

The Catholic Record.

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

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CLERICAL.

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N. Wilson & Co.,
136 DUNDAS STREET.

"Misericordias Mei"

"Misericordias mei." Whence comes this wall, that is freighting the night with its dirges? "Have mercy, have mercy," it thrills the soul. Like no song that this world e'er sings, And the heart throbs quick and the pulse beats fast. While we list to its mournful strain, For the tone of the voice is a plaintive tone, Full of sorrow and trouble and pain.

"Misericordias mei." The wall floats up From an unseen world below, Where departed souls their deliverance wait In a dungeon of silent woe. From a wide, wide ocean of glory flame, Where endurance no merit can win, God's crucible fierce, where charity's gold is cleansed from the dross of sin.

"Misericordias mei." Hark! listen well: Hear ye not some familiar voice, That in years ago oft has blended with thine. And with thine would weep or rejoice? By the love thou once bore for that friend of yore, Let him not call in vain upon thee; In thy charity's light, grant him endless delight. Strike off all his chains,—set him free.

"Misericordias mei." Ah, Christian soul, One day, from that joyous clime, Thy wall shall float back, 'cross the gulf of death. To thy friends on the shores of Time. Be generous, now, to those holy souls; And, then, shall you reap your reward: For the measure of mercy you deal out to them Shall be dealt unto you by the Lord.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe.

The Italian infidels are furious on account of the respect still shown by certain States to the Sovereign Pontiff. They would like to see Prince Humbert head of a new Church, re-enacting all the piety of our own sweet Harry the second. The few things in connection with the Peninsula upon which we are able to speak with the fullest assurance.

Sir Stafford Northcote has acted well in writing a public letter of regret at the brutal Orange attack on a convent in Belfast, hastening if not causing the death of the Superiores. Two things, however, may be remarked, one is that he ought to have written the letter before leaving Belfast, so that those who committed or abetted the outrage might have at once been made to feel that even their Tory idol condemned such cruel conduct. We also think that as the repairing of the convent is sure to cost much more than the Belfast Corporation will vote for destruction of Catholic property, Sir Stafford Northcote ought in common justice to send a handsome donation to the nuns. A polite note is much cheaper than a donation. Sir Stafford Northcote ought to have strong sympathies with Catholic institutions. His own brother, now the President of Oscott College, was for a time the chaplain of the Dominican Convent at Stone, in Staffordshire.

Philadelphia Standard.

Lord Rossmore, one of the high officials of the Orange Lodges in Ireland, has issued a manifesto, the plain tendency and purpose of which are to incite the members of those Lodges to violent attacks upon Irish Nationalists and their public meetings. If Lord Rossmore were treated as he richly merits, and right and justice characterized the administration of law in Ireland, he would be lodged in Kilmainham jail. Mr. Healy was imprisoned for a speech in which there was not a word that could fairly be construed as inciting to violence. Lord Rossmore, in all probability, will go free, though his circular is a plain incentive to murder and outrage.

Baltimore Mirror.

A missionary is writing, in the New York Observer, on the results of forty years' Protestant propagandism in China. From his account we gather that there are 250 ordained ministers, 65 lay ministers, 21 medical "missionaries," 8 female medical missionaries, 80 single lady teachers, 315 ministers' wives, 73 native pastors, 520 native assistant preachers, 71 colored nurses, 100 Bible women—1,506 in all, not counting the children. A fair showing of laborers, we think. They have, however, "converted" 2,000 of the population after forty years' work, or a little over thirteen to each "missionary." In view of this, the complaint of the "missionary" that they have not "laborers" enough, is rather slim. Problem: If it takes 1,500 missionaries' forty years to "convert" 20,000 of the Chinese, how many will it take to convert 280,000,000 in the next forty years? It will take just 19,000,000. Now, the question is, will our Protestant friends go to the expense of sending out these nineteen million missionaries, not to speak of the inevitable children?

Zion's Herald is much disturbed because the Spanish authorities saw fit to burn a lot of Protestant Bibles, the owners of which refused to pay the import duties. So it has hung its harp on the willows, and set down to weep by the river of Babylon. But what a singular idolatry! Protestants make a very fetish of the ink and paper of the protestant Bible, and

when, like Dagon, it tumbles to the ground, they stick their fists into their eyes and fill the land with their howls.

Boston Pilot.

