the Vikings, and at king to be called MAN INVASION, ON, A.D. 1535, oc-rish history. S, A.D. 1782.

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the national capital. and the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

NO. 301

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and tern House. N. Wilson & Co.,

Written for the "Catholic Record." In Memoriam. Apple blossoms, white and red Were just unfolding over head, Noother blossom dared to show, But by yon peaceful water's side, Above the pure and tranquil tide Spring's first green, tender grasses grow.

The air was still, the sky was bright, A tranquil, dreamy, golden light Lay on the world—the distant hill, The valleys fair that lay beneath. The white walls wore a royal wreath, That rose beside us, strong and still.

A robin from yon maple tree Poured forth his joyous melody. It was a simple strain, and yet As we two stood and listened there Heaven's music seemed to fill the air, 'Twas hope and joy to music tet.

The sunbeams smile on yonder hill.
The robin warbles sweetly still,
But now, no more the melodies
Of joy and hope join in his strain,
But with a wailing note of pain
From the green maple tree he cries. Bright roses red are blushing nigh, But I have seen a fairer die, The gold adonts blossoms near, And drooping o'er its graceful stem, Oh, weave it for my diadem, Love bleeding lies, sad image dear.

The delicate clematis blows Pure and white as winter snows, Deadly fair it seems to me, Her cheek was not less cold and pale Underneath its shrouding veil, Alas, that I should live to see!

The sweet alyssium and the clove, The honeysuckle's fragrant grove, The crimson lipp'd chrysantieum, All blooming gay and gorgeously, And yet this garden seems to me A desert place of grief and gloom.

O lovely flowers, ere yet even one
Of you had opened to the sun
A fairer flower was blooming here!
No rose could emulate her cheek,
Or tender, blue myos'tis seek
To match her eyes, so sweet and clear.

Her heart, a lily pure and white, Unfolded in the morning light Ofinnecence and love and truth, But cruel death came down and gave That beauteous blossom to the grave In its sweet summer time of youth. Yet no, ah! not in the cold earth Lies that sweet soul of heavenly birth,

Lies that sweet soul of heavenly birth,
For the divine, eternal king
Has taken it with tender care
To blossom in his garden fair,
Thro' heaven's glad, perpetual spring.
Lowe, P. Q. E. C. M.

The democratic national convention which began its sittings in Chicago on the Sth inst, had been looked to with very great interest by politicians of all shades of opinion in the United States and by a large portion of the people of this country. That the republicans had nominated their ablest man for the Presidency is universally conceded and the necessity therefore of a careful choice on the part of the democrats became all the more apparent. So long as there seemed to be any probability of Gov.

The following are choice specimens of political buncombe:

I accepting the Presidential nominated their ablest man for the pople to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatsoever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political."

The democratic national convention ada:

"We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commerce has elead to clearly called for:

"Under a period of democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our on the law, we hold that it is the duty of the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the government in its dealings with the government in its dealings of the commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American policy. Under democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our merchant in the democratic rule and policy our merchant in the proposition, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss, the gold and the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss, the democratic rule and policy our merchant in the democratic rule and policy our merchant in the democratic r Mr. Tilden would on no account accept the honor, the courage and hope and enthusiasm of the democracy suffered serious diminution. The managers of the Cleveland wing at once set to work to secure for their favorite the first place on the ticket and their success is no doubt due to the skilful leadership they were enabled to bring into the field against the divided councils of their opponents. A graceful act of the convention was the passage of the resolutions eulogizing Tilden and Hendricks,

the candidates of 1876: Resolved, 1. That this convention has read with profound regret and admiration the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, expressing the over-powering and providential necessity which constrains him to decline the nomination for the highest office in the gift

of the American people.

