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Catholic Record. UNDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1885.

VICTOR HUGO.

We cited last week from the Catholic Review a paragraph concerning the late Victor Hugo, that deserves more than paming notice. It states the case of the d poet with a fulness, accuracy and pithiness that stand in marked contrast to the fulsome adulations heaped on the dead man by the anti-Christian press the world over. "As a man lives so shall he die," said the Review. How often within the last few years, especially, have not these words been addy verified in the case of many Frenchmen illustrious in arms, literature and politics. As they lived so did they die. There was nothing indeed so reconable, as the Review points out, than that the Cardinal Archbishop of out, than that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in the exercise of his ministry of peace and reconciliation, should approach the death-bed of one of his flock, who though baptized and educated a Catholic. rejected in his "hour of pride" the faith and obedience of his baptism. It could hardly, however, be expected that the law just laid down, that as a man lived so hould be die, would be reversed even in the case of a post and writer of Victor Hugo's standing, merit, and fame. There was a "friend" in the person of the poet's son in-law, Lockroy, who stood by the bed-side, to return to the Archbishop's message of fatherly care and friendship, the words that must have frozen even on his lips : "Victor Hugo needs no priest." What Victor Hugo himself might have said to the Cardinal when the latter's

on to the hi sounding title they gave themselves—La Jones Frence. Throughout the reign of Louis Phillipe, Victor Hugo enjoyed the most widespread popularity. The citisen-king, dreading his influence, sought to con-Ring, dreading his influence, sought to con-eillate him by naming him an officer of the Legion of Honor, and later on (1845) a peer of France. After the downfall of the King in 1848, Victor Hugo was elected from the city of Paris to both the consti-

tuent and legislative assemblies. In these bodies he allied himself with the extreme democratic wing, and his outspoken profession of preference for a republican form of government for France, drew upon him, with other mem-bers of the extreme left, the penalty of exile at the hands of Louis Napoleon.

bers of the extreme left, the penalty of exile at the hands of Louis Napoleon. Having taken up his residence on the laland of Jersey, he, in 1852, bitterly as-salled the ruler of France in a pamphlet remarkable for its ability and severity, entitled, Napoleon le Petit. This pamphlet produced a profound sensation. The next year came Les Chatiments, a series of poems of the same character as that famous brochure. These poems, written with force and spirit, had a wide circulation and produced much effect on the public mind. In 1862 appeared Les Miserables, in which some vital social questions were discussed after Hugo's strained, affected and erratic manner. In 1870, on the setablishment of the republic, the exile returned to France, where he resided till his death. His writings give proof of mar-te and power of description being almost

his death. His writings give proof of mar-vellous ability, his command of language and power of description being almost unrivalled. Many of his productions are, however, marred by extravagance, both in form and substance, by an affected triviality of imagery and harshness of versification. With all his merits and all his fame it is not likely that the name and memory of the poet will long be cherished even by any large section of his countrymen. At no time of his life was he more popular than Gambetta. Yet how few men think of the latter or speak of him with reverence ? The man who lends the influence of great talents to evil is certain not to be remembered with affection or gratitude by the people who, when the "pell of his presence hath departed, learn to see the error of following the dic tates of men, without regard for virtue, honor or true patriotism.

A DESERVING WORK.

There are few, if any, of our readers in the eastern portion of Outario and in the Province of Quebec who have not heard of the Rev. Father Molloy, of Ottawa. Father Molloy has taken a deep and earnest part in the struggle spainst intemperance. He has also made it his study and purpose to relieve the lowly and the needy. Some years ago he established, with the full approval of his Ordinary, two houses-the one called the House of Compassion, the other the House message reached him, if it ever did, must remain a profound secret. He had, and destitute poor, of both secret. The remain a protound secret. He had, and destitute poor, of both serves. The however, lived without a priest, and, rav. gentleman has himself, through the in the natural order of things, should die without one. He had deliberately aban. enabled to support these two houses. doned the faith in which he was born, and The amount of good he has done is to doned the faith in which he was born, and in which he had spent the happiest days of his life. Not only that, he lent the weight of his talents and the influence of his brilliant though erratic productions to the dechristianization of his countrymen.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

and improvement of manners ; the sencti-fier of the sex ; the way of moderty ; the source of chastity ; the peace of families, and grown of friendahip." Quea.-What says the blessed Giles on the subject ? That "it is an honor to the body,

chastity ! how beautiful-ful art thou. Such is thy dig-selence that fools cannot com-

3 and

prehend it." Ques_What does Casson say ? Ang.-"Of all the attacks we are subject to in life, the most dangerous are those against chastity. We are always obliged to be on our guard ; let no one trust to his own strength." is own strength," Ques.-What is the best way to avoid ne against virginity? Ans.-To fly all dangerous occasions,

ALCOMPANY, &C., &C. URITY ENSURES FOR THOSE WHO PRAC-TISE IT THE SPECIAL PROTECTION OF MARY, THE MOST HOLY MOTHER

vent it.