One of the most spirited of Irish ballads is the revolutionary "Rising of the Moon," the opening stanza of which runs as follows:—

"Tell me, Shawn O'Farrell, tell me why you hurry so?"
"Hush! hush! hush, and listen!" and his cheeks were all aglow:
"I bear orders from the Captain! Get ye ready, quick and soon:
For the pikes must be together at the Rising of the moon!"

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., in a speech at Longford, on the 14th of October, sarcastically referred to the suppression of National League meetings by the Government, and made the meeting roar by quoting from a recent parody on Casey's ballad:—

"O! then tell me, George Trevelyan, tell me why you hurry so?"
"Hush! hush! hush, and listen!" and his cheeks were all aglow:
"I bear orders from the Captain! Get ye ready, quick and soon:
For the pikes must be together at the Rising of the moon!"

TWO STANDARDS.

Uneven Justice in Ireland.

THE GROSS OUTRAGES IN ULSTER.

A better lesson is taught by the subjoined comments than could be by minute details of the events referred to therein:—

THE GALLED JADE WINCES.

We commend to the notice of Irishmen the world over the calm consideration of the events which have been witnessed in Ulster for the past few weeks. Be it remembered at the outset that Ulster is, according to the English and West British Press, the stronghold of "the English garrison," whose province it is to redeem Ireland from the charge of being unanimously against her eternally kept Castle leading-strings, contrary to her will; the sole hope "of the stern and unbending Tories," who regard a fusillade from the rifles of soldiers and policemen as the best and most fitting answer to a popular demand for right and justice. Be it remembered that Ulster is all this, and then consider the events which have lately diversified the kaleidoscope of Ulster politics. What is the conclusion? Mr. Healy represents the county Monaghan—a constituency held by two landlords until the General Election of 1880 and misrepresented until Mr. Healy's victory over the cross-breed combination party gave Ulster a right to a voice in the councils of the National Party. Sir Stafford Northcote, one of the Siamese-twin leaders of the routed at the hustings in 1880, goes to Belfast, the capital of the intensification of his political creed, and is greeted by a Twelfth of July demonstration, with the usual trimmings. We have the party of "law and order" arrayed against the paid preservers of right and justice. We have a great town neglecting its usual avocations and turning out in its thousands to greet the apostle of disorder and strife, imported from England in the well named yacht "Pandora," and forthwith we have at the bidding of this new Prometheus let loose a whole "Pandora's Box" full of evils upon the multitude to do evil. Turn the kaleidoscope once more and we have Tory-baptized "apostles of disorder" in Tyrone appealing to the orderly instincts of the people; we have the "enemies" so-called of the Constitution holding Constitutional meetings in spite of the menaces of the aggravated rascality of the party of order, and we ask ourselves how these things can be. The events themselves passed away, all things are becoming new. The days of the Clifford Loyds and the King-Harman are past; the hour of Ireland's day-spring is approaching. The feeble notes of the Times in London, with all its wretched coterie of official braggadocio journals, squeaked out with the object of showing that Ulster is "loyal" to the abuses of the past, only show how directly and determinedly Ulster has set her face in the direction of a better future. The "galled jade winces," but "our withers are unwrung." Irishmen the world over may well be proud of the Northern province in which only corner boys and their abettors in the land-ocratic ranks can be got to speak or act against Nationality; Ulster, in which the voice at the ballot urns proclaims a resolve that the dead past shall bury its dead, and Ireland, from Fair Head to Valentia, cries aloud for a resuscitation of our nationhood, a final redress of our wrongs. Yes, well may the "galled jades" of Toryism, Whiggery, and West Britianism wince at the lesson which has lately been taught Irishmen—the lesson of firmness, self-control, self-reliance, and patriotism, dauntless and overcoming the impetus and enthusiasm of the street rowdy, and the subsidized backguardism of the cap-seller and big game.—Dublin Freeman.

REBELS IN ENNIS AND PATRIOTS IN BELFAST.

The lover of even justice will contrast with interest and edification the measure meted out to the Nationalists of Ennis with that dispensed to Sir Stafford Northcote's Orange body-guard in Belfast. The comparison cannot fail to inflame that attachment to Castle government which is the settled passion of the Irish heart, and which burns for the opportunity of showing itself. When in the bloom of the Crimes Act last winter Mr. Sexton and Dr. Commis were prevented by cold steel from addressing their constituents, Mr. Trevelyan nervously explained to the House of Commons that these were the blunders of over-zealous subordinates, and would not occur again. On Sunday