2. That though fraud, force and violence deprived Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks of the office conferred upon them by the democratic party of the nation in 1876, they yet live and ever will live first in the hearts

of the democracy of the country. 2. That this convention expresses the nation's regret that this same lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability, which cleansed and purified the city and state governments of the great Empire state, cannot new be turned upon the Augean stable of national fraud and corruption so long and so successfully inaugurated and maintained by the republican party at

4. That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and that the chairman of this convention appoint a committee whose duty it shall be in the name of the convention to forward or present the same to the Hon, Samuel J. Tilden

much more difficult. The various hostile interests which such a document must seek to conciliate were this year each more than ever determined to secure some exclusive expressions of approval. turn out better fitting The platform makers, however, succeeded and better finished gar-ments than any Wesfaction of the convention, in evading explicit condemnation of any set of views on trade and tariff questions. Those portions of the document most interesting to us are the clauses bearing on these questions, or monopolies, Chinese immigration, common schools and the protection of American citizens abroad. On the tariff question the platform declares:

"The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain decree of justice, that all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economically administered government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the attempt to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increase of cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the tederal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing "The process of reform must be subon articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue, is a war tax and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as congress may from time to time grant such soldier, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury."

In the resolution favoring reciprocal The system of direct taxation known

In the resolution favoring reciprocal trade relations with American countries

liberty.
We favor honest civil service reform

and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the sep-aration of church and state and diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.
While we favor all legislation which

will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property, as defined by law. Strong ground is taken against Chinese

and other foreign pauper immigration: In reaffirming the declaration of the democratic platform of 1856 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal principles of the democratic faith," we, nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the cit-izenship which our laws confer. Ameri-can civilization remands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed. the great woes upon our country have come of imported labor. Our fathers made this land the home of the free for all men appreciating our institutions, with energy enough to bring themselves here, and such we welcome; but our country ought never to be a bazaar-house for the deportation of the pauper labor of the other countries through government aid, or the importation of the same kind of labor as an instrument by which capital can debase American workingmen and women from the proud position they now occupy by competing with them The reading of the resolutions elicited round after round of hearty applause.

The framing of a platform was a work

The framing of the resolutions elicited and after round of hearty applause.

of providing for American labor. This evil, like all others that find birth in the cupidity and selfishness of man, labor demands should be redressed by law. Labor has a right to demand a just share of the profits of its own production."

Monopoly is vigorously condemned in the following resolutions:

such quantities only as are needed for cultivation and improvement by all. Therefore we view with alarm the absorption of these lands by corporations and individuals in large areas, some of them more than equal to princely domains, and demand of congress to apply appropriate remedies with a stern hand, so that the lands of the people may be held by the many and not by the few.

few.

Resolved, That the public lands of the nation are held by the government in trust for those who make their homes in the United States, and who mean to become citizens of the republic, and we protest against the purchase and monopolization of these lands by converting olization of these lands by corporations and the alien aristocracy of Europe.

The protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad is resolutely insisted on:

The democratic party insists that it is The democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and natural-ized, at home and abroad, and, to the ized, at home and abroad, and, to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every Amer. of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof: An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried under her flag, and can only be tried therefore on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

able climates and teeming soils; despite the freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the old world mon archies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing, standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the markets of the

"Instead of the republican party's British policy, we demand on behalf of the American democracy an American policy. Instead of the republican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the democracy treedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peac and fruits of liberty."

Such are the main features of the de claration of principles on which the democracy appealed to the American nation. It is not, however, the platform but the personnel of the Presidential ticket that is looked to by the vast ma. jority of the people. The choice of the convention has fallen on Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The ticket has many ele ments of strength, but in certain regards is weakly enough. Mr. Cleveland is not by any means as strong in his own state as his friends would have the public at large believe. The probability is that a third ticket with Gen. Butler, of Mas achusetts, will be put in the field which will draw a large vote from both parties. The balloting in the democratic con-

vention resulted as follows:

	FIRST BALLOT.	
Clev	eland	385
Bays	ırd	171
Thu	rman	
Ran		
Mac	donald	
	isle	
	SECOND BALLOT.	
Clev	eland	683
	dricks	
	ard	
Mel	onald	2
Ran	lall	
Thu	man	
	Total	820.
The	number of votes necessary	to

choice was 547. The nomination was made unanimous amid intense enthusiasm. Mr. Hendricks was unanimously

selected as the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Cleveland is sketched by a friendly critic in these terms:

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March, 1837. When he was quite young his parents removed to Fayette, Onodaga county, N. Y. At the age of 15 he was sent to the academy at Clinton, Oneida county, but his studies there were of short duration. When 16 years old he was obliged to accept a position as clerk in a country store, but soon after was offered and accepted a position as teacher in the New York position as teacher in the New York asylum for the blind, where he remained for one year. He next entered upon for one year. He next entered upon the study of law at Buffalo, and was admitted to practice in 1859, and in 1862 was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county, in which position, although but 25 years old, he displayed great ability. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for district attorney, but was defeated by the Republican nominee by a small majority. In fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county and in 1874 mayor of Buffalo, receiving very many Republican votes.

very many Republican votes.

By a liberal exercise of the veto power by a neeral exercise of the veto power he was the means of defeating many corrupt municipal jobs originating in his own as well as the Republican party, and by the utmost care and vigilance he saved to the taxpayers many thousands of dollars, which, if he had performed his duties less conscientiously, might have been ruthlessly squandered. When a successor was to be selected for Gov. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Cleveland was only men-tioned as a possible candidate. Cornell had incurred the bitter hate of his former friends and patrons of the Stalwart wing of the party by abandoning them during the first months of the Garfield administration, and they determined to crush him. In this they had no doubt the support of President Arthur. Secre-tary Folger was selected as the Stalwart candidate. His nomination was secured candidate. His nomination was secured by a most disreputable use of the machine and forged proxies in the nominating convention. When the public fully understood the matter the indignation was great. Two of the nominees for State offices on the same ticket with Folger withdrew, refusing to accept nominations which they had reason to believe were inspired by fraud. The Republican leaders were thrown into consternation. The Democrats responded by nominating Grover Cleveland, and by nominating Grover Cleveland, and his election over Mr. Folger was one of the most remarkable events in American politics. He carried the State by a majority of 196,000, almost every county giving

him a majority.

Mr. Cleveland's rank at the bar is a high one. He is careful and methodical as a business man, which, united to his faculty of going to the bottom of all questions, gives him the principal elements essential to success in his profession. He presents his case well and closely, whether the argument is made before a court or a jury, but does not in-dulge in any exhibition of pyrotechnics. His vocabulary is ample, but not over-whelming or exhaustive, as is so often the case with professional legal talkers. He is a hard worker, and a large, reliable and commanding practice is his reward. Mr. Cleveland is a large man, somewhat above Creverand is a large man, somewhat above the medium height, with a strong though not a particularly striking face. He has dark, penetrating eyes and heavy eye— brows. His movements are deliberate and dignified, but devoid of the heaviness which sometimes accompanies men of his type. He is not a rich man, in spite of his frugal bachelor habits. He does much free legal work for poor clients, and has a way of assisting them which, though most creditable to his conscience, does not put money in his purse. He is also a liberal benefactor of all the charities of Buffalo, a city pecu-liarly active in this work. Mr. Cleve-land's strength as a candidate is due to his strong conservatism, his unsullied character, his sympathy with straight-forward, business methods in politics,

one of the small band of democrats who sustained President Johnson's course during the famous reconstruction period. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana, and, in 1876, nominated for the Vict-Presidency. Elected to this

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, accompanied by Father Heenan visited St. Joseph's Church, Macton, on the 3rd inst. A very large number of elegantly equipped carriages filled with the elite of the congregation, and also a number of horsemen, went to St. Clemens, a flourishing parish a short distance from Macton, presided over by the Rev. Father Gehl, to accompany His Lordship to their church, at which place they arrived about 6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an immense congregation who had collected