It will thus be seen that better

reading, within so brief a com-pass as Father Molloy's little books, it were very hard indeed to find. We trust that those of our readers who can afford it will forward to Father Molloy, at the Episcopal residence, Ottawa, some little help for his good work. They may feel assured that it will be expended to the very best advantage for the relief and protection of the suffering poor of Christ.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

Once more has the Holy See shown its deep regard and affection for the Irish people. A telegram received in Dublin on May 26, from Rome, says that word had just been received announcing the appointment of the Very Reverend Dr. William Walsh, the president of Maynooth College, to the Archiepiscopal throne of the Irish capital. This appointment proves beyond question, as it has well een said, the futility of English wiles and of Errington's efforts. It likewise proves that the Irish Bishops now in Rome be coaxed or intimidated. The Holy Father having regard to the fact that the canons and parish priests had voted Dr. Walsh "most worthy" to permanently fill the metropolitan see of Dublin, has, according to this announcement, ratified their selection. The honor belongs to Dr. Walsh of having received the largest number of votes ever cut for an Archbishop of Dublin.

Archbishop: "Dr. Walsh is in his 44th year. He is on terms of intimacy with every bishop in Ireland, and such is the opinion euter-tained of his learning and prudence in the management of ecclesiastical affairs that it is well known that he is familiarly consul-ted by many of the prelates upon matrix is well known that he is familiarly consul-ted by many of the prelates upon matters of difficulty and delicacy. Nor is his learning purely ecclesiastical. He is thor-oughly a man of the day, well acquainted oughly a man of the day, well acquainted with the problems which the votaries of modern science love to fling out in every department, and keenly alive to the neces-sity that the clergy shall be abreast of the difficulties of the hour in order to defent the sacred mission with which they are entrusted. He is familiar with more than one continental lawyance keens binds entrusted. He is familiar with more than one continental language, keeps himself an courant of the contemporary periodical literature, and is careful that he shall not fall behind in the knowledge of every-thing with which an earnest priest, re-sponsible for the thorough training of the future priests of Ireland, ought to be ac-quainted. A president of Maynooth is not a person who comes much before the public eye. But it is no secret that Dr. Walsh is as popular to-day with his pro-fessors and students as he was twenty years ago, when a student himself. He has a clear head, quick aprehension, firm gra-p of any subject he takes in hand, and a steady purpose. He enjoys in the highest degree the respect and esteem of all who know him intim-ately, and naturally so, for his cheer-ful and genial disposition, his unfailing good temper, his great consideration for others, and the gentleness and affability which cheracterize his intercourse with all. He is an admirable man of business, masters with singular rapidity the details of complicated mature is only the details ne continental language, keeps himself

the success white tion of land reform a marked degree to attended the cause ch Dillon Davitt and Pa ause ch The Pontificate of Leo XIII. has already

been made glorious by his foreeight and far-reaching policy of conciliation. We may venture, however, to say that no act of his is more calculated to win for him of his is more calculated to win for his universal gratitude than his appointment to the See of Dublin of the saintly, the

learned and revered Dr. Walsh. learned and revered Dr. Walsh. The Irish people will now be more and more convinced of the kindly regard and fatherly affection entertained for them by the Sovereign Pontiff. If any thing were wanting to bind Ireland more closely to the Holy See, the appointment of the illustrious president of Maynooth college supplies the defect. Any nomination made by the Holy Father would have been gladly received by the Irish nation The

been gladly received by the Irish nation, but that of Dr. Walsh is to Irishmen specially gratifying for the reason, amongst others, that every effort was put forth by the British government to pre-