last when Mr. Kenny proposed to give an account of his stewardship to the people of Ennis, armed policemen blocked his path, and when the people, shouldered off their own streets, talked of meeting in their own Town Hall, a police magistrate "intimated that the people should immediately disperse, or be compelled to do so. Not content with holding military occupation of the people's thoroughfares, the police had the audacity to penetrate to the private room in a hotel where Mr. Kenny and Mr. Biggar were receiving their friends. They entered on the lying pretence of inquiring after breaches of the licensing laws; but they returned and remained with a police note-taker to play the cavedroppers at an interview which ought to have been sacred from police espionage as Earl Spencer's tete-a-tete with his wife. For what may seem to the superficial observer an outrageous violation of the first principle of the English Constitution—the right to free interchange of opinion between the people and their representatives—the only apology is that two agrarian offences were committed lately in the county of Clare. In Ennis a murder in which a tippet bailli is charged as the culprit.

THE LIMITS OF DISAFFECTION.

How a meeting in Ennis is to be made responsible for the crimes of the surrounding country, which occurred when, and possibly because, there were no meetings at all—whether in future every offence is to be treated like an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, Earl Spencer to lay down the limits (if any) of the infected area, and every trace of political life to be stamped out therein until the Castle considers the district to be in a satisfactory state of health—are questions interesting enough in themselves.

DIFFERENT MEASURES FOR DIFFERENT PLACES.

But our present purpose is to show with what exquisite balance the golden scales have been applied in green Ennis and in Orange Belfast. The object of the Orange revival in the North was undisguisably stated to be to goad a secret organization to acts of outrage and bloodshed for the selfish and dishonest ends of the landlords. Incitements to that end were culminated from press and platform, and a Duke and high born huns and haws, the appeals to devilish passions, which the blatant renegade King Harman ranted with the vigor of a Sandy-row tap room.

CRIMES AND OUTRAGES THAT GO UNPUNISHED.

Nor were the efforts of the outrage-mongers fruitless. Crimes that, if they had been committed in the neighborhood of Ennis, would have been called cowardly and diabolical, and would have been punished with bayonet charges and volleys of buckshot, followed hot upon the exhortations of the orators. "Don't go firing off your rifles in the gaiety of your hearts," quoth Sir Stafford to the assembled Orangemen in the Botanic Gardens, fresh from hearing a past Lord Lieutenant adjuring them "to stem by if needs be, physically, the tide of rebellion"—that is, the movement to oust the Tory landlords from the representation of Ulster. What they did "in the gaiety of their hearts" was to wreck a convent of unprotected women; to torture a sick and aged nun to death; to kill and murder a little negro boy; to encourage persons "with showers of stones and pieces of iron" to pelt and stab the police when they demurred—with other such feats devised, in the language of the Duke of Abercorn, to "show Sir Stafford Northcote what stuff the loyal men of Ulster are made of."

OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIPS AT DUNGANNON.

Leaving Belfast simmering in riot, the mild as milk Sir Stafford proceeded to Dungannon, where he addressed the heroes whom the surplised ruffian, Kane, had hounded on to murder Mr. Healy a few days before. We give the report of what he said and of the sequel: "He was proud to address them. Dungannon was a town in which he had taken great interest during the last few days. They had made their mark in history. They had some stone throwing in the town during the evening by the Orangemen and windows were broken." Here were crimes in the present tense, and crimes as directly related to the Orange propaganda as the bullet to the flesh. "Need we add that the firm, though gentle, Spencer, shocked by the dastardly crimes which the Orange campaign was openly planned to propagate and pay for, instantly despatched a counterpart of the Ennis proclamation to the firm and unrepentant hand of the policeman, and that the whole braying mass of Orangemen were summoned 'immediately to disperse, or they would be compelled to do it!'"

THE MEN OF CLARE AND THE BELFAST RIOTERS CONTRASTED.

Need we relate how meekly the loyal men of Ulster retired to their homes, instead of firing iron pellets at the police and breaking the windows around the ears of a dying nun, after the manner of the turbulent wretches of Ennis? For our part, we are weary of showing the sense and the Virginian-like sternness and impartiality with which Mr. Stringer tracked Sir Staffy and the Duke and ducklings into the inmost recesses of their drawing-room, and there took down their discourse in unanswerable Pitman, with a view to future proceedings. The parallel was complete. His bitterest detractor cannot accuse Earl Spencer of showing the iron hand in Ennis; and sheathing it with velvet in Belfast. For, after all, if Sir Staffy is a member of Parliament, so is Mr. Kenny; dying nuns have their feelings as well as

Clare land grabbers; a moonlighter may be none the less detestable a crime compeller for being honorary colonel in the Longford Militia; and, in short, if there is anything on which the great and good Earl Spencer piques himself more than his leniency to Miles Joyce, it is upon the golden nimbus measure with which he weighs out even-handed justice in Ennis and in Belfast.—United Ireland.