6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an immense congregation who had collected to greet him. After visiting the priest's residence he went immediately to the church where he was received at the door by the pastor, Rev. F. P. O'Reilly, and proceeded at once to make the episcopal examination after which he gave the Papal Benediction to those present and then proceeded to examine the children who had been preparing to to receive confirmation, under the supervision of the pastor, for some time previous. After an exhaustive examination by His Lordship, Father Heenan, Father Foester and Father Gebl, His Lordship, in addressing the children, expressed himself as being very highly pleased with the results of the examination and paid a high compliment to their pastor, teacher, and parents and to themselves for the thorough manner in which they had answered the many questions put to them and for their knowledge of the Christian doctrine; he was glad to find that he was not under the necessity of turning away even one candidate out of ninety-six persons. His Lordship dwelt at some length on the importance of Catholics thoroughly educating their children in the truths of their religion and eloquently portrayed the benefits to be derived therefrom. portrayed the benefits to be derived

therefrom On Friday morning, after the masses by the several priests in attendance, Father Gehl was the celebrant of the mass at which His Lordship administered the sacwhich His Lordship administered the sacrament of Confirmation to the several candidates, 96 in number, amongst whom were a number of adults. The following clergy assisted at the very impressive ceremony: the pastor, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Father Heenan, of Hamilton, Father Foester, of New Germany, Father Doherty, of Arthur, and Father Heitman of Listowell. The sponsors for the candidates were Mr. John Rafferty, of Buffalo, and Miss Mary McCormack, of Macton. After Confirmation His Lordship addressed the children in appropriate terms, explaining to them many things necessary for their welware both in this life and the life to come. He exhorted them to be on their guard against the many temptations that would beset them during life and that would beset them during life and advised them to be aware of intoxicating liquors and the many scandals arising from the abuse thereof.

He afterwards addressed the people of

the congregation present, and dwelt at length and in eloquent language on their duties as Catholics, on the duties they owe to God, to their pastor, to themselves and their children. He complimented them on the fine church which their faith, charity and seal, had reight and the flower of the control of th on the line church which their faith, charity and zeal had raised up to the glory of God, of which they might well be proud, for it was more than he expected to find in a place where they labored under many disadvantages. He also touched eloquently on the necessity of attending at Mass regularly and of receiving the Blessed Sacrament frequently. He not tracks on Sacrament frequently. He next spoke on the duties we owe to our neighbor in the matter of doing justice to each other and hoped that there would be brotherly love amongst them all and that any trouble that might arise between families or neighbors would be settled amongst themselves without going to law courts or causing scandal and injury, and his remarks on this subject were listened to so attentively and given with so much zeal and fervor and so forcibly, that no doubt they will have a salutary effect. An address was then presented to His Lordship by the prominent men from Macton and Drayton. The address was couched in very touching language and was expressive of the people's love, loyalty and esteem, to which his Lordship made a most cloquent reply, thanking the people for the address and also for the sentiments therein contained and sincerely thanked them again for the many evidences of their

good faith and charity.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE FICNIC.

The sixth annual picnic in aid of the House of Providence, Dundas, attracted a large crowd during Dominion day, and, large crowd during Dominion day, and, like all its predecessors, it was a success in every particular. It is true that there was not as large a crowd present as on some former occasions, but the arrangements nevertheless were perfect in every way and those who extranded more successful to be presence of the Duchess of Sossa, who arrived too late. The whole solemnity was conducted with forward, business methods in politics, his exceptional standing with the independent, reform element the country over, and in his ability to inspire people with the belief that he may be trusted to do nothing for purely partisan purposes, and, if elected, his friends claim he may be trusted to expose jobs, turn out and keep out theeves, and give the country a manly, conservative administration of his own.

Mr. Hendricks is a well-known democratic politician. He sat in the United States Senate during the war and was one of the small band of democrats who

office he was, like Mr. Tilden, who had been chosen President, made a victim of the celebrated count out.

PASTORAL VISITATION.

PASTORAL VISITATION.**

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, accompanied by Father Heenan visited St. Joseph's Church, Macton, on the 3rd inst. A very large number of elegantly equipped carriages filled with the elite of the congregation, and also a number of horsemen, went to St. Clemens, a flourishing parish a short distance from Macton, presided over by the Rev. Father Gehl, to accompany His Lordship to their church, at which place they arrived about 6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an item of the championship of the Province depended upon the result. The principal feature of the day, however, was the competition for a gold-headed cane, presented by Mayor Mason, of Hamilton. The contestants were Mr. James Hourigan, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Province depended upon the result. The principal feature of the day, however, was the competition for a gold-headed cane, presented by Mayor Mason, of Hamilton. The contestants were Mr. James Hourigan, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent and the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, an sented had made throughout the Province during the past year, about half a million dollars having been expended in benefits to worthy members. Throughout the day the good Sisters of St. Joseph were unremitting in their attention to visitors, and scores took a look through the institution and were loud in their praises of the manner in which it is kept. Meals were served during the day in the House at 25c each, and all who partook of them were abundantly satisfied. Father Feeny, who had charge of the demonstration, was most untiring in his efforts to please, and to his exertions the great success of the outing may be attributed.