HOME RULE

When Mr. Parnell assumed the leader-

ship of the Irish party the prospect of success was for him a gloomy one. He placed, however, the fullest confidence in the people whose interests he sought to advance and whose claims he never failed to promote. His leadership has proved a brilliant success. He has shown himself possessed of the foresight and perseverance becoming his excited position. What must now be his gratification to perceive that the claim of the Irish people to the right of self-government is openly and indubitably admitted by leading English statesmen. In a late speech Lord Randolph Churchill declared that when a time of popular disorder had passed the government was bound to return to and rely on the ordinary law. There was, he said, reason to believe that reland was now marvellously free from

crime. Politics, he thought, would always in that country be turbulent, owing to differences of race and religion, but there

was at present nothing abnormal in the ondition of the country. The removal of the Crimes Act during the short period. before the election would, he claimed drive the Irish people to support Mr. Parnell and Home Rale, showing that the government must possess evidence that the boasted policy of coercion has failed of its object and that there exists a latent pirit of treason in the hearts of the Irish people, ready at any moment to break ont. It is actually stated that there is no reaproves that the Irish Bishops now in Rome truly represent Irish feeling. England put forth her every effort and exerted all her influence to prevent the appointment fully fifty Radicals have pledged themselves in the same direction. There i therefore little room to doubt that if a renewal of the Crimes Act be finally decided upon by any British adminis tration, it must be presented in a very attenuated form. No higher compliment could be paid the leadership of Mr. Parnell than the unqualified admission of British statesmen of the justice and expediency of granting the Irish people some form of Home Rule. The very From a contemporary we glean the fol-

mention of this term was some years ago lowing particulars concerning the new enough to excite the contempt, if not in-

vy lover in military fame and We trust, that next time he may be ortunate, although we must confess a strong dislike to the policy of the British Government in its efforts to obliterate the self-government of even distant peoples and so called barbarous nations,

A FRAUD AND A SNARE.

ondent of the Boston Pilot, writ A correct ing from Dublin, says that since the period of the Crimean war England has unjustly taken out of Ireland by means of the systematic raising of duties the enormous sum of £75,000,000. He further adds that by the Act of Union Ireland was to be

exempted from the Income Tax and she was to have her separate financial system. Her exchequer has long since been fused with that of England, and we have regularly paid income tax since Mr. Gladstone ever began to make budgets. In there any need to hant up fresh evidences of a deliberate design on the part of England to render us powerless by pauperiz

of a denberate design on the part of Eng-land to render us powerless by pauperiz-ing us, and to depopulate by making the country not worth living in f "Then the Orimes Act. This is the weapon by which it is sought to finally crush out all power of effectual resistence, and enable the landlord classes to do their part of the plundering in ease and secur-ity. It does not matter two straws to the advocates of despotism that there is not the slightest shadow of an excuse for the re-enactment of this English gag. To make assurance doubly sure they would insist upon its retention in the hands of Earl Spencer. The one piece of tyranny is a necessary concomitant of the other. Each must work in different ways, but with the one object, like two sets of engineers boring a big tunnel. In the pre-sence of these vast and deep-laid schemes, now palpably disclosing themselves, like the opening of powerfal masked batteries for our slow, yet certain destruction, it is impossible to give an idea of the feeling of despair with which our people behold the prospects of a war with Russis vanishing into thin sit. That possibility afforded a bright gleam of hops. Now we see that our wily old enemy would rather lick the ground beneath the feet of her Muscovite enemy than loosen the grip on us." The Act of Union having been framed in the interests of Britain, and not of Ire-land has a rank and in the interest of the site in the

in the interests of Britain, and not of Ireland, has ever been interpreted from the English standpoint. The hollowness of the Union has, however, been long since exposed, and is to-day understood throughout the civilized world. It is only a question of time when this Union shall be dissolved, and this fraud and snare cease to offend the public gaze by its unsightly existence.

DEAN WAGNER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Our readers will notice with pleasur our very full report of Dean Wagner's Silver Jubilee on the 3rd inst. The rev. gentleman was on this happy occasion made the recipient of every mark of affectionate regard from his brethren of the clergy and from the faithful people in whose midst he has so long and so successfully labored. The celebration of this Silver Jubilee was in all respects a credit to those who had its manage in charge and a source of legitimate gratification to the whole diocese of London honored in the person of one of its leading priests.

DOWNFALL OF GLADSTONE.