DIocese OF KINGSTON.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway has opened up a vast and promising district north of the Limestone City, and will when fully completed bring the latter into rapid and easy communication with the great water shed of the upper Ottawa. The new line runs through a country destined to be very largely Catholic. That portion of the territory through which the Kingston and Pembroke railway runs belonging to the diocese of Kingston, is attended from the latter city, and other vicarates of Ontario. The estimable and indefatigable Chancellor of the diocese of Kingston, Father Twomey, has already succeeded in raising to the honor of God a beautiful church on the shores of Lake Sharbot. The blessing of the edifice took place on Sunday, the 28th ult. The Kingston News gives an interesting description of the ceremonies: About three hundred witnesses the dedication service of the new Roman Catholic Church at that place. The train called at several stations on the way out, and by the time Parham, the last station called at, was reached, many had to be content with standing room, the number having been increased to about seven hundred. The train was composed of eight coaches. The train from Calabog leaving arrived at Sharbot Lake a short time before the city excursionists, a large crowd had collected at the station anxiously awaiting their arrival. Upon their arrival the crowd made a rush for the new church, and a number made themselves comfortable in the seats, but the Rev. Father Twomey informed them that they would have to leave the church for a few minutes until it was blessed.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

The Right Rev. Monsignore Farrelly then commenced the ceremony, and after reciting certain prayers the choir of St. Mary's Cathedral sang the "Asperges Me" and "Misereatur" in procession around the church, headed by Rev. Father Spratt, as cross-bearer, and followed by sanctuary boys, Christian Brothers Halward and Melitan, Right Rev. Monsignore Farrelly and assistants, choir, and a number of city congregation; the Monsignore sprinkling the walls of the church with holy water. The procession, with the exception of the members of the congregation, then proceeded into the church. After reciting the Litany of the Saints they again walked around on the inside and sprinkled it with holy water also.

THE BLESSING.

The following psalm was chanted during the dedication service: 119. "Ad Dominum Cum Tribulatione" 120. "Jevani Oculos Meos" 121. "Latus Sum."

Grand High Mass was then celebrated by Rev. Father McWilliams, of Railton, assisted by Rev. Father Twomey, as deacon, and Rev. Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island, as sub-deacon.

Mr. Farrelly sat on the throne to the left of the sanctuary, and Rev. Father Stanton, of Westport, seated on the right. After the gospel was read, Rev. Father Twomey made the announcements. He said he had received a telegram on Saturday from Mr. Hugh Ryan, who is at present in Toronto, of the firm of Ryan Bros., of Perth, who have already done so much towards the erection of the church, requesting him to put his name down for \$100. He was very thankful to Mr. Ryan.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Father Stanton was then introduced. He took for his text: "Indeed, the Lord is in this place; I knew it not. This is no other than the House of God and the gate of Heaven."—Genesis 28th chap., 16th and 17th verses. He said: "On this day a thrill of joy and laudable pride stirs, as with a common pulse, our hearts when we behold this altar, built not for man and his purposes but for the sublime use of God. How gratified should we all feel indeed, and thankful also on contemplating the marvelous change, which in a short space of time has taken place, where we now stand; where these graceful walls form a pure temple for our worship and devotion. Who could imagine that where, not many years ago, the loneliness of the forest reigned undisturbed—where, except those of the hardy trader and the Indian, the foot of human being never trod—this chaste church and fitting emblem of Apostolic zeal should stand a spectacle of beauty and of joy—the very abode of God. From the example of devotion and generosity of religion and charity, and like a true mother, tenderly mindful of her less-favored children in the diocese; from that city, I say, may have come this morning to witness a grand act of faith, a ceremony of surpassing solemnity and beauty, the dedication of this church to the true and living God. Mother Church has this day blessed this structure, and by her sacred and miraculous power transmute its material character to that of the highest and holiest purpose, and true worship of God—the source of help to human need and of CONSOLATION TO HUMAN SUFFERING.