The drawings for the several valuable articles put up, created a good deal of interest.

The drawings for the several valuable articles put up, created a good deal of interest. The splendid picture of Bishop Carbery was won by Mrs. Mahony, of Hamilton; the bride doll (St. Augustine's table) was drawn by Miss M. A Macdonald, of Dundas; Miss Levis, of Hamilton, won the bride doll of St. Patrick's table; Mr. Chas. McCardel, of Dundas, won the hammock, and a huge cake was carried off by Mr. Dermody, of Hamilton.

The clergymen present were: Very Revs. Dean O'Reilly, Chancellor Keough, Rev. Fathers P. Lennon, Brantford; Slaven, Oakville; Feeney, Dundas; J. Lennon and Bergman, Hamilton.

BOOKS FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR.—I have carefully examined Saditer's Dominion Catholic First and Second Readers, also the Dominion Speller, and I consider them the best books of the kind I have yet seen. If the Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers prove as good as the First and Second, I would unhesitatingly recommend the Dominion series of Readers for adoption in our Separate Schools. The Speller is a complete book, and very suitable for Catholic Schools, Besides the Readers, we require a suitable Grammar, Geography, and History, and in regard to books on mathematics, it would be advisable to adopt the same as is used in public schools. It is certainly time we had a uniform series of textbooks in our separate schools, and hoping, Mr. Editor, you will lend your valuable assistance in attaining this object, I remain Yours sincerely, London, June 27, 1884. Say R. Recore. Yours sincerely, London, June 27, 1884. Sam. R. Brown.

Archbishop Ryan's Reception.

The Archiepiscopal residence on the north side of the Cathedral, Philadelphia, is being thoroughly refitted for the occupancy of the newly-appointed Arch-bishop Ryan. The interior and exterior of the building is being repainted, and the rooms are in the hands of the upholsterers. It is not definitely known when the new prelate will arrive in Philadelphia, but he is not expected within a week. He has completed his preparations to leave St. Louis, but has not, as yet, received the Pallium from Rome. He may, however, come before he receives it, as it is thought that he has heen atherwise efficielly, partially the period of the preceives it as it is thought that he has heen atherwise efficielly, partially the period of the preceives it as it is thought that he has heen atherwise efficielly partial. been otherwise officially notified. It is understood that he will be tendered a formal reception by the Catholic people of the city soon after his arrival. The clergy and theological students have already begun the rehearsal of the ceremonies prescribed for the installation of a new Archbishop.

A Royal Convert.

Paris, Friday evening—Prince Henry Von Hanau, son of the Elector and Land-grave of Hesse-Cassel and grand nephew of the Emperor of Germany, was yester-day received into the Catholic Church, by the Papal Nuncio, in the Chapel of the Nunciature. The Prince was to have hat for his sponsors Queen Isabella II, and the Count Von Steenhuvfe, but the former being absent in Madrid had the strictest privacy, very few laymen being present. At ten o'clock Prince Henry, accompanied by his God-father, knelt down at the door of the chapel, which, when opened, disclosed to view the Nuncio, arrayed in full Pontificals, and at the head of his clergy. The offici-ating clergyman then read the Nicene that they are utilized to the best possible advantage. As one ascended the hill he was struck by the magnificent display of booths. These were controlled by the ladies of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Augustine's Sodalities. The young ladies presiding here were most crutteous and attentive, and disposed of a great deal of refreshments of verious kinds.

The amusements provided were heartily enjoyed by those taking part. A football match between two picked elevens created a good deal of interest, and the players could not have entered more heartily into the spirt of the play had

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