly visitors, and where De Rance now wished to give her an agreeable surprise. He tapped softly at the door, and hearing no sound, he opened it slowly and went in. She was there indeed, it was in her coffin. She had been carried away by the small-pox after a short illness, and the horror of the dreadful contagion was such, that neither friend nor attendant would keep her company.