UNE 13 1885

dition, bear any longer with Castle rule administered by a man who had made himself odious through a wanton made numeric output through a wanton and persistent disregard of every dictate of right and every principle of justice. But the warnings came in vain—and this rude awakening has been the result. We have little doubt that Mr. Gladstone will remain in office till the result of the gen-eral elections is made known. But, just as when in 1874, he went to the people under the shadow of his defeat on the Irish university question, so he will now appeal to the constituencies under a cloud that first loomed across the Chan nel but now dark . ens the whole horizon of British politics

DEATH OF MGR. BOURGET.

The death of Mgr. Bourget, on the 8th The death of aigr. bourges, on the orn inst, removes one of the leading figures and brightest ornaments from the Church of Canada. This venerated pre. late, who had long passed the allotted three-score-and-ten had, at the time of his death, spent nearly fifty years in the his desth, spent nearly hisy yours in the Christian episcopate. He was consecre ted Bishop of Telmessa, i. p. i. on the 25th of July, 1837, with the right of sue. ession to the see of Montreal, which he ascended on April 23rd, 1840. For six and thirty years he ruled over the diocese of Montreal with a wisdom, beneficence and success of which its glorious monuments are the lasting witnesses. Nowhere on the American continent did religion make a more steady and more gratifying progress. Churches, schools, and religious houses of every character that Catholic charity could suggest or Catholic zeal construct everywhere sprang up under the observant eye and generous encouragement of this good bishop. Nor was his facile pen over idle when the enemy threat. ened the fold of Christ. In pastorals admirable for clearness, piety, and persuasiveness he warned his clergy and people of every danger, exposed every device and condemned every attempt of the foe. Many were the battles he had to fight, but fighting them as a true soldier of Christ, with undying confidence in his Master, he never failed to triumph. Beloved to an extent almost without parallel by clergy and people, edified by his example and com-forted by his counsel, the late Bishop Bourget wielded a power for good, in estimable according to human calcula-tion. In 1873 the weight of years and the growth of infirmity led him to seek the assistance of a coadjutor. The Most Rev. Dr. Fabre was selected for this office, and consecrated Bishop of Gratianopolis. Three years later Bishop Bourget retired from the actual adminisration of the affairs of the diocese, and

A STRANGE INTERVIEW.

TITNE 13. 1845

been manufactured to order. There ha been manufactured to order. Inform in been every determined purpose to fi upon the priests some responsibility is connection therewith. Every effort is this direction has failed, Mr. Pitblado "interview" with the rebel chief bein not in any way more successful than an of the previous attempts. The priests in the North-West were found throughout the outbreak at the post of duty. Tw at least of them are known to have die the martyre' death on behalf of duty Can the same be said of any of the itine: ant preachers who at a safe distance revil and traduce those good missionaries When full enquiry is made, as it must b soon made, into the cause of the rebellion its progress and its suppression, it will be that but for the missionaries, th North-West would to-day be yet in th throw of warfare. To us the "interview internal evidence of unreliability for this, amongst other reasons : Mr. Pit blado represents Riel as answering hi question : "How much money did th ment give you ?" in these terms They gave me £300 and my wife £200. so happened that Riel was not married at the time referred to. He was marrie ontana long after the first rebellior at the very close of which this money wa given him by the government of Canada

EDITORIAL NOTES

Wo acknowledge the receipt with thanks of a very readable and interesting sketch of the parish of St. Mary onte, Ontario, 1823-1885, by a price of the diocese of Ottawa.

- We are particularly happy to an nounce the appointment of Gen. W. S Resecrans, of California, to be registrar of the treasury, vice B. K. Bruce. Ger Resectants is fairly entitled to the promo-tion by his distinguished services to the nation, as well as to his party. — The Ottawa Sun of the 1st inst, in

forms us that Dr. Grant has been re elected representative of the Universit of Ottawa to the Medical Council of Ontario, of which he has been a membe since its inauguration, 1866. Dr. Gram was elected president in 1868 and is not the senior member of the council.

- We are not, we must honestly admit - we are not, we must nonestly same it, an admirer of the Council of the Cou poration of London, England. We fee however, that this body is entitled to an expression of regard for its refusal of vote of condolence upon the death o Victor Hugo. We look upon it as th highest compliment yet paid the Aldermen of London, that Rochfort calls them hand of "ignorant, jealous, turtle sou

- We are sorry to hear of the pro longed and painful illness of the Hom John Kelly, of New York. A specia despatch informs us that the honorable gentleman is at the Clifton Springs Sani tarium, leading a very quiet life. We ar further told that he sought the exclusive ness of this place of repose with the object of getting rid of the hundreds of politi cians who pester him daily in the city and that every pleasant day he rides an walks out and is in every way improving His greatest trouble, it is said, has been and is still, to some extent, insomnia.