We may well, indeed, congratulate the zealous priest, whose presence alone prevents us from paying to him that tribute, which a brother priest must be due to the bright hope that shined and the indefatigable efforts that accomplished the important work. Deeply do I feel my inability to speak on this occasion. But, if neighborhood and

intimacy, and let me add sympathy with the project whose successful completion is this day so becomingly celebrated, give a claim, I may hope you will listen to me patiently while I explain to you the words which I have taken for my text, "Indeed, the Lord is in this place; I knew it not. This is no other than the House of God and the Gate of Heaven." It was the House of God and the Gate of Heaven, because in it were administered the sacrament of Baptism, which was the house of God, because here Christ dwelled on the altar, in the Blessed Sacrament, and here on this altar, in this church, is offered up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, the same sacrifice that was offered for us on Mount Calvary. It is the same, because there is the same victim and the same priest, Jesus Christ, who offered Himself to His Eternal Father on Calvary, indeed a bleeding victim, but in the Mass in an UNBLOODY MANNER.

He then referred to the debt that was on the church and requested those present to assist in removing it, thereby relieving the Incumbent of all responsibility connected with it. He said they would receive the reward of the just, and as St. Paul says, "Neither eye hath seen, nor ear heard of man to conceive what God hath prepared for the just."

He spoke for about half an hour and was listened to very attentively.

Mass was then proceeded with. During the singing of the "Credo" those who wished to contribute towards the debt did so.

A BRIEF ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the Mass Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly briefly addressed the congregation, having much pleasure in doing so, and on behalf of the Chancellor, he thanked them for their very liberal subscriptions. The amount raised was over \$400, among the contributors being James Brown & Co., \$50; Mgr. Farrelly, \$20; Fathers Stanton and Spratt, Mrs. Trainor, and Messrs. P. Ryan, Jas. Swift, J. Dan Swift and B. Folger, \$10 each; Mr. John Twomey, father of the Incumbent, \$5.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

Rev. Father Twomey then announced that a young couple from Levant were about to be married. He, assisted by Mgr. Farrelly, married them, which was the first marriage ceremony that took place in the new Church.

St. James' Church is situated to the east of the village, on the top of a hill, about two hundred yards from the railway station, and while still unfinished looks very neat. It is built of brick and is 52 ft. 8 in. long, 35 ft. wide, and 18 ft. side walls. The inside of the church has not been plastered and the woodwork on the outside has yet to be completed. It is capable of seating two hundred persons. The gifts presented to the church were:—

Timber—Mr. J. A. Griffith.
Set of Vestments, white—Sisters of the House of Providence.
Set of Vestments, red—Sisters of Hotel Dieu.

Stations of the Holy Way of the Cross—Mr. T. Roman.
Cruets, candlesticks and pictures of the Sacred Heart—Pupils of the Christian Brothers' School.

Chalice—Mrs. J. McGowan.
Ciborium—Mrs. R. Cunningham.
Missal—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.
Holy Water Vase—Mrs. Capt. Sughraue.
Water Cruets—Miss M. Bramah.
Sanctuary Chimes—Capt. Sughraue.
Vases—Miss Keogh.
Vases—Miss K. Branigan.
Prie Dieu—Mr. W. M. Drennan.
Sanctuary Lamp—Mr. John Twomey, father of the Incumbent.

Special thanks are due to the following ladies for their zeal in procuring aid for the church: Mrs. R. Quinlan, Mrs. W. E. Whelan and Mrs. J. Ryan.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. T. O'HAGAN.

Last Friday evening, at a meeting of the Separate School Board, Mr. O'Hagan tendered his resignation as Principal of St. Joseph's School. We regret exceedingly to hear of Mr. O'Hagan's anticipated departure from Chatham. Since his departure to our town, he has been truly a valuable and worthy citizen. As a teacher, his abilities have been recognized of the first order, while his scholarly attainments, polished manner, and genial disposition have won for him from every quarter the respect and admiration of his many friends. That the Board fully appreciate Mr. O'Hagan's worth, and regret his approaching departure, may be learned from the following resolution of its members: "Moved by Mr. Craddock, seconded by Mr. Brady, that the Board regrets that Mr. O'Hagan has seen fit to sever his connection with St. Joseph's School and while accepting his resignation and recognizing the difficulty with which his place will be filled, desires to place on record its high estimation of his ability as a teacher and the faithfulness with which he has discharged his duties as Principal of St. Joseph's School during the last two years."—Chatham Planet.

Vienna, Oct. 24.—The Tagblatt says the Czar has decided to grant Russia more freedom and such reforms as are suitable to the spirit of the people. He has entrusted to Count Tolstoy and Count Katsky the task of preparing the constitution.

MISSION IN ST. THOMAS.

A very successful mission, commencing here on Sunday, the 21st ult., was brought to a happy termination on last Sunday evening by an eloquent lecture on the True Church. The Rev. Father Dougherty, of the Jesuit order, conducted the mission. He was ably assisted in the confessional by the Rev. Father Flannery, Pastor of St. Thomas, by his curate, Rev. E. Hodgkinson, and by Rev. Fr. Brady, of Woodstock. Catholics from the neighboring townships of Yarmouth, Westminister and Southwold assisted in large numbers at the morning services, when mass was celebrated at 10 a. m., and a sermon preached by the venerable missionary. At 3 p. m. crowds participated in the devotions of the Stations of the Cross and other pious exercises. But standing room could scarcely be found at the evening devotions, when a sermon on some one of the great truths of Christianity was delivered by the Rev. Father. It was certainly a grand and moving spectacle on Sunday morning (the 29th Oct.) to witness five hundred people, the whole congregation, advance in a body and yet in perfect order and reverential decorum, to the communion rails, and there receive the Blessed Sacrament of reconciliation and love. Eight hundred confessions were heard during the week, and the most obdurate were brought to a sense of their duty to God and to themselves. Not one of what people call "the laggards" or "outside pillars," remained unconverted—all and every one came—all confessed, all received.

The pastor and people of St. Thomas owe to Rev. Father Dougherty a deep and lasting debt of gratitude which they never can adequately repay.

The lecture on Sunday evening was listened to with breathless attention by the vast crowd of Catholics and Protestants who were all equally impressed both with the matter and manner of the impressive discourse on the necessity of belonging to the True Church, and the obvious means to be found. Altogether Father Dougherty's mission at St. Thomas was a grand success, and should be ever return here still greater enthusiasm would greet him and still greater results would crown his missionary efforts to awaken piety and God's love in all hearts.

ONE OF THEM.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The new parish church of St. Damien, Archdiocese of Quebec, just completed, was damaged by a storm some weeks ago, and has since been destroyed by fire.

His Grace Mgr. Bourget, Archbishop of Montreal, attained the eighty-fourth year of his age on the 30th ult.

The Reverend Father Mathieu, prior of the Dominican convent at St. Hyacinthe, Que., has just returned from France, whither he went on business connected with his order.

The Rev. Father Paradis, vicar of St. Columba of Sillery, has been transferred to the parish of St. Joseph of Levis, and the Rev. Father O'Leary from the latter to the former parish.

The "Catholic" of Quebec has presented Mgr. Bossé, Prefect Apostolic for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a magnificent chalice.

The death is announced on the 31st ult., at St. Felix de Cap Rouge, near Quebec, of the Reverend Nazaire Leclerc, founder and former editor of "Les annales de Sainte Anne de Beauport."

The death is also announced at "L'Hopital general," Quebec, on the 2nd inst., of Rev. Georges Eric Sauvageau, Superior of the College of Levis.

All the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, have visited, or are now visiting His Excellency, Right Rev. Dom Simenlides de Germany, Antagonistic to the Holy See, as they were, at Quebec, at the request of the latter.

A number of changes have just been made in the clergy of the Diocese of Chicoutimi. The Rev. James Gibbons has been appointed professor in the Diocesan Seminary.

A letter from Scotland to the Missions Catholiques says: Conversions to the Church in that country are much more numerous than is generally believed. In Glasgow, for instance, especially during parish missions, many workmen are received by the Franciscans and the Passionists. The converted and the rich are usually received by the Jesuits. The Irish priests in Scotland report very encouraging results from their towns. At Kilmarnock a young priest recently ordained has had the happiness of leading twenty-five Protestants to the true Faith within thirty days. The Marquis of Date contributes largely to the building of churches throughout the country. Our pious readers can greatly assist these good missionaries by their prayers.

London, Oct. 24.—Cardinal Manning, in an extended conversation with a press representative, expressed the belief that anything like a diplomatic intercourse between England and the Vatican was extremely improbable. He was disposed to regard it as impossible. He did not, however, despair of a change in the attitude of the Holy See, and the Holy See, as Pope Leo had shown his thorough willingness to meet the advances of the German Government everywhere so far as he could consistently with the principles of the Church. Cardinal Manning believes Bismarck is much more inclined to be friendly to Rome than he has heretofore, and that he will accede to any measures likely to be productive of an amicable feeling and the final settlement of the difficulties between the Church and State existing in Germany.