- If our American friends from tim and absconders from justice we can occe sionally return the compliment. We as now told that one Thomas Grigg, who fo two years was agent for the Wanse Sewing Machine Co. and a Piano Manu factory, has left for Boston after fleecin the sewing machine company out of\$8,000 Although married and having three chil dren dependent upon him, he has taken with him a woman who deserted he husband and family. The abscondor is sain to have acted as preacher for a Primitiv Methodist congregation in Montreal up to the time of his sudden, but not unex plained flight. He is, we believe, fort years old and of fine appearance. -At a meeting of the Irish Parlis mentary Party held on the 4th ult., th following resolution was unanimousl "That the violation of the per adopted. sonal pledge given by the Chief Secretar to the Lord Lieutenant in face of th House on the motion to assimilate th Irish to the English law as to the votin of University students is, in our opinion creditable to him as a Minister, an calculated to destroy all confidence i official declarations. That we avail ou selves of the first opportunity to call th attention of the Government to the publ reports of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman larations on the occasion, and to th fact that notwithstanding his statemer that he was precluded from opposing th assimilation motion, he immediately aft went into the lobby against it." - We have before us a valuable an losely reasoned essay by the Rev. Jam Conway, S. J., professor in the college the Sacred Heart, Prairie du Chien, Wi on the "Respective rights and duties family, state and church in regard " education." The introduction des with the Spartan tendencies of educa tion in Europe and shows that Ameri follows its pernicious example. The essay itself is divided into three par the first dealing with the rights an duties of the family, the second wi

He had made no provision that in his work of charity. We recommend these hour of sgony and of final need, he might little books to all our readers be free to die in the noble sentiments of that they may have the merit of assisting the charity that had brightened his youth. Father Molloy in his good work. From Surrounded in his last sad moments by one of these little books we take the folunbelieving friends and by a relative lowing extract : whose zeal in the interests of the human. THE LITTLE CATECHISM OF VIRGINITY. itarian religion so much affected in France outran his sense of duty to the dying man, he gave up his spirit without those

parture from classic rules

THE LITTLE CATEGAISA OF VIGINITY Ques.—What is virginity? Ans.—A freedom from carnal sin, both regarding body and mind. Ques.—Who are our best and greatest examples and teachers respecting the virconsolations of faith which shed the consolations of faith which shed the lustre of hope and the heavenly light of charity on the death-bed of the great, as well as those of the lowly and poor. The career of Victor Hugo was a remarkable one in many ways. Born on the 26th of and forty-four thousand, having his name and that of his father written on their Feb., 1802, at Besancon, where his father was commander of the garrison, he imbibed in his early youth from his mother, a native of the Catholic land of La Vendee. that chivalric love of religion and devotion to the monarchy characteristic of the Breton. Many of his early years he spent

and that of his father written on their foreheads, and they sang as it were a new Canticle before the throne, and before the four creatures and the ancients, and no man could say the Canticle but the four hundred and forty-four thousand, who were purchased from the earth. These are they who were not defiled and are vir-time." in Paris with his mother, and also in Spain and Italy, where his father held important

Ques.-Why are virgins called the first fruits ? positions under the Napoleonic regime. While still very young he acquired dis-

tinction by his postic productions. Be-fore his thirtieth year he had published many works and his name was already

famous in the world of letters. Odes

fruits ? Ans.—Because "they are the inherit-ance properly consecrated to God," said a holy father. Quea.—What says St. Augustine on this subject ? "Take care not to lose the gift of vir-ginity; for if once lost it cannot be recov-ered." and ballads, romances and dramas, seemed without cessation, to flow from his pro-

lific pen. He took the lead in that liter ary revolution which preceded the politi

ered." Ques. — What says St. Methedius on this subject 7 Ans.—He says "Virginity is a great and glorious virtue, and the fairest flower of the Church of God." cal changes of 1820. There was then in France a band of young men, imaginative, self-asserting and ardent, who sought to

of the Church of God." Ques.—What does St. Cyprian say ? Ans.—He says "Virgins are the fairest flowers of the Christian Church ; the fair-est ornaments of the spiritual life; the surest and most lasting proof of honor and virtue; the surest resemblance of the sanctity of God, and the family or church of Christ." renovate French literature by a de and ancient models. They substituted, for the changeless Alexandrines of the old school, a varied and irregular verse, in

or Christ." Ques.—What does St. Chrysostom say ? Aus.—"Virginity makes mortals.re-semble and equal to the Angels them-selves." which they sought to make art conform to nature, but this purpose they followed even to such disagreeable extremes as to

create a strong reaction in favor of their opponents, known by the name of clas-lative to the advantages of virginity? create a strong reaction in favor of their

tion from the British Empire.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

The London Tablet says that Osman Digma's tortunes are looking up, "the news of the English withdrawal having flown like wild-fire among the Arabs, who will naturally return to him in flocks les he should be revenged upon them for their desertions, but on the other hand the Mahdi himself, the old Mahdi, seems to be in a bad way. His principal lieutenant, Abdullah Taashi, is dead of smallpox. many of his soldiers deserted to the enemy in the battle in which Abu Anga was beaten, near Rshad, in Kordofan, and all the Baggara Arabs are in revolt against him. This is the news which Lord Wolseley telegraphs as received from Dongola. adding that everything we hear points to the Mahdi being in great straits."

There is no one more than ourselver who would gladly chronicle any success of Lord Wolseley. But the fact is that the campaign in the Soudan has been from the beginning a huge failure.

The defeat of the government on the second reading of the budget by a vote of 264 to 252 is the great event of the week. This crushing blow to the Liberal party did not, however, come unexpectedly. It

had for some time been an open secret that the Cabinet was troubled by grave dissensions 'on the subject of the Irish Crimes Act. There was not the slightest reason shown for its renewal in any form, but Lord Spenser, desirous of justifying his own iniquitous administration of Irish affairs, insisted on its re-enactment. Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington both visited Dublin, but not all Spenser's cooked statistics, nor his many threats of resignation if the act were not renewed, could make them see in the social or political condition any existing reason why the suspension of the constitution should be again decreed. Spenser represented in Ir eland, the idea of Protestant ascendancy in its most odious form. Government by

ests of faction, was his policy and his purpose. Mr. Gladstone had not the moral courage to dispense with Spencer's services and relieve Ireland from the hated rule of coercion. He has fallen through his weakness, and the whole policy of the country is thrown into momentary confu-

A correspondent from the Maritime Provinces favors us with the following letter under date June 2nd :

placing his resignation in the hands of the Holy Father, was translated to the

archiepiscopal see of Martianopolis. Since that time he has lived in retirement,

preparing himself in prayer and solitude for the end that has come. To the last

he preserved a wonderful strength and clearness of mind, and gladly when the

summons came yielded up his pure spirit to Him he had so long served and

whose kingdom he had so long yearned

SIR,-I forward to your address to-day the Morning Chronicle, a Halifax paper, published 30th May. You will please notice on its first page an article taken from the Montreal Witness, "Riel on his Prospects," being an interview between the latter and Rev. C. B. Pitblado, where he the latter and Rev. C. B. Pitblado, where he says the prisets are to blame for the rebellion in the North-West. I, and many other Catholics of this place would like you to give us your opinion of this inter-view in your next issue of the RECORD (weekly issue) as we do not credit Pit-blado's sayings. This is the second time this affair has shown itself in this same paper, the first time on the 27th ult., by a special telegram to the *Chronicle*. * * *

The interview referred to by our respected correspondent is reported by the Rev. Mr. Pitblado, in a letter addressed to his wife on the 18th of May last, from on board the Northcote, above Gabriel's crossing. In the course of the interview as published by Mr. Pitblado we find the faction, through faction and in the interfollowing :

following : "Were the priests friendly to you?" "They were not and thay were. They insisted on us being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was pro-pounded they have been very tyrannical. They did not wish the people to do any-thing, but the priests to do all. If they had been in favor of peace I would have been with them. They were in favor of fighting for the priest but not for people. They used a double-edged sword. They turned the people against them because they usurped civil functions. They turned the Protestants against them be-cause they opposed them. The priests seek power for themselves, not he good of the people. They are against the Pro-testants both politically and religiously. They are against me now, not because I rebelled but because I did not succeed in helping them."